War Cuts and Clippings.

Vol III

Prom. NFC ? 1915

PROPERTY OF
THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.R.) OF CANADA
REGIMENTAL MUSEUM

13-1915-17

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Which Ends To-Day

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bassed the usand more

Germany sent an unsatisfactory reply Wilson's second note on the Lusitania

General Hughes reached London from

man sea raider, was smashed by British
vessels in a river of German East Africa.

July 13—The German Chancellor and
Von Tirpitz disagreed publicly over the

Welsh coal strike legan.

July 17—The French recaptured Hill
285 in the Argonne, stopping the Crown
Prince's drive.

Sir Robert Borden reviews the Canadians at Shornclifie.

July 18—The liner Orduna had a thrilling escape from a German submarine.

July 19—Britain appointed an Invention Board, including Lord Fisher, Sir Oliver Lodge and Prof. Rutherford.

July 20—Turkish resistance at Gallipolity apparently washing.

Warsaw was in danger from the Teutons.
July 21—The Ontario government donated 500 machine guns to the Canadlan

troops.

Alberta's prohibition bill was approved

July 23—The first Hydro-radial railway was opened in Ontario between London and Port Stanley.

July 24-The United States note said

that another Lusitania would be a "de-liberately unfriendly act" and demanded disavowal of the liner's sinking.

July 25—The steamer Eastland turned turtle in the Chicago river, drowning one

turtle in the Unicase thousand excursionists.

July 28—Poincare entertained Borden.
The Georgian Bay end of the Trent
Valley canal system was opens.

Mid-

July 28 Queen's University Hospital

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Sir Robert Borden reviews the Can-

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was ordered to the Pardanelles.

July 29—The establishment of 26 national arsenals for Great Britain was July 31—Germans with new flame-projectors carried some British trenches. The Russians were evacuating and stripping Warsaw. top

al

AUGUST

Aug. 1—Senator Lougheed announced that Canadians had given one million dollars for machine guns.

Aug. 2—British submarines bombed the Galata Bridge, Constantinople.

Aug. 3—Rain damaged severely the central Ontario crops.

Aug. 4—Sir Robert Borden opened the Maple Leaf Club for Canadians in London.

Aug. 5—Western Canada crops were reported late but generally good.

The Germans occupied Warsaw.

Aug. 6—The defence of Goritz cost the Austrians heavily.

Manitoba election results: Liberals 3 Conservatives 5. Social Democrats 1.

Aug. 6—Russia relected peace terms offered through the King of Demmark.

Aug. 9—Principal Scrimger of the

July 9—A British submarine sank a German warship in the Baltic.

July 10—Lord Kitchener at the Guildhall announced that all recruits offering could be equipped.

Aug. 31—General French reported a long period of inactivity on the British front. Aug. 31—General French reported a long period of inactivity on the British front.

SEPTEMBER

Sept. 1-Four former Cabinet Ministers

of Manitoba were arrested.

Pegoud, the famous French aviator, was killed.

Str Robert Borden arrived in London.
The last German forces in Southwest
Africa surreader.
July 11—The French after 120 days of
battle took heights north of Arras, dominating Flanders. Sept. 3—The Teuton advance on the eastern front slackened noticeably.

Sept. 3—King George and Earl Kitchener reviewed the second Canadian division at Shorncliffe.

Sept. 4—General Ruszky held the foe

Sept. 4—General Ruszky held the foe on the right Riga front along the Dwina river line.

Sept. 5—A German submarine torpedoed the Allan liner Hesperian off Ireland, the ship sinking later.

Sept. 7—The Czar succeeded Grand Duke Nicholas in command on the eastern front.

front.
Sept. 8-The Hesperian's death list totalled 33.

July 14—The Canadian Eyewitness celebrated the heroism of Western Ontario and many other Canadian detachments in the "Orchard" battle.

July 15 — Manitoba's Conservative Convention adopted radical planks.

July 16—Manitoba Conservatives chose Sir James Alkins as leader.

Welsh coal strike legan. totalled 33.

Sept. 9—Germany offered compensation for the Arabic murders, after arbitration at The Hague.

Sept. 10—President Wilson demanded the recall of Dr. Dumba, Austro-Hungarian ambassador to Washington.

Twenty lives were lost in Zeppellu ralds, Lendon.

London.

Sept. 11—Commissioners of the Allies opened negotiations for a huge war loan in

New York. Sir William Van Horne died in Mont-

Sept. 12—Bulgar and Greek forces engaged in border skirmishes.

Sept. 13—Sir Percy Scott was appointed to direct the defence of London.

Sept. 14—Russia's forces were successful in Gallician advances and in countercited in Deland.

ful in Gallician advances and in counter-attacks in Poland.

Sept. 15—Premier Asquith secured a vote of \$1,250,000,000 for war purposes.

Sept. 16—Several more Canadians were

July 22—A British submarine under Commander Horton destroyed a German battleship in the Baltic. Sir Sandford Fleming died at Halifax. decorated for bravery.

Sept. 17—Results of the Prince Edward elections were: Conservatives 17, Liberals 13.

Sept. 18-Stefansson reported discov large Arctic lands north of the ering Mackenzie River.
Sept. 20 Vilna, a great Russian city,

Sept. 20—Vuna. a great Russian city, fell to the Austro-Germans.

Sir John French paid a notable tribute to the Canadian cavalry brigade.

Sept. 21—General Turner of Quebec was appointed commander of a Canadian division.

The second Canadian division was safe

Sept. 22—Bulgaria mobilized. Sept. 23—Greece ordered a partial mob

Fifty German submarines were believed lost since the war began.

Sept. 24-A large Teuton army was concentrating against Serbia.

Sept. 26—Russian forces retook Lutsk and 4,000 prisoners.
Plans of Venizelos to intervene on behalf of the Allies were published.
Sept. 27—Allies captured 20,000 prison-

ers.
Sept. 28—The British forces continued the offensive at Loos, advancing a mile on a front of five miles.
Joffre's troops made gains along a fifteen mile front in Champagne.
Sept. 29—Allies Commissioners secured a half-billion dollar loan in the United

Sept. 30—The wireless telephone first connected New York with San Francisco, 2,500 miles away.

OCTOBER

Oct. 1—The Second Canadian Division sached the firing line.
Oct. 4—The United States over-sub-ribed the Allies loan of half a billion dollars.
Oct. 3—Lord Derby became Div

Nov. 5-Venizelos defeated the Zaimis government on Greece's war stand.

Nov. 7—The United States protested against British interference with American

Nov. S -Skouloudis formed a Greek

Nov. 8—Skoulondis formed a Greek Cabinet acceptable to King Constantine. Nov. 9—Britain's war council was com-posed of Asquith, Balfour, Lloyd George, Bonar Law and McKenna.

Nov. 11-Many American lives were lost by the torpedoing of the Italian liner

Nov. 13-Winston Churchill resigned from the Cabinet to join his regiment in France.

Nov. 16-Nov. 16—Winston Churchill in the emmons defended his conduct of the Admiralty.

Nov. 17-The Anglo-French War Council held its first session-

Nov. 20 Kitchener interviewed King onstantine at Athens.

Nov. 22—Bill Sunday at Toronto opened a prohibition campaign for Ontario.

Nov. 25-The British expedition won hard battle near Bagdad and advanced. Nov. 27-Kitchener visited the Italian front and Rome.

The Canadian government coroman-deered fifteen million bushels of western-The Canadian wheat.

Nov. 29--The Princess Patricia's joined the Canadian array corps.

The Imperial Munitions Board with J. Fiavelle as head, replaced the Causdian Shell Committee.

Turkish reinforcements forced the British expedition to retreat.

DECEMBER

Dec. 1—Canada's war loan was found subscribed twice over.

Dec. 2—Speaker Sproule of the Dom-inion House of Commons became a Sen-

-Von Papen and Boy-Ed. taches of the German embassy at Washington, were asked to United

Dec. 7—The Teuto-Bulgar offensive opened in southern Serbia.

Dec. 8—The United States demanded

Dec. 3—The Chined States demanded the disayowal of the sinking of the Ancona.

Dec. 9—Mr. Albert Sevigny was appointed Speaker of the Canadian House of Commons

The Franco-British forces in Serbia re-

The Franco-Birds.

tired into Greece.

Dec. 10—Sir James Willcocks retired from the command of the Indian forces.

Dec. 11—Several Irish regiments sacrificed themselves to permit the successful retreat of the British in Macedonia.

Vivan Shi Kai accepted the throne of

Yuan Shi Kai accepted the throne of

China.

Dec. 13—The British House of Commons voted to "mobilize" Canadian and American securities.

Dec. 14—General Smith-Dorrien was appointed to command the British forces in East Africa.

Dec. 15—Sir Douglas Haig was appointed to command the British forces on the continent.

the continent.

General French was made a Viscount.

General French was made a Viscount.

Sir Richard McBride retired from the Fremiership of British Columbia, being succeeded by Hon. W. J. Bowser.

Dec. 16—Henry Ford's peace ship was held up at Kirkwall.

Dec. 17—Several arrests were made in New York in connection with a conspiracy to blow up the Welland Cahall

Dec. 18—British submarines sank the German cruiser Bremen in the Baitic.

Dec. 20—All British troops withdrew from the Suvia Bay and Anzac fronts on the Gallipoli.

the Galipoli.

Dec. 21—General De Wet and 118 others, convicted of treason in South Africa were released on parole.

This is the third of of Mar Buts and Elphings.

FROM 20th Dec 1915 to 24 mans 1916.

PROPERTY OF THE BLACK WATCH (R.H.B.) OF CANADA REGIMENTAL ... USEUM

13-1915-17



PEC 20 1915

WHAT WILL BE THE VERDICT OF HISTORY? READ THE RECORD. ::

WHAT WERE OUR MEN ON THE WATCH TOWERS DOING? :: ::

DEC 20 "11 /9/5



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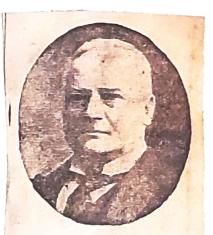
When Lord Roberts sounded his note of warning to the British people a few years ago and urged a scheme of national service, The Nation declared at once that "there was no German peril" and denounced the scheme as "a plot for the destruction of Liberalism and for abolition of civil freedom." (Dec. 7, 1912.) The Westminster Gazet te, the Manchester Guardian, the Daily News and other influential organs of opinion kept on to the last assuring the nation that the danger from German designs were a mere bogey, set up by Tories and Jingoes. As for Lord Haldane, The War Minister, he went about the country preaching a gospel of the pacific intentions of the Kaiser, and the civilizing mission of Germany. He was an optimist, he said, and was proud of it. He scouted Lord Roberts' warnings with regard to Germany and boasted he had buried Lord Roberts' scheme for national service—deep, namely, in his own scheme of "Territorial" volunteers. He admitted Lord Roberts had led troops with success in the field. "But it was one thing to lead troops in the field, and another to be a strategist. Until a man was a strategist he could not fashion plans and organizations for the defence of his country." He said that was just the kind of understanding he missed in Lord Roberts. (Speeches at Bradford 1911, and the Eighty Club 1912.)

THE MAN WHO WARNED THE EMPIRE-



many's designs "for eight or nine years" back: "Germany began the building of a great navy for our undoing. He was glad to be able to tell his audience what he thought about it now. Every detail of the German scheme proved that it was meant for us—for our exclusive benefit.

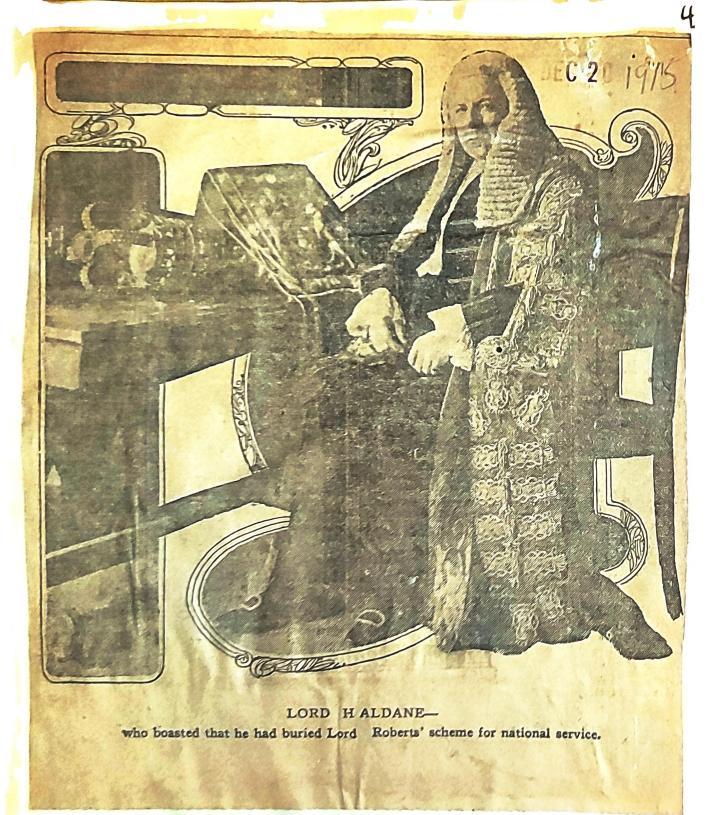
RT. HON. WINSTON CHURCHILL



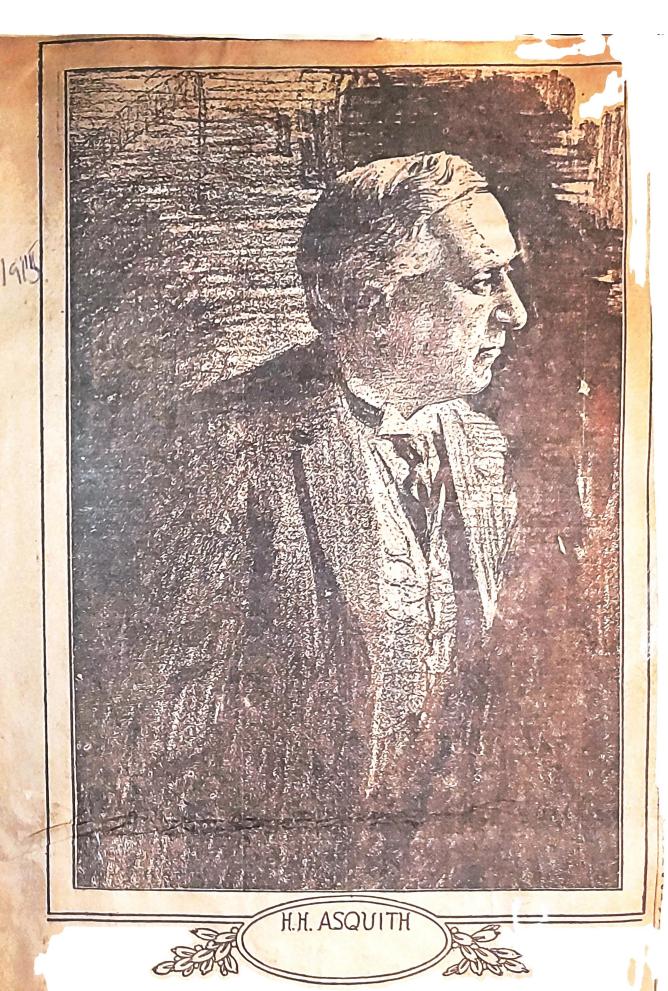
LORD LOREBURN—
who said in 1913: "The Germans
have no aggressive designs against
us, nor we against them; foolish
people will cease to talk of a future
war between us which will never
take place."



RT. HON. LULU HARCOURT—
who in May, 1913, when Secretary for
the Colonies, said as an argument
against increasing the Army estimatea: "I can conceive no circumtiances in which Continental operaions by our troops would not be a
rime against the people in this
country."







RT. HON. H. H. ASQUITH-

in 1910—"could not discern in any quarter of the political horizon any cau of quarrel, direct or indirect, between us and that great and friendly nation (Germany.)"

and the 'Englishman' are pure abstractions and do not in reality Mr. W. P. LANE ("Norman Angell") — "If Germany could conquer us, would any ordinary German subject be the better for it) The 'German'

Sir JOHN BRUNNER (in the "Spectator"); -"I would infinitely prefer the protection of recognized international law to the protection afforded by our Navy."

Mr. SPENDER.—There is "no question looming ahead which need bring the German and British peoples into collision."

A standing army is not necessary for the country.—March 24th, 1913. W. P. BYLES, M.P.—England has "no enemies." Sir



CHANCELLOR VON BETHMANN HOLLWEG-

who said in the German Reichstag in 1911: "When a people will not or cannot continue to spend enough on its armaments to be able to make its way in the world, then it falls back into second rank and sinks down to the role of a 'super' on the world's stage. There will always be another and a stronger there who is ready to take the place in the world which it has vacated."



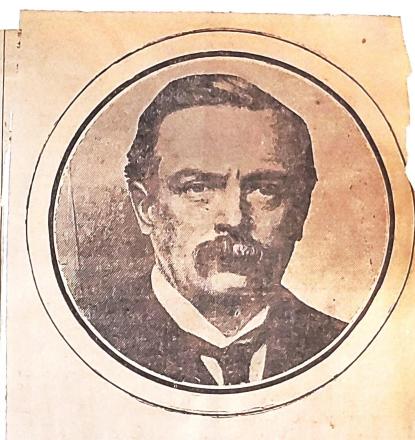
MR. RAMSAY MACDONALD—
tho on August 3, 1914, signed a protest against Britain taking part in
the war on the ground that "no fact
ad been disclosed which would
take it otherwise than disastrous"
the interests of Britain to do so.

DEE 20 1 1915

The scheme is "a Mr. KEIR HARDIE, M.P.—"a bold, firm statement that next year our Oreadnought programme would be blank would produce an instanplot for the destruction of Liberalism and for abolition of civil freetaneous effect on the German Empire." - March 18th, 1912. "THE NATION" -- "There is no German Peril." dom." - December 7th, 1912.

Mr. A. H. SCOTT, M.P., for Ashton-under-Lyne; -"Even if the Germans did come, they would not be such fools as to interfere with the industrial and wealth producing classes."

THE DAILY NEWS; - "Socialism in Germany only awaits such a moment as this to overthrow the despotism that holds it under its iron heel."



RT. HON. LLOYD GEORGE-

who in 1911 told us that for twenty years our relations with Germany had never been so good but in a speech on the Munitions Bill he admitted to the House of Commons that "we" had been completely hoodwinked: "Germany has been piling up material. Until she was ready she was friendly with everybody. . . . We really thought an era of peace and good-will had come. At that moment she was forging and hiding away enormous war stores to attack her neighbors unawares and murder them in their sleep.

THE QUERY

Is the Asquith administration chargeable with the fact that the members of it by bargaining with the Radical and Labour elements, Home Rulers, etc., deliberately exchanged a progressive and necessary naval and military program in order to maintain themselves in power?

THE ANSWER

T is not by way of reproach altogether that I recall these utterances before and after the war, but for the sake of the lesson they should teach. At first sight it looks like mere dilettanteism on the part of British statesmanship, and no doubt there was a good deal of that in some quarters, though there were evidently wiser heads there too who prepared for contingencies as far as they could. But it is evident that the men who saw and knew dared not tell the country what they really thought about the situation. And what other explanation is there of this except that the extreme Radical section of the Liberal party succeeded in coercing their wiser leaders into silence or into utterances which practically deceived the country?

By PROFESSOR JAMES CAPPON, leclared there was "no of Queen's University.

HERE has always been a strong Peace Party in Britain if you include in that term not only those who object to war on any account and think it can always be a standing army was not necessary avoided but also those who for varlous reasons have such an aversion to war that they can with difficulty bring themselves to see the neces. firm statement that next year our nity of it or of preparing for it.

Financiers and business men, though they often make good hauls out of a little war, are generally serlously disturbed by the prospect of a great or doubtful one.

Radical M.P.'s and editors, who are not normally of very pacific temper or addicted to the soft answer that turns away wrath, nevertheless show as a rule great irritation at any fore. casts of war or at proposals to strengthen the army. War talk has War talk has tendency to interfere with their own compaigning and they are inclined, therefore, to look on it with suspicion as one of the weapons of the enemy-I mean of course of the opposite politicial party.

When Lard Roberts sounded his note of warning to the British people a few years ago and urged a scheme of national service, The Nation declared at once that "there was no German peril" and denounced the scheme as "a plot for the destruction of Liberatism and for abolition of civil freedom." (Dec. 7, 1912) The Westminster Gazette, the Manchester Guardian, the Daily News and other influential organs of opinion kept on to the last assuring the nation that the danger from German designs was a mere bogey, set up by Tories and Jingoes.

Mr. Spender in a pamphlet on the elations of England and Germany question coming ahead which need bring the Berman and British peoples into colision."

Sir W. P. Byles, Radical member for Salford, declared that he believed England has "no enemies" and that for the country. (March 24, 1912.) "Whom did we want to kill?" Sir W. asked the house with ire; " a bold, Dreadnought programme would be a blank would produce an instantan-

eous effect on the German Empire." (March 18, 1912.) One does not know what Mr Keir Hardie's idea of the German Empire was, but at least the Kaiser and Chancellor von Bethmann-Hollweg had already proclaimed clearly and officially that it worl

have no effect on them. Just a year sefore Mr. Keir Hardie's statement, Bethmann-Hollweg in the Reichstag had declined to have anything to do with schemes of disarmament as involving in his opinion an impossible adjustment of forces by

ne had pointedly remarked: "When a people will not or cannot continue to spend enough on its armaments to be able to make its way in the world, then it falls back into the second rank and sinks down to the role of a 'super' on the world's stage. There will always be another and a stronger there who is ready to take the place in the world which it has vacat-But probably Mr. Hardie's idea of Germany was that it was a country very much like England where 'bold and firm" statements of opinion from Radical members and newspapers have an instantaneous effect on the army and navy estimates.

There seem indeed to have been a good many illusions amongst Radical members and editors about Germany, One was as to the power of the German Social Democrats to prevent war, The Nation spoke with the utmost confidence of Social Democracy in this respect, "with its twenty per cent. of soldiers in the German army," and the Dally News declared the day before the war broke out that "Socialism in Germany only awaits such a moment as this to overthrow the despotism that holds it under its iron heel." The most curious of these illusions, perhaps, was that of Mr. A. H. Scott, Radical member for Ashtonunder Lyne, who was evidently under the impression that if a German army did invade England (which he didn't seem to mind very much) it would at least respect honest toil and the sanctity of Labour's homes. Mr. Scott said: "He was one of a minorty which opposed extravagant expenliture on the Navy, thinking we had mough instruments of destruction. Even if the Germans did come, they would not be such fools as to interfere with the industrial and wealth producing classes. They would only interfere with the land-owning, and if it were the latter's land that was protected then let them pay for the protection."

The contribution of Mr. W. P. Lane ("Norman Angell") combined a characteristically severe form of logic with a characteristic innocence of experlence: "If Germany could conquer us, would any ordinary German subject be the better for it? . The 'German' and the 'Englishman' are pure abstractions and do not in reality exist."

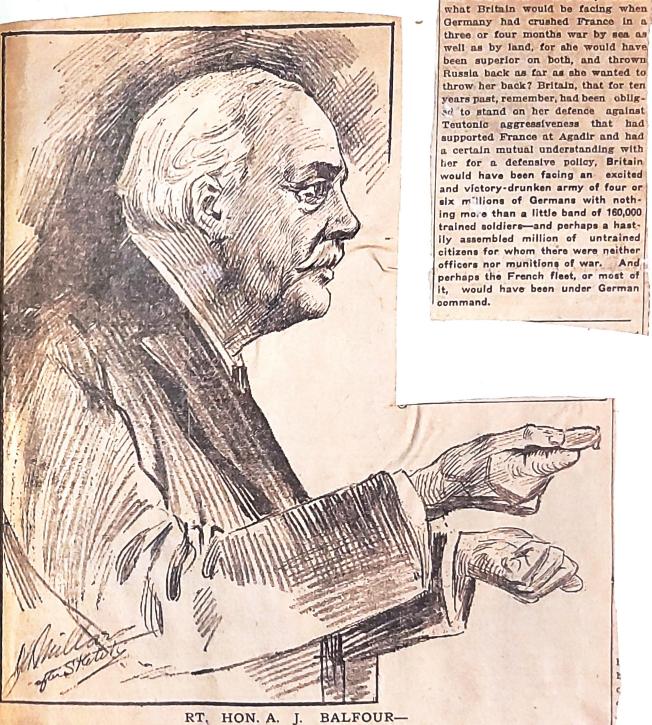
But a much more responsible and better informed class of politician than Sir W. Byles or Mr. Keir Hardie naomiany preached a confident optimism which to say the least was dangerous in face of the utterances of official Germany, of a widespread and influential war literature, and of the general trend of German thought. "Time will show," writes Lord Lore-

burn in 1913, in a work published by the Cobden Club, "that the Germans have no aggressive designs against us, nor we against them; and then foolish people will cease to talk of a

never take place.". Not a few eminent men of the old Gladstonian bodyguard did their heat to obscure the plain meaning of the last five years, or even the last ten years of German history as regards England. They would not believe the world or Britain was facing such a danger. Doubtless they knew or suspected that Germany had a design to crush France and that the Germanic Powers had combined with the Magyar to walk over Russian opposition in the Balkans. They must have known

that meant war. Did they realize

DEC 20 1975



who "could not conceive what interest Germany had in attacking us" and "did not believe there would be war."

As late as August 3, Lord Courtney, temptuously emphatic advice: "Sleep Mr. Trevelyan, Mr. Hobhouse, Mr. comfortably in your beds." Ramsay Macdonald and others sign- Some prominent Conservatives, also ed a protest aginst Britain taking part unwilling to be called Jingoes, took in the war on the ground that "no the same line in these days. fact had been disclosed which would Balfour "could not conceive what inmake it otherwise than disastrous" terest Germany had in attacking us" to the interests of Britain to do so, and "did not believe there would be I suppose they thought they could sit war." tight as in 1870 and let the belliger- Much later, in May, 1913, Mr. Harents fight it out. But 1914 was a court, the Secretary for the Colonies, very different situation from 1870, said as an argument against increas-After a German victory over France ing the Army estimates: "I can conand Russia, Britain would have stood ceive no circumstances in which Conalone with the burden of supporting anything that was left of international law or law of any kind in Europe. A few small and utterly cowed neutrals, Norway, Denmark, Holland, Greece, Roumania, could have given her no help. They know well, these small neutrals, what kind of "civilization" German rule mean for alien races, if Professor E. Browne and the eight professors wi protested against war with German as a "sin against civilization" do no THEY KNOW WELL THAT TH GHOST OF FREEDOM WHICE STILL SITS QUIVERING AMONGS THEM TO-DAY WOULD HAVE FLITTED OFF THE HORIZON OF

Sir John Brunner deserves special mention. Only a year before the war broke out Sir John as President of the National Liberal Federation sent a circular to the Liberal associations urging them to pass resolutions which would enable the Government to reduce armaments," and he is quoted by the Spectator as saying that he would "infinitely prefer the protection of recognized international law to the protection afforded by our Navy." Sir John of course knows now how much protection international law has given Belgium, or Danish or Norwegian merchant ships or even a powerful neutral like the United States.

UNDER

GERMANIC

FUROPE

DOMINATION.

The effect of all these voices on the British Government was naturally very considerable. It is quite plain from their policy, from their action during the Agadir incident and otherwise, that some of them at least were fully aware of the danger from Germany's designs.

In 1910 Mr Asquith said he "COULD NOT DISCERN IN ANY QUARTER

OF THE POLITICAL HORIZON ANY CAUSE OF QUARREL. DIRECT OR INDIRECT, BETWEEN US AND THAT GREAT FRIENDLY NATION (GERMANY)." Mr. McKenna, then Firt Lord of the Admiralty, gave the people the con-

tinental operations by our troops would not be a crime against the people in this country."

With the same object in view, Mr. Lloyd-George told us that for twenty years our relations with Germany had never been so good. As for Lord Haldane, he went about the country preaching a gospel of the pacific intentions of the Kaiser, and the civilizing mission of Germany. He was an optimist, he said, and was proud of it. He scouted Lord Roberts' warnings with regard to Germany and boasted he had buried Lord Roberts' scheme for national service-deep, namely, in his own scheme of "Territorial" volunteeers. He admitted Lord Roberts had led troops with sucsess in the field, "BUT IT WAS ONE THING TO LEAD TROOPS IN THE FIELD, AND ANOTHER TO BE A STRATEGIST, UNTIL A MAN WAS A STRATEGIST THE COULD NOT FASHION PLANS AND OR-GANIZATIONS FOR THE DE-FENCE OF HIS COUNTRY." He said that was just the kind of understanding he missed in Lord Roberls. (Speeches at Bradford 1911, and the Eighty Club 1912.)

And all this was at a time when official Germany was giving the most unequivocal expression to its warlike temper and designs, after Germany had made her attendance at the Hague conference conditional on no motion being brought forward for disarmament, when the Liberals of Germany, even the advanced or Fortschritt group, if I remember rightly, had joined in passing the great armament Bills without a murmur (as "necessary to secure the future of Hollweg was telling us, in reply to President Taft's schemes for arbitration, that a nation that didn't like the burden of war-armaments, could step down-and out. I have already quoted his words.

The Government's concessions to extreme Pacificism were not mere words. On the eve of the great European conflagration, the estimates ro the British army and the expenditur on ordance and munitions had bee considerably reduced. Lord Haldan when he came into office as Wa Minister cut down the estimates by two millions. He told the good Scotch folks of Auchterarder that h had "cut off nine battalions." They were fine battalions, he said, but he "could not use them.". In 1914 the small force of Royal Artillery was reduced by over 5,000 men and the army in general by about 30,000. It was already smaller than that of a thirdclass European Power.

All that should be a proof at any rate that Pritain was guiltless of aggressive designs for she went into this war quite unprepared except for seafighting. In 1912 Lord Haldans in fact made a merit of their want of preparation. "The British," he told the Glasgow people, "were always a nation of splendid fighters. They were never ready, but they fought the better the less ready they were."

After reading the many utterances of eminent British statesmen and politicians and of influential organs of opinion like the Westminster Gazette, the Nation, the Dally News etc., which Mr. Maxse has conveniently collected in his "Potsdam Diary," all assuring us that the danger from German designs was a mere bogey, I do not wonder that many of our Canadian leaders hesitated to believe in the cry of "emergency." HOW SHOULD THEY BE EXPECTED TO KNOW MORE ABOUT GERMAN BRITISH POLITICS THAN STATESMEN AND INFLUENTIAL EDITORS, WHOSE LONDON PROPER BUSINESS IT WAS TO KNOW?

When the war broke out and there was a sudden realization of the great issues it involved for the British Empire and indeed for the world. revelations, recantations and explanations came thick and fast from official leaders and celebrities of all sorts. At Liverpool Mr. Winston Churchill

now revealed to the country, that the had known all about Germany dr signs "for eight or nine years" back

"Germany began the building of a great navy for our undoing. He was glad to be able to tell his audience what he thought about it now. Every detail of the German scheme proved that it was meant for us-for our exclusive benefit. . I have had to see every day evidence of the espionage system which Germany maintained in this country. I have had the evidence put under my eye month after month of the agents whom they have maintained year after year here in great We have numbers. been made the subject in the last eight or nine years, just in the me way as France was before Two weeks later Mr. Asquith said at Cardiff:

"If we here in Great Britain had abstained and remained neutral, forsworn our word, deserted our friends, faltered and compromised with the plain dictates of our duty-nay, if we had not shown ourselves ready to strike with all our forces at the common enemy of civilization and freedom, there would have been nothing left for us and our country but to veil her face in shame, and to be ready in her turn-for her time would have come—to be ready in her turn to share the doom which she would richly have deserved-and go down after centuries of glorious life, go down to her grave unwept, unhonored and unsung."

Lord Haldane also assures us now that he was fully aware of the danger from Germany. In an address which he made two months ago to the National Liberal Club he said:

"I knew something of Germany.
I knew the perils of the situation
where the powder magazine
was—and I was most anxious
that that most unjust and untrue suspicion (that Britain
sought to crush Germany) should
be got out of the minds of the

scales. It was not to be. The War Party dominated. I realized that we were fighting for our lives. I did not have the smallest doubt about the imperative necessity of taking part in this war. Had we stayed out with the War Party in Germany in the ascendant I think our shrift would have been very short."

Lloyd-George was franker, as his nature is, or perhaps he knew less. He declared that "when this war broke out, there was not a man in the Cabinet who thought that war with Germany was a possibility." In a speech on the Munitions Bill he admitted to the House of Commons that "we" had been completely hoodwinked;

"Germany has been piling up material. Until she was ready she was friendly with everybody. We really thought an era of peace and good-will had come. At that moment she was forging and hiding away enermous war stores to attack her neighbours unawares and murder them IN THEIR SLEEP. If that trickery is to succeed, all will crumble into dust. It is essential for the basis of international goodwill, for the peace of the world that it should fail, and it is up to us to see that it does so."

it is not by the way of reproach altogether that I recall these utterances before and after the war, but for the sake of the lesson they should At first sight it looks like mere dilettantelsm on the part of British statesmanship, and no doubt there was a good deal of that in some quarters, though there were evidently wiser heads there too who prepared for contingencies as far as they could. But it is evident that the men who saw and knew dared not tell the country what they really thought about the situation. AND WHAT OTHER EXPLANATION IS THERE OF THIS EXCEPT THAT THE EXTREME RADICAL SEC-TION OF THE LIBERAL PARTY SUCCEEDED IN COERCING THEIR WISER LEADERS INTO SILENCE OR INTO UTTERANCES WHICH PRACTICALLY DECEIVED THE COUNTRY?

By friends and enemies allie it is agreed that Ferdinand is an amazing ly clever man, and he is certainly one of the most romantic figures is Europe. Rightly to understand his position as the "divine right" rules of one of the most democratic little States that ever existed, it is necessary to trace his pedigree.

He is a near kinsman of Britain's Royal family, for he is a Prince of the House of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha, and through his mother, Princess Clementine of Bourbon, he is a grandson of Louis Philippe, King of France, who in his day was regarded as one of the astutest sovereigns of Europe.

Born 54 years ago in Vienna, he was 26 years of age when, on the ibdiction of Prince Alexander of Battenberg, the Bulgarians, restricted in their choice of a ruler to a Prince who was not a member of any reigning European family, selected him to fill the vacant throne. Prince Ferdinand was then a dashing Austrian lieutenant, not greatly different from other Austrian cavalrymen, except that he was something of a student, Also he was the son of an extremely rich and ambitious Princess.

From Prince to Ozar.

Great Britain, alone among the Powers, declined to oppose the choice of the Sobranje in the first instance, and in so doing probably prevented a foreign occupation of Bulgaria. In the end the opposition to the "Co-

burger," as Prince Ferdinand was called at the time, was worn down, and a fateful reign began. But it was not until the tenth year of his rule that he was formally recognized by the Powers as the legitimate Prince of Bulgaria.

Shy, allent, self-absorbed, this man with the single eye-glass, with the alightly hesitating walk, and all the air of a Parisian boulevardier, proved himself wiser, more tenacious, and more astute than his advisers. He made a complete study of the language and the history of his people; he devoted himself to develop-

ing the natural resources of the country, and he formed a Court of his own that he managed to keep reasonably free from scandals and intrigues. Still he was never out of touch with the country of his birth. He paid annual visits to Carlsbad, nominally for the cure, and in the Princess Clementine he had a permanent and powerful Ambassador at the Court of Austria.

When Ferdinand began to reign in Bulgaria things political were in a bad way, though the lives of the peasantry were fairly happy. Plots against the Prince were frequent, but they were all unsuccessful, and it was not until he took the reins from the hands of Stambuloff, who was soon after assassinated by the

emissaries of the Pan-Slavist passed that his strength of character and fearlessness were fully recognized.

It was in 1903 that Ferdinand, on returning from a visit to Vienna, astonished all Europe by casting aside the title of Royal Highness, and with it the Turkish yoke, and proclaiming himself Ferdinand L, Czar of all the Bulgars. He thus proclaimed himself at Tirnovo, the ancient capital of Bulgaria, surrounded on every hand by rulns and relics which spoke eloquently of Bulgaria's past. The style and title he then assumed was no vainglorious boast; five centuries before there was a Czar in Russia, Bulgaria adopted that title for her rulers. By his act he revivified the kingdom of Bul-

parin, which fell in 1392, and by his title asserted his sovereignty, not only over the people of Bulgaria, but over three million compatriots scattered throughout the peninsula at the Balkans.

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The King and His People.

Though King Ferdinand's reign has been marked by an astonishing improvement in the material condition of Bulgaria, it cannot be sald that he has ever been popular with his subjects. The main objections to him in the past have been his Russophil policy and his love of show and etiquette. To his people it has seemed that the one aim in all that he does is to better his social and personal position.

THE CZAR OF BULGARIA

King Ferdinand of Bulgaria has and many epithets bestowed upor im by friends and enemies. Some f them are complimentary and some pulte the reverse. The latest, though it may not be the last, is the Sphing, a nickname which perhaps fits him as well as any other,

If a Soldier is Killed.

In the case of soldiers who die while serving separation allowances and allotments (including voluntary allotments) will be continued at the previous rate to their wives, children, or dependents for a period of six months, when pensions will begin if issuable.

Widows of private soldiers who, in the present war, are killed while on military duty, who die of wounds or injuries arising therefrom, or who die of disease contracted on active service will receive a pension of 10s. a week. This pension increases to 12s. 6d. a week at the age of 35 years, and 15s. a week at the age of 45. The pension rates of children (including children born before wedlock) are 5s. a week for the first child, 3s. 6d. a week for the second child, and 2s. a week for each subsequent child. This is the same for all ranks. Pensions are ordinarily paid up to the age of 16 years.

What the Wife and Children of a Soldier receive.

A married soldier on foreign service is compelled to make an allotment to his wife, whether he has any children or not, according to the following scale:—

Rank of Soldier.
Warrant Officer, Quartermaster Sergeant,
Colour-Sergeant, Sergeant
Corporal, Private
This is the minimum sllotment, and is compulsory.

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The soldier, however, may allot more, if he wishes, up to three-quarters of his pay.

In addition to this allotment, the soldier's wife also receives a separation allowance from the Government. The following table shows the total amount which the wife receives, including the compulsory allotment from her husband:—

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Letters and Parcels for Pilsoners of War.

Letters, postcards, and parcels may be sent free of all postal charges to prisoners of war and civilians interned abroad. Money orders may also be so sent, except to Turkey. Addresses must be distinctly written in ink, as follows:—Eank, initials, name, regiment or other unit,

Coalition or War Cabinet.

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ı	Chancellor of Exchanger, Mr. McKenna (L.)	\$2,000
ı	Home Secretary, Sir John Simon (L.)	£6,000
ı	Foreign Secretary Sta Para de C.	£5,000
ı	Foreign Secretary, Sir Edward Grey (L.)	
ı	Colonial Secretary, Mr. Bonar Law (C.)	£5,000
۱	Indian Secretary, Mr. Chamberlain (C.)	£5,000
ı	War Secretary, Lord Kitchener	£5,000
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British prisoner of war, place of internment, country, care of General Post Office, Mount Pleasant, London, E.O. Parcels cannot be accepted unless the place of internment is stated. In the case of letters for prisoners of war in Turkey the place of destination should be given as Central Post Office, Constantinople. Articles which can be sent are food, clothing, and tobacco. Poodstuffs of perishable nature should not be sent. Letters should not be enclosed in parcels, but should be sent separately by letter-post.

Postal Charges for Letters and Parcels to Soldiers.

The postage of letters to soldiers, sailors, and naval men in France or Belgium, or in the Dardanelles area, is one penny per oz.

The charges for parcels to soldiers in France or Belgium are as follows:—Under 3lbs., 1s.; under 7lbs., 1s. 4d.; and under 1lbs., 1s. 7d.

For parcels to soldiers or sailors in the Dardanelles area the charges are:—Under 3lbs., 1s.; under 7lbs., 1s. 9d.; and under 1llbs., 2s. 6d.

Bootle Officials.

Town Clerk, Mr. J. Spencer Tumilty; Medical Officer, Dr. W. Allen Daley; Secretary for Education, Mr. F. K. Wilson; Clerk to the Borough Justices, Mr. H. Sandiford; Librarian, Mr. C. H. Hunt; Chief Constable, Mr. John Stewart; Superintendent of Fire Brigade, Mr. John Colo.

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Field Marshal Pays Tribute to Heroism of British Army

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THE BEST.

The people's favourite week-end paper is LIVERPOOL

WEEKLY POST.

Marriages.

Marriages must take place at a building within the district of residence of one of the parties. Marriages must be solemnised between the hours of 8 a.m. and 3 p.m., with open doors. The presence of a Registrar of Marriages at Nonconformist registered buildings, which have adopted the provisions of the Marriage Act of 1898. Marriages performed at sea are entered in the Register of St. Dunstan's, the parish church of Stepney, London.

The Seasons.

SPRING BEGINS MARCH 21 SUMMER BEGINS JUNE 22 AUTUMN BEGINS SEPT, 24 WINTER BEGINS DEC. 22

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London, December 20 .- Field Marshal Sir John French has issued the following order of the day before leaving the army on the western front:

"In relinquishing command of the British army in France, I wish to express to the officers, the non-commissioned officers and men, with whom I have been so closely associated during the last sixteen months, my heartfelt sorrow in parting with them before the campaign in which we have been so long engaged together has been brought to a victorious con-

"I have, however, the finnest conviction that such a glorious ending to their splendid and heroic efforts is not far distant, and I shall watch their progress towards this final goal with intense interest, but in the most confident hope. The success so far attained has been due to the indomitable spirit and dogsed tenacity, which knows no defeat, and the heroic courage so abundantly displayed by the rank and file of the splendid army which it will ever remain the pride and glory of my life to have commanded during over sixteen months

of incessant fighting.

"he regulaThs and the territorials of the old army and the new army have over shown these magnificent qualities in equal degree. From my heart I thank them all.

"At this sad moment of parting my heart goes out to those who have received life-long injury from wounds, and I think with sorrow of that great and glorious host of my beloved comrides, who have made the greatest sacrifice of all by laying down their lives for the country.

lives for the country.

"In saying good-bye to the British army in France, I ask them once again to accept this expression of my deepest gratitude and heartfelt devotion towards them, and my earnest good wishes for a glorious future, which I feel to be assured.

"J. D. P. FRENCH, "Field Marshal, "Commanding-in-Chief, "British Army in France."

Field Marshal Sir John French arriv-ed at Paris this evening from the front. He will be received by President

Wood block paving is growing in popularity, in the United Kingdom for the reason that it shows longer life under heavy automobile traffic than any other smooth pavement produced at equal expense.

Hun Cruiser Bremen And Torpedoboat Are Sunk By Submarines

German War Vessels Were Returning From Baltic When Both Were Attacked and Sunk --- Bremen Visited Montreal Some Years Ago and One of Her. Officers Caused Sensation by Attack Upon Cruiser Niobe's Value

Amsterdam, December 20.-It has been officially announced in Berlin that the small German cruiser Bremen and a torpedo boat accompanying her have been sunk by a submarine in the Eastern Baltic Sea. The announcement stated that a considerable portion of the crews of both vessels were saved.

The Bremen was built in 1903. She had a displacement of 3,250 tons, was 340 feet long and 43 1-2 feet beam, and in peace times carried a crew of about 800 men.

The Copenhagen report says that the toppedoing of the German cruiser Bremen and the German torpedo boat ocmen and the German torpedo boat oc-curred Friday night close to Libau, while the Bremen was returning, with lights out from an inspection of the entrance to the Finnish Gulf. The cor-respondent adds that the attack was made by two British submarines. The sinking of the German cruiser Bremen recalls the fact that on two occasions this cruiser visited Montreal —in 1907, and again in the summer of 1911. On the last occasion the talka-tiveness of her sub-commander and

1911. On the last occasion the talkativeness of her sub-commander and particularly his reference to the Canadian cruiser Niobe, is believed to be the reason why, instead of staying sixteen days in port, as was originally intended, the sudden receipt of salling orders caused her to get up steam and depart after only five days spent terre.

In July of 1911, when the Bremen visited the port of Montreal, the of-

ficers were entertained officially by the city. Acting Mayor Gauvin rethe city. Acting Mayor Gauvin received the captain and two officers on July 19. The acting mayor and Ald. U. H. Dandurand paid a return visit to Captain Goette aboard the Bremen, and welcomed his officers and men to the city. On July 23 the officers and crew of the Bremen marched through the city to the German Lutheran Church, where the Rev. Emil Jestinsky preached a sermon to them. The preached disclaimed the idea that the Kingdom of God was one of force and

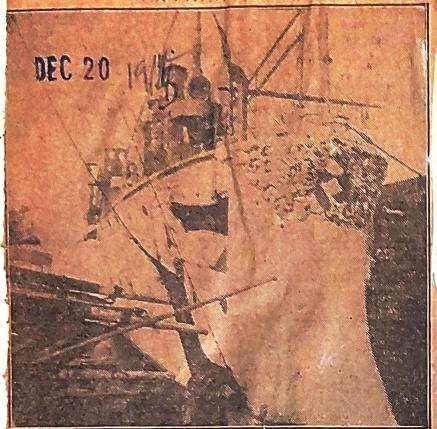
preached disclaimed the idea that the Kingdom of God was one of force and aggressiveness, but of peace and for-bearance and it was for the Christian nations to realize this and try to adopt such an attitude.

The sub-commander, von Ferboui di Sposetti, when here, claimed that German sontiment was very favorable to Great Britain. "You know," he said, "arter all we are cousins, but, unhappily, sometimes our interests clash. Our navy is growing, out what can we'do? Russic on our east side, Austria to the south, and France to the west, and the south, and France to the west, and England on our sea-front. We have to develop and we are trying to do it peaceably. As for arbitration I cannot see how it is possible, as the best method of preserving peace is by maintaining a high standard of arms. maintaining a high standard of arma-

ment."

The uncomplimentary reference to the Niobe, which was published in the press, was, however, received unfavorably in Montreal and other parts of the Dominion, and as stated the Brewen left the prost sooner than was inmen left the port sooner than was in-

THE GERMAN CRUISER "BREMEN" RERTHED AT VICTORIA PIER



This picture was taken when the torpedood warship was in Montreal in 1911 when a sixteen days programme was cancelled at the end of five days and the vessel ordered to sea; her officers "talked too much."

FORTY-SECOND AT FRONT SUBJECT OF HIS ADDRESS

Rev. Bruce Taylor Describes Work of Montreal Regiment on Firing Line

TREASON TO THINK OF INCONCLUSIVE PEACE

Chaplain Says Germans Must be Beaten to Their Knees First

That the war has got to go on th the Germans are beaten to their knee and that it is treason to country an the cause of humanity to advocate an sort of inconclusive peace, was the di claration of Maj. the Rev. R. Brui Taylor, chaplain of the 42nd Battalio yesterday morning in his first sermon to his congregation at St. Paul's Presbyterian Church since his return from the trenches.

Taylor spoke at considerable length of his experiences with the 42nd, describing the different officers and their good qualities Individually, and referring especially to the second-incommand, Map. McLennan, and the regimental surgeon, Dr. McKay, Continuing, he described the voyage to England, the arrival at Devonport, the entrance to the camp at Shorncliffe, and the beginning of the regular routine of training, battalion drill, musketry instruction, muchine gun practice, bayonet exercises and scouting.

He then described how, in order to counteract the temptations which arose from the proximity of many public houses, a recreation tent was erected in the battalion lines and supplied with a piano, writing tables and material and a circulating library of 300 volumes, the latter the gift of friends in Here numerous concerts were held, which were greatly enjoyed by the men and helped to keep them contented with the monotony of camp life. This recreation tent was packed away on the departure of the battalion for France, and is being held in readiness for us by the 73rd when they arrive at Shorncliffe.

Dr. Taylor

went on to tell how when the 42nd arrived at the front they were taken in hand by the men of the 13th, the latter by this time scasoned veterans, and taught the art of making themselves as comfortable as possible in the trenches, Howeven, an eight-day rain soon made the first trenches uninhabitable, and the lads of the 42nd scrambled out and worked feverishly and incessantly to dig others, under the direction of a detachment of the engineers, who showed themselves particularly fearless in exposing themselves to danger.

The speaker told in an affecting manner of the death of the first man of the battallon to fall under the German fire, and of how the burial service was conducted at night with builets flying thickly around, making a deep impression on the dead man's comrades.

Major Taylor added, however, that the life at the front is a good thing for the men spiritually, and that they have the peace of mind which comes from damanas that they are doing

WE STAND FOR **GOD AND TRUTH** SAYS CHAPLAIN

Major the Rev. Bruce Taylor **Delivers Powerful** Address

NO FURTHER WANT OF WAR MUNITIONS

The Longer the War Lasts the Better for Us, He Says

"God guards the right. We still believe that we stand for God, righteousness and truth," concluded Major the Rev. R. Bruce Taylor, after delivering a remarkable address before the most largely attended luncheon of the Canadian Club held in years.

"This token of interest," said the Chaplain of the 42nd Battalion, in his opening words, "I take not to be so much for me as for the regiment I am proud to represent and the cause they are fighting for. I have seen but the very fringes of the war. There are many men could speak more intimately of it, I will just speak of a few of ly of it. I will just speak of a few of the things that I know. On the other side everywhere you go is an armed camp. All along the sea shore you see overywhere evidence of the vigilance of the navy. Off Dover, two submarines everywhere evidence of the vigitance of the navy. Off Dover, two submarines are ever cruising and buoys show where a net stretches all the way across the channel. Aeroplanes fly everywhere and there are three most useful airships which travel with the most steamers and keep a look out for mail steamers and keep a look out for

The speaker iten went on to speak of the officers of the 22nd and 18th Battalions, pressing them and paying tribute to the brave dead, among them Hutton Crowdy and Leon Curry. Their very name called for applause.

"You are in Canada all the time," he said, "when overseas. The only Britishers you have shout you are the aviators and those men who come up at night with those great beavy gume to take a few pots at some mark and then disappear into the night."

Speaking of the First Canadian Expeditionary force that went to the front to meet conditions prepared by the enemy and altogether novel to them, Dr. Taylor said that they were the real heroes of the war.

"Our first experience under fire was a memorable one. Capt. Scrimger, V.C., took Dr. Mackay and me in. When you are with a V.C. we thought you must live up to him. It is like belonging to the Mount Royal Club, you must keep up the pace."

Ammunition Plentiful
Mai. Taylor told of the death of

Ammunition Plentiful

Maj. Taylor told of the death of
Capt. Crowdy and Capt. Curry. They
were killed by an exploding shell fired from a German trench mortar.
Curry was instantly killed. Crowdy
died within a short time

ed from a German trench mortar. Carry was instantly killed. Crowdy died within a short time.

We give the Germans four shells now for every one of theirs," he went on "There is no lack of ammunition tow. As to the future of the war, no one who is in a position to know thinks it will be a brief. Now I think that the long run I am not oblivious to the long run I am not oblivious to the cost and the less of our dear ones. We need to keep Germany at it until she is absolutely exhausted. Those advances of ours on the West front wore more inqualified successes. At Loos, the greatest battle in the world's history we lest 48,000. Think of it! If an advance comes I think it will come all along the front for capturing a salient, but particularly holding it, is a terrible expensive affair."

The speaker touched on the futility of criticism of the leaders. It was sickening, he said. If things are not altogether right it does not need Northeliffe to point it out. England, he said, is misrepresented by the great indon newspapers.

DEC 20 " /11/2

Back From Trenches Chaplain Gives Vivid Glimpse Of The War



MAJOR THE REV. DR. R. BRUCE TAYLOR, CHAPLAIN 42ND

The picture was taken at the chaplain's where the battailon completed its training betrenches.

the largest attended luncheon held by the club for two years. Such was the dier-chaplan who has just returned from the trenches, and who spoke on A Glimpse of the War."

A Glimpse of the War."

A Glimpse of the War."

Taylor said he regarded such a large audience as a token not so much of their interest in the regiment that he was proud to represent. He said there were

other. Everything you see there makes you feel that the country is really at war but here in Canada, apart from the fact that so many of our

what they were doing in the

The instante of Polis anties. Mr. Revall Ewing, Major B. M. Lennan, Mr. H. McDougal, Herbert Molson, Stanley Noseworthy, Stanley Cor stine, and fold the natural extern of the death of Captain Hatten Crawdry. These were all men, he said, of whom Montreal might justly be proud.

First Army the Heroes.

He gave ginupses of the life of the 42ml Battaben in the trenches, explaining how the community spirit was distinctly Canadian and how everybody in their neighborhood in the trenches were Canadian with the exception of the avistors and the heavy artifiermen, who were linglish. He said that the real heroes in this war were the men who went over at the beginning and met a shock of the first German one state. Their staves, he said, were to be found gotted all along the lines. to be found dotted all along the lines in Belgium and in France. He explained his first experience under fire and said that for a middle aged family man it was manorable. Captain Scringer, the V. C. hero, was describ-ed by Dr. Taylor as a man who had described the Victoria Cross half a doz-

When you read that it was a quiet uight on the Western front I wish you could be present and see what had taken place. The noise is continuous—there are times, of course, when the noise is at the maximum—but it is there all the time."

there all the time.

He grid that there was apparently no lark of munitions on the Allied front, and it was a fair calculation to setimate that for every German shell that was thrown at our men four were back.

The lives of the British guns were also proving to be much longer, not withstanding the strain upon them than had been anterpated. He did not think anybody could anticipate what the fut tree had in store, but he thought that Kitchener's estimate of the wor

lasting three years was reasonable.

I am not oblivious to the enormouls rest a long war will entail, and I also know the losses in men that will be sustained, but a mere military rictory, is not zoing to dispose of the German.

Outside The Allies must not store ovestion. The Albest must not stop until Germany is absolutely exhausted."

Loud applause!.

"Not a Grouch At The Front; We Are On Top Along The Whole Line"

St. Paul's Church Crowded When Major the Rev. Dr. R. Bruce Taylor Gives His Glimpse of the War Where Wet, Weary Soldiers Are Happy as They Do Their 'Bit'

The war was brought very near Montrealers yesterday when Major Rev. Dr. R. Bruce Taylor, who just returned from the front, describ some of the conditions and his exp iences at the front. Dr. Taylor spi with life in the trenches and who I caught the true spirit of the men the 42nd Highlanders, among he had been working as Chaplain.

The 73rd Highlanders paraded to \$ Paul's Presbyterian Church yesterda morning when Major Taylor, who wa occupying his pulpit for the first tim since returning from the front, described the work of a Chaplain, and spoke words of true encouragement to their place in the firing line. His remarks were based upon Proverbs 15-

cribing the many excellent qualities never saw such persistent cheerful-possessed by the officers of the 42nd ness," said the Doctor, "under condi-Highlanders, who had contrived to make this the fine battalion that it was. The work of a Chaplain was a link between stern discipline and the link between stern discipline and the men, who must always be influenced by such work. Referring to the time of their departure from barracks in Montreal and their embarkation, he said that the voyage across the Atlantic was a pleasant and uneventful one. Many amusing incidents occurring on the passage. On one occasion the men mistock the spar of a submerged wreck for the periscope of submarine. They landed at Devonsport, where they had a splendid re-

Then he described the spirit of the men in the trenches. Nothing but the cheerlest spirit prevailed at the front. cheeriest spirit prevailed at the front. The men of the 13th Battalion imparted to the 42nd, the secret of getting comfortable in the trenches, but eight days' rain soon drove them from their first trenches and they had to dig ethers, but in spite of inconvenience and discomfort the men were very bright. "There is not a single pessimist in the fighting line," he declared: "the only places where possimists are mist in the fighting line. he declared: the only places where pessimists are to-be found are uniong the gentlemen in evening dress at the London clubs. The soldiers know better, for every man is confident of victory. The thought of defeat never enters their minds, and they are convinced that there can be only one issue to this there can be only one issue to this battle of might over right. So the British soldier keeps up a good heart

"He that is of a merry heart hath a and faces difficults cheerfully, and continual feast," and he began by designed the account of the second of tions that were not always of the kind to make men merry." The men to make men merry." The men marched along to the swinging strains of some song they had composed. Tipperary was seldom heard. They were fond of singing rhymes set to hymn tunes. He had been lying in his tent at 5.30 in the morning and had been at the hove coming hack from digheard the boys coming back from dig-ging the trenches singing: "For it's nice to get up in the morning."

A great favorite was a rhyme which

they sung to a Sankey hymn tune, the thorus of which ran:
"Wash me in the water that they washed the baby in,
"And I'll be whiter than the white-

wash on the wall."

Major Taylor related incidents which showed the indomitable cour-

submarine. They landed at Devon port, where they had a splendid reception, and arriving at Shorncliffe the men got right down to the worl of real training. The social life of Shorncliffe camp presented mare temptations to the young soldier. The towns were not far away and lage and cheerfulness of the men, public houses" were always entire. There is not a grouch at the front, the men, Such influences were cot and if any man shows a tendency in teracted by the recreation tent which direction he soon learns from the had been erected at the camp. He men that steps will be taken to stop were a piano and platform, writh his grouching, tables and circulating library, and t. Turning to the men of the 73rd pleasant hours of enjoyment that we Highlanders the Doctor said: You arranged served to keep the boys magre training for the noblest light that content with camp life. Shornclicould demand a man's services. Keep camp was no place for a saint, and the merry heart, live clean lives, be Doctor realized that it was no use trisober and do your duty, stand the disting to conduct things like a reviceomforts of the barracks, the delays of campaign. His business was to hetraining, and when your time comes the men to live clean lives by keeplito face the enemy you will do it with them away from evil influences, the same cheerful courage as those with the rank that he held; that would! was no use trying to impress the miwho have preceded you! with the rank that he beld; that would surely lose for him his hold upon them. The only successful way was to impress yourself because of your

CANADIANS TAKE DEC. HUN BARRICADE IN A SURPRISE ATTACK

Twelve of Canadian Soldiers Decorated for Brilliant and Daring Work in Recent Fighting-Party Stormed a Barricade of a Huge Tree and Captured Huns Behind it ---Western Fighting Men Show Up Well

Ottawa, December 20.—The successful attack and capture of an enemy
surricade and two prisoners by a Candish patrol and the award of a number of medule for distinguished conlut, are the features of the weekly tallon hil, are the features of the weekly communique to the Militia Department r on the general representative at the

Total. It says:—
"During the week of Dec. 10-17 the seneral situation on the Canadian front has remained undranged. The trout has remained unchanged. The weather has turned colder but frequent lains and wind varied by periods of the heavy rains. Large working parties have artiflery fire, and had fallen across been trade throughout the Canadian brea to offset the ravoges of the heavy rains. Large working parties have artiflery fire, and had fallen across and clearing our dugouts, communication lines. The enemy had run saps and clearing our dugouts, communication lines. The enemy had run saps and clearing our dugouts, communication lines. The enemy had run saps and damage is being required as raps to it, and gradually converted it into are dumage in being required as raps. If ormidable barricade. A patrol ard damage is being required as raps indication that the enemy has suffer-lines, had endeavored to examine ed greatly from lugouscopy of weather. Horse, had endeavored to examine this barricade a week previously, but this barricade a week previously, but has more places his parapets have collinessed by a street and bombed back by a street and brombes. His working parties have were subsequently undertaken, and renches. His working parties have were subsequently undertaken. ing have been heard in his front tranches. His working parties have been numerous in every section of his line and the condition of some of his communicating trenches has compelled his soldiers to expose themselves to our fire with increasing frequency.

Hun Artillery Very Busy.

"In apple of adverse weather condi-tions the enemy's artiflery has been more a tive than in preceding weeks. Ills fire has been chiefly concentrated to certain sections of our front de-fences but at this various roads, farms and other buildings further back forms and other buildings further back in our line, have been heavity shelled. Material result of his fire has been inconsiderable. Our artillery has retalisted on every occasion with good effect on the enemy's butterles and defendive works. The enemy has fired a considerable number of rifle grenules at our trenches during the period but retaliation in kind has proved generally effective. erally effective.

"The enemy's snipers have been active and indication of enemy patrols have been found at various points on our fronts. No encounters between patrols have securited during the

week.

"Poor condition of the enemy trenches and parapets at vertain points has afforded many oppor unities to our sulpers. At one point alone on the front of our eighteenth Workern Ontar o Pattalion where the enemy trench had early fallen in shipers shot seven of the enemy in a data.

Westerners Do Good Work.

"Our scouts and pairols have been active in securing information and causing loss and annovance to the enemy. Minor offensive operation was successfully carried out by our 5th Western Canada Battalion. 'A targe tree between the opposing from line trenches bed.

detachment: Further reconnaissances were subsequently undertaken. and the barricades were shelled by our artillery on several occasions. In the early morning of December 15 the enemy's lines in the vicinity were again heavily bombarded and through the co-operation of Lleut-Col. Brutinel, First Canadian Motor Marchine-gun; Captain G. V. Taylor, the 3rd Battery Canadian Field Artillery was able to register a number of dynas able to re

Barricado Finally Takeny

"A third party, under Lieft. E. H.
Latter, moved out in support. All
three parties were under control of
Captain E. Jackson. The barricade
was reached and taken. Four of the
garriagn were found to have been Captain E. Jackson. The derivation was reached and taken. Four of the garrison were found to have been killed. Two survivors were taken prisoners and sent back to our lines. The enemy opened a heavy machinction and artillery fire, but at daybreak the parties restrined safely to our tremenes. Our only casualties were been been captured was one man, both will be to be the composition of orders and medals was made on December 12 to a number of officers and men of the First Canadian Division by General Sir Herbert Plumer, K.C.B., commander of the Second Army. The Distinguished Conduct Medal was possible was a conduct of the Second Army. R. Benton, Company Sergeant-Major J. D. Matheson and Private J. Donashue, all of the 4th Infantry Battalion, for conspicuous gallantry. In connection with a successful minor operation carried out by our 2nd Infantry Brigade on the 16th, 17th and 18th of November, the following awards were made: To be Companions of the D.S.O., Lieut.-Colonel W. W. Odium, 7th Battalion: Captain C. T. Costigan, 10th Battalion: Lieut.-W. G. Holmes and J. R. McIllree, both 7th Battalion, Military crosses, Lieut. A. I. H. Wrightson, 7th Battalion; Distinguished Conduct Medial was presented to Sergt. H. Ashby, Sergt. H. Meyerstein; Sergt. R. Robertson and Corp. A. K. Curry, 21 of the

Convoyed by Airship.

The church was just as crowded at the evening service when Dr. Taylor described in a more general way the conditions at the front. It was scarcely possible to realize that a war was on at all. In England a service such as they were holding would be impossible, for the streets were all in darkness, and every building had to keep its lights shaded. The second service of the Sabbath day was held in the afternoon. He never realized how well the streets were lighted until he had been in the streets of London at night, where they were in complete darkness.

He was very fond of spending his mornings lying on the cliffs overlooking the English Channel—the Channel which was supposed to be cleared by German submarines. All kinds of vessels were in sight—one morning he counted no less than 139. Two British submarines were always cruising around, and three aeroplanes were ulways floating overbead. When he crossed from France a torpedoboat convoyed the vessel, while an aeroplane was leavening overbead to be a convolved to the convergence of the convolved to plane was hovering overheard to warn them of any danger from mines or enemy submarines. He was in London when the Zeppelin raids occurred, and the paid a great tribute to the coolness and imperturbability of the British people. When the first raid occurred he was in a theatre. The place was crowded, when suddenly in the midst of the performances four crushes were heard outside. They seemed to be very near, and the people immediately knew them to be exploding bombs. But for all that not a man or a woman moved in the place, and the performance went on to the end without a step. He spent the night walking around London looking at the damage

At the front they were in billets in a village, the name of which he could not tell, about two miles over the Belgian frontier. It was situated on the top of a hill in the midst of a very rich country. The Germans had not been paying very much attention to the piace, as they had shelled it last July and destroyed the church and most of the other buildings. But they patched up the houses as best they could and made themselves quite comfortable. made themselves quite comfortable. Once they got in the place the Germans paid more attention to them and began shelling them again. The Germans dropped four shells every day into the place, two in the morning and two in the afternoon.

The conditions behind the lines were excellent. Every week the men had the opportunity to have a bath and a complete change of underciothing. The lood was excellent, the meat being resh, and the bacon Dr. Taylor described as "delightful."

"Any man would be be to be the look of the

"Any man would be hard to please who could not satisfy himself with the lood that was provided there," said the

"Canada has a definite part in this war. We are fighting because at the present time there are no politics and there are no colonies. We are fighting to rid delibration of this murderous system."

Dr. Taylor summed up the situation by saying: "We have got the better of the Germans in supplies and in mer We are on top now, and we are t coming more and mure on top eve

WILL NOT REVISE

ASQUITH MINISTRY HAS BORNE VERY WEIGHTY BURDENS FORD'S PASSPOR

Members of Peace Party ReceNew York Herald Says the Cabinet Has Done Enough to Make Men's Cheeks Bleach and Say, "It Is Impossible." Sharp Rebuff-Returning to New York

By Canadian Press.

London, Dec. 29.—The Stockho Herald comments editorially as fol-

correspondent of The Daily Mail, te lows:

graphing yesterday, says: The mer "Of course it may be accepted as a

going to The Hague were abandone minister, announced the receipt of cablegram from Washington forbid ding him to receipt of the attacks which have been

ding him to revise the passports of the party, so as to enable the members t ask for permission from Germany thas done well. It has borne burdens travel to Hellerian efforts to secure passage on a steamer been foreseen at the outbreak of the travel to Holland by Schleswig. from Copenhagen or other Danish ports war, would have caused men's cheeks

to Rotterdam have failed. Mr. Morris also will make it impossible for the impossible. It has neld the seas, it delegates to wander on their own re- has raised nearly four million men for sponsibility through belligerent coun-

The mission will be kept together by Mr. Ford's managers and will be shipped from Copenhagen to New York by the Scandinavian-American Line,

O

A new version leaked out today of the efforts of Governor Hanna and Frederick Clark to get an audience with the King of Norway. When Minister Schmedeman declined to assist them, according to this version, they brushed diplomatic etiquette aside and took a taxi-cab to the palace, where they met with a most uncompromising rebuff. As Governor Hanna quite recently had been decorated with the Grand Cross of St. Olaf by the King, he left Norway in a huff. The party will prolong its visit here by one day, and will leave Thursday night. Four of the American journalists called on Dr. Sven Hedin, the explorer, this afternoon, and asked where the peace conference will be held. The explorer said: "Peace will be dictated from Berlin."

bers of the Ford peace party receiv fact that the impending political crisis their coup de grace and all hopes in Great Britain will not in any sense when Ira Neilson Morris, the America diminish the determination of the

Despite the attacks which have been made upon it, the Asquith Ministry Anthe weight of which, if they could have to blench and every one to say, 'It is only for the Empire but for other nations, it has armed Russia and given her other assistance, it has cleared Africa of the Germans, with the agsistance of France it has stopped Germany and Austria at every point except in the Balkans, and held Paris, the Channel and the United Kingdom safe.

"More than a year ago, the Northcliffe newspapers were showing how inevitable the capture of Calais and a German invasion of England were They are of short memory. If England could produce cabinets which would never make any mistakes either in be employed to mislead and depress. peace or in war, in diplomacy or finance, she would rule both hemispheres for all time.

by the Asquith Ministry and Lord Allies and against their enemies. Kitchener, it is proposed to turn them

out and enter upon untried paths with new pathfinders. It is much to be doubted whether this unexampled at-

tack will succeed.

New York, Dec. 29 .- The New York | a result of this washing of dirty liner is its effect, first, upon the other members of the Entente; second, upon the enemy at Berlin, and thirdly, upon the friends in this and other neutral countries. It is to be expected that the cffect upon France, Russia and Italy bus already been discounted. It will perhaps make no difference with them, but should by any chance the conspiracy succeed it will be necessary to have the most positive guarantees that activity will be increased rather than diminished. A weight of responsibility would go upon the shoulders of the new ministry that would certainly be doubted and which those primarily responsible would shirk, because they are trained only in fault finding.

"But the effect on Germany would be a different matter. A change in ministry in Great Britain would be ltailed, as in fact the signs have already been hailed, as a weakening, as a desire on the part of the greatest and most frated enemy of Germany to sue for peace, This would be giving encouragement to the foe with a vengeance. It is much to be deplored, because the German public has been fed constantly with the idea that peace is at hand-always at hand-whereas it a further away than ever,

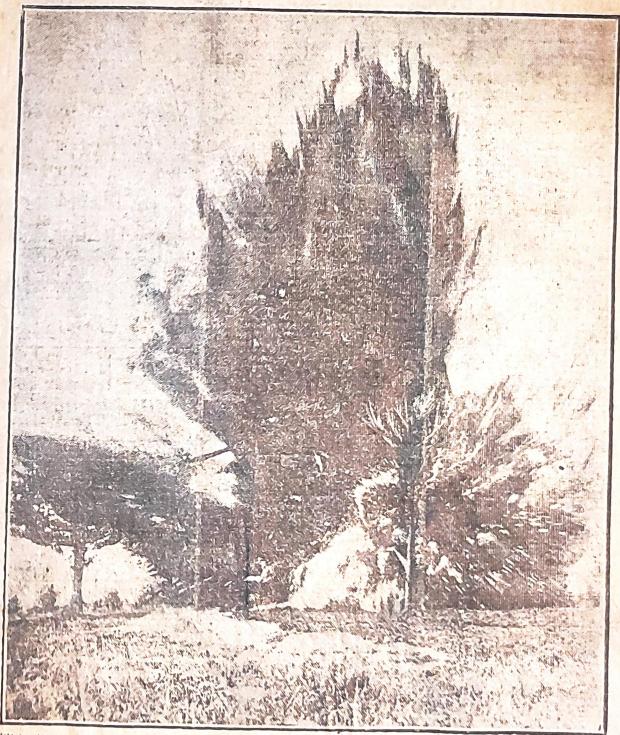
"Here, too, the news that Mr. Asquith and his cabinet were out would of the government the sympathies of the great mass of the American pub-"But in spite of the work performed lie is passionately with the Entente

"So that the friends of the cause of humanity and civilization should bear in mind that whatever happens it does not mean a cessation of the war.

"Any Englishman who suggested that would not be simply turned out; he "The chief harm that can come as would be hanged to a lamp post."

DEC 29 "

LIKE THE EXPLOSION OF A LAND MINE—GERMAN HIGH EXPLOSIVE SHELL BURSTING.



This illustration from a German paper offers a vivid picture of the havoc wrought by the bursting of big shells among trees in soft ground. In places along the front whole forests of well grown timber have been battered down by shell fire. At first glance the picture suggests the explosion of a land mine hurtling into the air a mass of debris enveloped in a dense column of black smoke.

Organization Work For Securing Additional Lot Of Men Has Begun Here

J igadier-General Wilson Has Already Started Work in Connection with Securing Quarter of a Million More Soldiers Promised by Premier.

Department in undertaking the tre- vice corps, engineers, aerial division mendous task of raising the additional quarter of a million men which Sir Robert Borden announced Saturday as Canada's contribution to the fighting forces of the Empire for 1916.

Brig. Gen. Wilson, commanding the ith Division, states that the department has already begun the preliminary steps for the organization and equipment of this vast force. It is yet undecided how many units are to be undertaken at the start, but it is certain that the work of organization and enlistment will be pushed to the utmost and it is also certain that Montreal will be called on to do her share in making good the Dominion's proud answer to the Empire's call.

Comprise all Arms.

Brig. Gen. Wilson says that the force will comprise all arms of the service, young manhood of the city.

No time is being lost by the Militia infantry, cavalry, artillery, army serand medical corps in short a complete army, fully officered and equipped before it leaves Canada's shores.

The equipment of this mighty host will be closed ask in itself while for the training special provision will have to be made both here and in England. With regard to the respective lengths of training for the various arms that for artillery owing to the highly technical nature of its work requires more time than do most of the other branches, the infantry in particular, while the respective celerity of equipment of course depends largely on the manufacturers.

The enthusiasm with which the premier's announcement has been received in Montreal makes it certain that the additional recruiting appeals will meet with a ready response from the

WILL RAISE NEW IRISH BATTALION

Loyal Negroes Want to Form a Battalion Which May be Assented to

Special Stuff Correspondence.

Ottawa, Jan. 8.—General Sir Sam Hughes announces this morning that a new Irish battalion for overseas service will be raised in Toronto, An Irish Battalion is being raised at the present time in Vancouver.

A number of proposals for new battalions are now under consideration by the Ministers. Among them are suggestions to raise a half breed battation in the west, several Indian regiments, a bantam battalion in Eastern Canada, a chaplains battalion and a negro battalion.

Some time ago General Hughes

NORWEGIAN CONSUL WAS ALSO ARRESTED

By Canadian Press.

London, January 2 .- Reuter's Athens correspondent says the Norwegian Consul at Saloniki was arrested at the time the Austrian. German Bulgarian and Turkish Consuls were taken into custody on the order of the French commander, General Sarrall.

The arrest of the Norwegian official is said to have resulted from the Alscovery at the Austrian and German Consulates of documents implicating him in connection with espionage. The Greek government, the message says, has protested against his detention, as well as against the arrest of Greeks suspected of espionage.

frowned upon the leea of a negro battation, but many loyal colored people have been pressing for the formation of such a regiment, and the Minister may assent. A bantam battallon is being raised in British Columbla and a similar battalion is proposed for the east

UUESTIUN UF CONSCRIPTION INTERESTS U.S.

Great Britain is Now Settling Most Important Problem

VOLUNTEER SERVICE AGAINST COMPULSION

America Must Follow in the Footsteps of the British DE Covernment'

Washington, Dec. 29.-Great Britain's effort to carry on the war without resort to conscription is being anxiously watched in its every development by the American War Department because, army officers say, the United Kingdom's situation touches at the root of conditions the United States faces in carrying out the Administration's programme for increasing the army.

If Great Britain decides for conscription, high officials said today, a long step will have been taken toward the time when universal service will be generally accepted in the United States as a national necessity. If Great Britain goes on with volunteers, American officials feel that nothing short of a great military defeat would bring the United States to universal service. Entirely aside from its part in the European war, officials believe the question of whether service with the colors in time of need shall be legally recognized duty of citizenship is of vital importance on this side of the Atlantic. The virtually unanimous opinon of the commissioned personnel of the army and civil officials of the War Department is said to be that adequate preparedness can be brought about only on the basis of universal military service.

While Secretary Carrison has made no public declaration of his own opinion, Assistant Secretary Breckenridge, who frequently serves as his chief's spokesman, has clearly indicated in public utterances adherence to the belief that universal service was the only fair and democratic solution of the military problem of the nation.

Signs are not lacking that the milltary committees of Congress will be formally acquainted with this view at the coming hearings, either by the Secretary, himself, or by an authorized spokesman. It is understood, however, that the Department will urge that the vital thing is to put through at the present session a definite statement of military policy and create machinery for the organization of a citizen army, volunteers to begin with, but based

MONTENEGRO MAY BE INVADED BY AUSTRIA SHORTLY

Attack Will be Made Simultaneously From Land and Sea and is Expected to Coincide with the German-Austrian Attack on Saloniki.

Special to the Evening News.

Rome, December 29.—The Austrians are planning a simultaneous attack on Montenegro by land and sea. They are concentrating troops in Spizza to advance against Antivari and San Glovanni.

Considerable forces are about to attempt an invasion of Montenegro on the northeastern frontier. The Austrian plan, which connected with the Bulgarian advance toward Elbassan, was meant to coincide with the Austro-German attack on Saloniki which, ven if partially successful, is bound o lead to Greece's intervention.

ITALIAN TROOPS ON FRONTIER OF EPIRUS

By Canadian Press.

Paris, Dec. 29.-Italian troops which disembarked at Avlona, Albania, have reached the vicinity of the northern frontier of Epirus in some places, according to reports from voyagers arriving from Santi Quaranta, says the Athens correspondent of the Havas Agency. Italian troops also have been seen near Tepelfib (Southern Albania),

JAPANESE FLEET

LIKELY TO SAIL FOR SUEZ CANA

VERY DESPONDENT By Canadian Press.

GERMAN SOLDIERS

Paris, Dec. 29-Apart from receiving presents the German soldlers in Flanders have little time for observing holidays. The continuous rain has them working day and night to make the trenches habitable and the soldiers are very despondent mainly as a result of poor food and bad weather, many suffering from rheumatism, The food supplied to the western army has deteriorated in quality lately especially in the field hospitals, where there is a scarcity of eggs and milk. Although the hospitals of Germany are magnificently equipped many men are sent to resume duty before they are fit. This is one of the chief comBy Canadian Press.

Tokio, January 3.—Announcement Is made by the Jiji Shimpo that a squadron of Japanese warships will sail for the Suez Canal, presumably to protect Japanese shipping. It is said the armored cruisers Kasuga, Tokiwa and Chitose have been assigned for this service.

The reported decision of the Japanese to send a squadron to the Suez Canal follows the sinking of two Japanese steamships in the Mediterranean. The passenger liner Yasaka Maru was torpedoed off Port Sald on December 21. The freighter Kenkoku Maru was sunk by a submarine on December 20. Those on board both vessels were rescued. The Japan mail Steamship Company, which controls the bulk of Japanese shipping has abandoned the Snez route.

BRITISH STEAMER "GLENGYLE" SUNK BY SUBMARINE

About Hundred People Saved From Latest Victim

By Canadian Press.

London, Jan. 3.-The British steamship Glengyle has been sunk. There are about 100 survivors.

The Glengyle had on board about 20 persons, passengers and crew. All, with the exception of three Europeans nd seven Chinese, were landed. So far s is known no Americans were oard.

The Glengyle, which was homeward round from Shanghal, was sunk in he Mediterranean on Sunday. This vas her second voyage.

The Glengyle sailed from Shanghai or London on November 25. She was ast reported at Singapore on Decemper 6. Her route would take her hrough the Suez Canal and the Medterranean, and it may be assumed she was sunk in the Mediterranean, as were the Persia, Ville de la Ciotat. Yasaka Maru and several other steamsnips.

The Glengyle was one of the largest steamships which have been sunk since the activity of submarines in the Mediterranean became pronounced. Her gross tonnage was 9,395. She was owned by the Glen Line of Glasgow, and was the targest steamship of that line.

The Glengyle had been in service only a comparatively short time, having been built at Newcastle in 1914. She was 500 feet long, 62 feet beam and 32 feet deep. Her master was Capt. Webster

HAVE EXHAUSTED EFFICIENT MEN

Hillaire Belloc Says That Germany is Now Calling on Inefficient Men

Special to the Evening News.

London, Dec. 29.-Hilaire Belloc says; "The German position is simply this: that, with the end of the year 1915 they have exhausted their efficient reserves.

"They are beginning to draw upon their first categories of inefficients, and they keep in reserve what remains of their younger class of 1916, while they are preparing to call up at any moment the still younger class of 1917."

SUNDAY SERVICE ON BRITISH TRANSPORT.



A Sunday service on board a transport bound for Saloniki. overed with the Union Jack behind which stands the "padre."

The bible rests on a cushion

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SNOW TIES UP GERMAN TRAFFIC

Aviators Suffer Terrible Hardships by the Intense Cold Weather

Special to the Evening News.

Petrograd, via Londan, Dec. 29,-Heavy snowfalls and drifts have stopped the German railway traffic from the rear for days at a time. The entire remaining population are kept incessantly at work endeavoring to clear the lines.

The intense cold also has told serionely on the German hervice. The cold rapidly increases with every few yards of shiftude, and aeroplanes rust through the air at a temperature of 50 to 70 degrees below Pahrenhelt freez ing point. No known method will keep the pilot and observer from death through cold. German pilots, therefore, now fly at much lower altitude, and the Bussians bring them down at a rate of several daily, chiefly with

GREECE HONORS FORMER PREMIER

Thousands Flocked to Residence of Venizelos on Occasion of Saints Day

By Canadian Press.

Athens, Dec. 28.-Thousands Greeks of all classes began filing past the residence of Eliptheries Venizelos former Premier of Greece, this morning on the occasion of his Saint's Day and gave him an extraordinary gresting.

There were workmen in blouser soldiers in uniform, statesmen, form er cabinet ministers, politicians and men of every, social rank in the procession, who pushed their through the dense crowd that remained in front of M. Venizelow houses all day, The apartments of M. Ventzelos were banked with flowers, and thousands of telegraphic greetings were received from Greeks throughout Europe and America. The Entente Ministers called on the former Premier and were loudly cheered by the crowd.

CLOSE FIGHTING WITH GRENADES

By Canadian Press.

Paris, Dec. 29 .- The following announcement was made this afternoon by the War Office:

"The night was calm except in the sector of Chaulnes, where fighting with hand grenades at close quarters occurred, and in the Champagne, where we bombarded the positions of the enemy to the west of Navarin farm."

MADE EXHIBITION OF BRITISH PRISONERS

By Canadian Press.

Paris, Dec. 29.-A Havas despatch from Athens quotes Bulgarian newspapers as announcing the arrival at Sofia of British prisoners of war who, it is said, marched through the streets amid hostile demonstrations on the part of the people.

SERBIAN TROOPS ARE STRONGLY FORTIFIED

By Canadian Press.

Paris, Dec. 29 .- "According to reliable information there are 75,000 Serbian troops at Scutari and Elbassan, Albania," says the Athens correspond. ent of the Havas Agency. They are in excellent trim notwithstanding the difficulties encountered in their retreat They hold strong fortified positions against the advance of the Austro-Germans and Bulgarians, and it is unlikely that they will be transferred to Saloniki.

LATEST SUBMARINE DISASTER.



The top picture is a photograph of the British steamer "Persia" which was sunk by a submarine. The small picture on left is that of American Consul McNeely who, it is feared, lost his life. The map shows the position in which the submarines have been working of late. The "Ancona" was sunk on November 7. The Japanese boat "Yasaka" on December 21. The French liner "Ville de la Ciotat" on December 24. The "Persia" on December 30, and "Glengyle" on Japanese 31.

on January 3.

RIISSIAN ADVANCE CONTINUES BEYOND THE STRIPA RIVER

Offensive of Austria Was Turned Into a Defensive Action After Russia Had Repulsed Effort to Straighten Their Line-Central Allies Pianning an Attack on Saloniki.

London, January 3 .- The latest despatches from the southern extremity It is announced that Ireland will come of the Russian front indicate that within the scope of the bill. heavy fighting is continuing, with the Russian army of General Ivanoff gainthat these operations began with an and the other, while, admitting the offensive movement on the part of necessity of some kind of compulsion, the Austrians designed to straighten opposing enlargement of the army. their line, and that after repulsing this attack the Russians assumed the in- BULGARIANS EXCITED itiative. It is evident the Russian advance has now extended a considerble distance beyond the Stripa River.

ed the Russians having advanced as of the German, Austro-Hungarian, a threat against the Teutons in their Turkish and Bulgarian consuls at Sal-Balkan operations, while the Austrians oniki by General Sarrail, the French and Germans felt the necessity of the facts of the case, there is no doubt have an important effect on the Balkan campaign, especially in their influence on the future plans of Roumania.

At is reported with increasing frequency that the central powers are planning an attack on Saloniki, but they are said to be experiencing difficulties with Bulgaria which, according to these reports, does not wish to participate in such a campaign unless It promises something more than expulsion of the Allies from Saloniki.

In Athens anxious thought is being given to the seizure of the Consuls representing Germany and her allies at Saloniki, It is expected that so far is Greece is concerned the incident vill be closed with the release of the consuls under safe conduct. While equesting some such action by the intente powers, Greece also has proested to Germany against the aeroane attack on Saloniki. Germany and er allies demunce the arrest of the onsuls as a violation of International Semendate aw, while Bulgaria already has retallated by arresting the French vice-Consul at Sofia

Britain awaits with the greatest interest details regarding the bill for compulsory military service which Premier Asquith will introduce in the

Opposition to the measure, according to some morning newspapers, probably will be devided into two partles, ing ground. One correspondent reports one opposing conscription in any form

OVER RECENT ARRESTS

Amsterdam, Jan. 3.-A message from In other despatches it is asserted Sofia, Bulgaria, states that public hat two great offensive actions clash- opinion has been excited by the arrest commander. The Bulgarian cabinet improving their positions against the is said to have decided as a reprisal atta k expected from General Invanoff to arrest all officials remaining in the early in the spring. Whatever may be legations of Great Britain, France and Serbia, and hold them until the Buly the result of these operations will garian consul and his staff have been released.

> A despatch from Berlin on Sunday said that the Bulgarian government ready dug twelve lines of trenches. had arrested the French vice-consul at Sofla as a measure of retaliation.

DIRECT COMMUNICATION OPENED WITH TURKEY

Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 3 .-The bridge across the River Save, near Belgrade, was opened Thursday, according to a telegram from Vienna, and direct railway communication was thus re-established between the Central Powers and Bulgaria and Turkey. Archduke Frederick, commander-in-chief of the Austrian army, assisted at the opening ceremony and afterward visited Belgrade where the normal life of the city has been resumed, most of the inhabitants having returned. The Archduke later visited King Ferdinand of Bulgaria at

SALONIKI DOES NOT EXPECT EARLY ATTACK

Teutonic Forces are Not Yet . Strong Enough

QUARTER OF MILLION ON GREEK FRONTIER

Allied Aviators Dropped Bombs on Doiran and Ghevgell With Good Result

Special to the Evening News.

Athens, Dec. 29 .- 'Hestla' learns from Saloniki that the French military circles do not expect an early German attack, as Von Mackensen's army has not sufficient numbers to take this action. The Allies expect to be in the trenches until the spring when, if they are reinforced they will be able to take the offensive.

According to authoritative information the forces on the Greek frontier number 150,000 Bulgarians, 100,000 Ge rmans and Austrians.

According to a Salonika dispatch AP iled aviators dropped bombs on Bulgarian camps at Doiran and Ghevgell, They are reported to have killed a number of the troops, blogm up munition depots, and stopped the pork of restoring the railway.

A Bucharest telegram states that the Bulgarians are fortifying the whole of the Roumanian frontier, they have al-

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RUSSIA MADE

MANY ATTACKS

By Canadian Press.

Berlin, Dec. 29,-The Czernowitz (Bukowina) correspondent of the Tageblatt sends the following:

The Russians have made eight attacks against the Austrians on the Bessarablan border since Christmas night. Despite a tremendous expenditure of ammunition and men the attacking forces have not yet succeeded in breaking through the lines. Every time the weakened columns of the Russians succeeded in reaching the Austro-Hungarians they were repulsed. The Russians maintained a gun fire for twenty-five hours which was audible in Czernowitz

EIGHT HUNDRED THOUSAND MEN IN GREAT BATTLE

Fighting Near the Roumanian Frontier Grows in Intensity and is Assuming Great Ferocity—Guns Can be Heard 36 Miles Away—German Trenches Are Surrounded by 24 Deep Electrically Charged Barbed Wire Entanglements—British Submarine Sunk.

Paris, Jan. 6 (Delayed).-Fighting | decoration was given for some unusual on the Russian front near the Roumanian frontier is fast growing in intensity and assuming great ferocity, says the Petrograd correspondent of the Havas Agency in a despatch dated Wednesday.

Despatches from Klev declare that the noise of cannon can be heard along a distance of thirty-six miles and that windows in all the villages In this region have been broken by the concussions. The battle is raging with particular fury on the Tarnopol-Trembowla front, where more than 800,000 men, with 3,500 cannon are Incessantly engaged. Long Austro-German Red Cross trains are leaving this front daily for more remote and thinly populated towns where hospitals have been organized.

Wounded Russian officers report that consequences of this battle already are being shown in certain sectors by the blowing in of first line German trenches and the slow but irresistible progress of Russian forces The same officers tell of enormous difficulties the Russians have had to surmount on this front, where entangle ments of barbed wire are often lais twenty-four deep and charged wit powefrul electric currents supplie from station especially erected.

As immediate approach to these en langlements is impossible, the Russian soldiers have invented the following method of surmounting the difficulty Good marksmen fling roes with hooks at the ends over the barbed wire, ther pull until they have broken one of the lines of wire and continue the method until the whole entanglement is removed.

act of gallantry.

Standing at one side were widows, orphans, fathers and mothers of soldlers who had fallen and whose deeds were recognized by declaration after their death. The crosses and medals were presented to the kinspeople of these soldiers. General Cousin addressed words of consolation to each and affectionately embraced the children.

KING OF SAXONY LIKELY TO ABDICATE

Paris, January 3,-"A report is current that King Frederick August of Saxony is considering the idea of abdicating in favor of his eldest son, Prince George," says the Journal, in a despatch from Basel, "owing to the growing discontent of the population which on several occasions has taken the form of hostile demonstration against the King. There is no confirmation of this reprt."

Peking, Jan. 3 .- Yuan Shi Kal celebrated the new year to-day with a reception to all the members of the diplomatic corps. The reception was iden. tical with those of former years. Yuan Shi Kai was announced as President. He sat and talked informally with the Ministers, avoiding mention of the monarchy.

CANADIAN SURGEON CHARGED IN LONDON

Robert Simpson Arrested for Stealing Hundred Thousand Dollars From Manitoba

By Canadian Press. London, Dec. 29-Robert Mills Simpson, a surgeon serving with the Canadian forces in France, was remanded in Bow Street Court to-day on the charge of stealing and receiving \$100,-000, the property of the province of Manitoba. Simpson, who was in the uniform of a lieutenant-colonel when arrested at Folkestone, said the matter was purely political,

BULGARIAN INFANTRY REGIMENT MUTINIED

Parls, Dec. 29.-The eleventh Bulgarian infantry regiment stationed at Gumultdzina, Bulgaria, has mutinied, according to information reaching the Athens correspondent of the Petit Journal.

BRITISH RED CROSS BENEFIT IN PARIS

By Canadian Press.

Paris, Dec. 29 .- The President and Mme. Poincare any many other prominent persons attended a performance today at the Opera House by the Ribian Ballet, which is to appear at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. The company appeared for the benefit of the British Red Cross. It is to sall for America Saturday on the steamship La Fayette.

MONTREAL MAN GETS COMMISSION

Private Robertson is Made Lieutenant in Royal West Surrey Regiment

Canadian Associated Press.

London, Dec. 28 .- It is officially gazetted that E. Parker is made lieutenant of the Ninth Reserve; N. H. Ferguson a captain of the medicals; H. C. Caldwell, quartermaster of the Dental Corps: Gunner Hart, artillery, to lieutenant in the Royal Field Artillery: Pte. Coomber, infantry, lieutenant Garrison Artillery; Pte. Robertson, of Montreal Regiment, lieutenant in the Royal West Surreys; Pte. Jackson, of the Mounted Rifles, lieutenant in the Seaforths.

FRANCE SENDS FOOD TO SERBIA

By Canadian Press.

Brindisi, Jan. 6 .- The French relief mission sailed for Albania today, taking food and clothing for the Serbian orphans.

WILL CROWN FERDINAND EMPEROR OF MACEDONIA

By Canadian Press.

Paris, Jan. 6 (Delayed - Announcement is made by the Bulgarian Journal Narodni Prava of Sofia, according to a despatch from Athens to the Havas Agency, that after the holidays King Ferdinand will visit Uskup, Veles, Prilep and Ochrida and will be crowned Emperor of Macedonia at Monastir

Despatches from Sofia represent Premier Radoslavoff as assuring the representatives of the Agrarian party that Greece never will permit the Allies to disembark troops at Kavala.

BELGIAN BOMB-THROWERS SUCCESSES

By Canadian Press.

Paris, January 6,-(Delayed)-The following official statement was issued tonight by the Belgian War Office:

"Artiflery fighting has been very active especially in the regions of Dixmude, Noordschoote and Steenstracte. Our batteries are successfully opposing the enemy's bomb throwers in action in the region of Poesele."

SEND PRISONERS TO AUSTRALIA

London, Jan. 7 .- Andrew Bonar Law, Secretary for the Colonies announced in the House of Commons today that it had been decided to deport to Australia all prisoners of war, including women and children, now interned at Hong Kong.

INSPECTED FINDS IN AUSTRIAN CONSULATE

Paris Jan. 7 .- A despatch to the Havas Agency from Athens dated Wednesday, says:

"Journalists were invited to-day to visit the Austrian consulate at Saloniki with the object of personally seeing a dozen dynamite cartridges, a parcel of some unknown explosive and fuses for electric detonators which had been found in the trunk of one of the servants of the consulate.

"This find follows the discovery in the same place of 180 Mauser rifles, 150 revolvers, 2,000 Turkish flags, 2,-000 arm bands showing a crescent, 50 Turkish uniforms, and 50 filled cart-

BRITAIN WOULD DICTATE VERDICT

erman Paper Says Trial by U.S. Naval Officers Would be a Farce

By Canadian Press. Amsterdam, Jan. 7 .- The Frankfur-Zeitung commenting on the reply Sir Edward Grey, the British Form Secretary, to a question in the ruse of Commons concerning the eged killing of the crew of a Gerin submarine by the crew of the itish patrol boat Baralong, says: "The proposal to bring the Barang case, together with three incients where it is alleged German ships iolated international law before ibunal composed of officers of the inited States navy, is idle comedy, ince such a tribunal would have its udgment dictated to it-namely, the equittal of the British seamen. Sir Edward Grey's evasions have no other purpose than to conceal the fact that

WILL NOT USE **DERBY SCHEME**

England does not want to punish the

murderers."

Hon. Sir Sam Hughes Considers Present Recruiting Scheme Good Enough

Ottawa, Jan. 7 .- General Sir Sam Hughes gave a flat denial to the Winnipeg report that he had decided to adopt the Lord Derby recruiting plan in Canada.

"I have no such intention," he said. "Our own scheme is good enough for Canada and is getting splendld re-

WAR MEDALS GIVEN TO 100 FRENCH SOLDIERS

By Canadian Press.

Paris, January 7 .- (Delayed) .- Four companies of infantry paraded and formed a square in the great quadrangle of the Invalides to-day, arms were presented and trumpets sounded as General Camille Cousin in the name of the French Government bestowed Cross of the Legion of Honor, Cross of War and Military Medals, upon upwards of one hundred soldiers. Each

ALLIED SOLDIERS FACE HARDSHIPS IN DARDANELLES

Encounter the Most Winter Since the Crimea

ENDURANCE OF MEN ASTONISHES OFFICERS

Water in Flooded Trenches Frozen Around Soldiers Feet Men do Not Complain

Special to the Beening News,

London, Dec. 29 .- The correspondent of the Standard, at the Dardanelles, records today an increase in the quality and quantity of the Turks' artillery since the opening of the supply route from Germany.

Nevertheless, the damage done hitherto has been only slightly increased, and is not in proportion to the dimensions of the weapons it is believed the Turks are receiving. With men in dugouts solid enough to resist anything but a direct hit, there seems to be no reason to fear the effect of the new German guns and gunners.

The troops have suffered more from the weather than the enemy. Terrible cold rains at the end of November have flooded the trenches thigh high, and it was impossible to light fires.

There was nothing to eat but cold "bully" and damp crackers. Then came the piercing frost, wind, snow, and the water froze around their feet, and drenched their overcoats and the men converted them into boards. Sentries were frozen dead at their posts. It is probably the worst winter the British troops have faced since the Crimea. Officers were astonished at the uncomplaining endurance of the men.

BRITISH SUB. SUNK OFF COAST OF HOLLAND

By Canadian Press.

h

London, Jan. 7.-The sinking of a British submarine off the coast of Holland was officially announced this morning. The crew were saved.

The Admiralty statement says that the submarine, the name of which is not given, was sunk yesterday, off the Island of Texel, the largest and most southwesterly of the Frisian group. The entire crew, numbering 33, was rescued by the Dutch cruiser Noord Brabant and brought in the Dutch port of Helder.

Married Men Will Not be Called Upon for Service Until Single Men Have Gone

Lord Northcliffe's Plot to Bring About a Break in the British Parliament Has Met with Defeat—Premier Asquith Will Keep His Pledge to the Married Men—Six Hundred Thousand Single Men Still to be Enrolled.

By Canadian Press.

New York, Dec. 20,-The London orrespondent of the New York Herald

his morning cables;

The plot of the Northcliffe press and its puppets in Parliament to wreck he government and precipitate a genral election has failed, the cabinet agreeing that the Prime Minister's pledge that the married men who volunteered for the army would only be asked to serve after the single men had been called to the colors, must be redeemed.

Mr. Asquith nas decided to press Immediate passage of the bill which will force all fit and eligible single men to respond to the country's call for more troops. Single men who have a really valid excuse and those who are members of families in which all or nearly all the bread winners are fighting will be exempted but the others must come.

This is far from the triumph of general conscription advocated by would-be wreckers, but on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread the whimpering press this morning hails the promise of fulfillment of Mr. Asquith's pledge as a great tri-

There was strong and datermined opposition by some members of the cabinet during its protracted session yesterday to even the limited compulsion proposed by the Prime Minister, but it is believed all will solidly support him in Parliament.

It is doubted that there will be any resignations from the cabinet so that the net result is really a victory for the forces which have patriotically supported the government.

There is only one hitch, and that is the proposal that Ireland be ex-cluded from the act in response to the plea of Mr. Redmond that the green isle has been denutted of men, many thousands of whom are with the colors and that enforcement there would result in untold misery. But whatever programme is finally resolved on will be supported not only by the great majority of the members of parliament but, as the Dally Telegraph phrases it, by the whole people of Great Britain, who will do anything, agree to anything and stick at nothing to achieve the only possible end of the war-the complete and overwhelming defeat of the brutal foe.

The parliamentary correspondent of the Daily Chronicle, which has been consistently anti-conscriptionist, writes this morning:

Decision To-morrow.

The cabinet council yesterday heard from the Prime Minister the momentous announcement that in his judgment the time had come when steps should be taken to prepare for the conscription of unmarried men who had not attested in the group system under Lord Derby's scheme; in other words, the Prime Minister's pledge to married men who attested is not only to be regarded as binding, but action under it is to be taken forthwith. The cabinet arrived at a decision on the matter at a further meeting to-morrow.

The belief is that on Wednesday next Mr. Asquith will make a declaration of policy in the House of Commons on behalf of the government, He will announce that a bill will be inroduced without delay making serice in the army obligatory on unnarried men of military age who are ot attested under the Derby scheme. It may be the mere threat of the atroduction of the bill will serve to ring the laggards up to the scratch, ut, as there is no longer any opporinity of attestation under the group ystem, presumably the men who now ish to join the army will only be ble to do so on the terms of immedite enlistment.

Newspaper stories that the Prime Minister was coerced into an unyielding attitude by the threat of resignation from Mr. Lloyd George are pure fiction. The fact is that Mr. Asquith from the outset was determined to fulfil his pledge, in spirit as well as in letter. His own interpretation of it is far more rigorous than that placed upon it by some of his colleagues in the cabinet. I believe the Asquith pledge of priority for unmarried men was given without previous consultation with the cabinet.

Want Another Chance.

Though he is bound by it his colleagues are not. Collective responsibility is for collective acts. Some members of the cabinet desired, before breaking with the system of voluntary recruiting, that an effort should be made for the next few weeks to bring into the fold young men who held back, either by a special canvass or a peremptory summons calling upon them to show cause, but it is believed that Lord Derby was strongly averse to any further special effort to bring in the laggards. In this he was supported by the Prime Minister, who feared that by delaying a decision the cabinet would not be solving, but only postponing, diffi-

Mr. Asquith has come definitely, but rejuctantly, to the conclusion that for at single men who have not volunteer-

ed compulsion is now an unescapeable

The total number of unmarried men who have not attested, as shown by the national register, is 600,000, and includes a very large proportion of defectives. It also comprises many thousands of men engaged in essential industries. In short, not more than one-half of the 600,000 are available for military service. Again, from this remainder of 300,000, large deductions have to be made on account of numerous cases where the son is the breadwinner of the family. The notion that there are vast numbers of "slackers" is unwarranted by the facts. Just as many married men proportionately are not attested as unmarried

Asquith's Trial.

An interesting question arises: Can the unity of the cabinet be preserved in view of the decision which it will be invited to take to-morrow? Mr. Asquith has hitherto shown a marvelous faculty in keeping the cabinet together. Will his talent for conciliation and comprehension be equal to this new strain? If so, it will be little short of a miracle. It is no secret matter that several members of the cabinet who loathe compulsion will only consent to it under the pressure of some overmastering necessity. Mr. Runciman is one of them. He is an intimate friend of Sir Edward Grey and may be influenced by the Foreign Secretary's attitude. It is notorious that the Chancellor of the Exchequer is no lover of compulsion. Mr. McKenna fears, indeed, that we are already taking too many men from industry; but he will not readily part company with Mr. Asquith. Other skeptics on compulsion are Lewis Harcourt, Sir John A. Simon, Mr. McKinnon Wood, and the Lord Chancellor, If Mr. Asquith contrives to keep these colleagues with him it will be a wonderful exploit,

The position of Arthur Henderson in the cabinet will depend on the attitude of the Labor party. He entered the cabinet with the approval of his party and has always regarded himself as the trustee in the cabinet for the Labor Interests. Should the Labor party decide to oppose the government bill for compulsory service, Mr. Henderson would doubtles feel it his duty to retire from the cabinet.

May Mean Election.

So much for the cabinet. about the House of Commons? Will the compulsory service bill commend itself to a majority in that House? Oposition may be expected from the Irish Nationalists, though they may be placated by the exclusion of Ireland from the conscription scheme. If the Irish do not opose the bill vigorously the fight will be left to the radical group with the aid of the Labor members. Were the bill presented to the House with the authority of an un

broken cabinet it would not encounter formidable opesition; but a cabinet cleavage would mean that it would have a difficult passage,

In the event of the bill being impeded by obstructive tactics, the government might feel compelled to ap-

peal to the country.

CONSIDERS GREEK ATTITUDE SATISFACTORY

By Canadian Press. London, Jan. 6 .- "I do not think the Allies have any reason to regard the situation other than satisfactory," was the reply of Sir Edward Grey, the Foreign Secretary to a question in the House of Commons today regarding the present diplomatic situation in Greece.

Asked if the seizure of Col. H. D. Napier, former British military attache at Sofia, and Captain Arthur Wilson from a Greek vessel by a German submarine in the Mediterraneau, was a breach of neutrality. Sir Edward aid that such action was not contrary to the generally accepted rules of international law.

NORWEGIAN STEAMER SUNK OFF ENGLISH COAST

By Canadian Press.

London, Jan. 7,-The Norwegian steamer Fridtiof Nansen, of Bergen, bound from the coast of Africa for Rotterdam, was sunk in the English channel yesterday. Two of the crew were killed, while the remaineder were tanded at Deal yesterday. She was 3275 gross tens.

RUSSIAN TROOPS OCCUPY KASHAN. By Canadian Press. London, Dec. 29,-Russian troops have occupied the important Persian town of Kashan and are marching toward Ispahan, according to the Teheran correspondent of Reuter's Telegram Company, +++++++++++

SINKING OF PERSIA? HASTENS RETURN OF ANG PRESIDENT WILSON

New Developments in the International Situation Cause. U. S. President to Cut Short His Honeymoon and Return to Washington-American Newspapers Can Find no

By Canadian Press.

moon and start back to Washingt vention, however, provides that a mertish liner Persia.

ing to return probably tomorrow take charge of the international situ

It was stated authoritatively th the destruction of the British line Persia with loss of American life an the destruction of the British shi flengyle, had put such a grave asped AUSTRIA HAS NO n the relations of the United State with the Teutonic powers that the President considered it necessary to return to the White House at once for conferences with the members of the cabinet to shape the course of the zovernment.

The situation as it exists to-day was described in official quarters as paralleling the crisis which was caused by the sinking of the Arabic close on Germany's assurances in response to the representations of the United States on the destruction of the Lusi-

While American officials are keeping their minds open until they have all the facts in the Persia case officially and know whether Americans were endangered in the sinking of the Glengyle, the gravity of the situation is not minimized and the declaration of Baron Zwiedenik, the Austrian Charge, that he was confident the final explanation would be satisfactory has not lessened the tension,

Secretary Lansing announced he had instructed Ambassador Penfield at Vienna to ask the Austrian government for any information which might establish the nationality of the submarine which is said to have sunk the Persia and which would give the facts in the case,

W fact developed to a-

Excuse for Latest Ou One in Alexandria reported that the Persia carried one 4.7inch gun, but did not state where the Hot Springs, Va., January 3.—Pregun was mounted. This may become a dent Wilson will cut short his hone factor in the case. The Hague contonight because of the new develochant ship may carry a gun mounted ments in the international situation the stern for purposes of defence caused by the destruction of the B without being considered an armed ship. The official view here is that After Secretary Tumulty, the Pres the question of whether a gun dent's private secretary, had telepho mounted on the Persia will depend ened to President Wilson at Hot Sprin tirely on where is was placed. If early today it was said at the Whi mounted forward, officials realized the House that the President was prepa Austrian government could contend the Persia was armed for destruction of submarines and had instructions to ram or destroy the submersibles. The disposition is not to assign the incident of the gun to a place in consideration of the case until all the facts are known.

EXCUSE FOR CRIME

By Canadian Press.

New York, January 3 .- Following are American newspaper editorial opinions on the destruction of the

The New York World:

"Painful as is the impression created in this country by the destruction of the steamship Persia, presumably by an Austrian submarine, what must be the feeling in the Foreign Office at Vienna? If there is excitement here, what must be the consternation there? If we are eager for the particulars, what must be the anxiety of the men who only the day before the perpetraion of this awful deed transmitted to he United States a note relating to the incona affair so nearly in accord with ur demands that they humbly assumd it would close the incident to our atisfaction?

"In spite of the crazy demand for istant war by a section of the Amrican press almost as blood guilty s the lurking assassins of the sea, it Austria and not the United States nat by every consideration of honor hould be looked to for the next maye We have n this wretched business.

had the word of a monarchy as proud and punctilious as any in the world that inhumane practices to which we have objected would not be repeated. The good faith of a great nation is involved in this matter and we must in decency await the communications, profoundly apologetic perhaps, which we cannot fail to believe it will make haste to present."

Austria May Explain.

The New York Times: "It is surmised, not known, that the submarine that sank the Persia was Austrian. In a sense it will be fortunate if that prove to be the case, for Austria has two avenues of escape from responsibility, while none is open to Germany. Of course, none but a soulless government would permit its navy to continue the work of brutal slaughter while the plaudits which welcomed its promise of discontinuance were still singing in the air. If the submarine were of Austria's navy, it might be that its commander had been out of reach of fresh instructions from a time later to his government's resolve to punish the Ancona offender. That would explain, it would not excuse, for did not Austria in her note tell us of her respect for the sacred laws of humanity and of her instructions to naval officers in the keeping therewith. There is, too, the conjecture that, fired with the spirit of von Tirpitz, the Austrian navy declines the trammels of obedience to the political department and is carrying on a war of frightfulness in its own free way. That theory calls for no discussion. Neither of these loopholes is open to Germany. Her pledge was given months ago, and she has already given an example of her displeasure at excessive zeal for wanton slaughter, Evidence that the Persia was destroyed by a German submarine would at once make the affair most serious."

The New York Staats-Zeitung: 'It is admitted that the Persia was in fact a transport. She had aboard 'many soldiers,' though 'all were travelling as private citizens,' according 'to Admiralty announcement.' The German and Austro-Hungarlan governments have stated 'that the sacrifice commandments of humanity must be observed also in war

"We must walt until we have the full facts of the case at hand before condemning Austria-Hungary or Germany for the sinking of the Persia; but in the meantime we can well ask ourselves if it is not within the right and duties of the Congress to interest itself in the elucidation of certain questions repeatedly brought to the fore by such incidents,"

The Boston Clobe: "Coming at the first of the New Year and closely following Austria's pronouncement of a more humane submarine policy, the news of the sinking of the Persia and the loss of many passengers is like hearing of the loss of a friend we thought was well on the road to recovery following a long illness. The shock is all the greater. The latest

submarine disaster completely shadows Austria's friendly note, We care nothing about friendly notes in face of such news. We must, how-ever, be patient. If Germany thinks we no longer remember the Lusitania, or if Austria thinks we are not mindful of our duties and responsibilities, both shall learn that they have made a sad mistake. The Persia no Arve to hasten such a Mar of recoming." The Philade parallimulare: "As the

details of this latest crime against international law and every instinct of humanity come in, the barbarity of the Persia's submarine assailant becomes as sickening as it is appalling. The President has sent scholarly words across the ocean. We have received scholarly words and beautiful platitudes in reply. Words without deeds are worthless. And that is what is the matter with the government of the United States as represented by Woodrow Wilson."

London, Jan. 3 .- An Athens newspaper states that martial law will be declared on January 15, and that the Chamber of Deputies has been sum. moned to meet on the 17th to ratify the proclamation thereof, according to a despatch received her

ONLY ALLIED SHIPS TO LOAD IN ALLIED PORTS

a 3ritish Chamber of Commerce Will Try to Cripple Enemy's Trade

VILL NEVER BECOME A MENACE AGAIN

By Canadian Press.

London, Jan. 7.- The forthcoming li meeting of the British Chamber of I Commerce at which it is proposed to o form an offensive and defensive trade alliance of the Entente Powers against t Germany and her allies will be fraught t with the greatest results. The idea is to restrict the coastwise trade of the immense coast lines of Britain, France, Italy, Russia and presumably Japan to vessels flying the flags of the Entente Powers and such neutral ships as may be approved to the complete exclusion of all German or Austrian vessels. That ls to say, none but Allied ships shall load in Allied ports cargo for other than Allied ports.

This scheme, the promoters think, would completely cripple the German mercantile marine and prevent it ever again becoming a menace to British shipping interests.

. Here are some of the suggestions wilch Mr. Samuel has put before the Chambers of Commerce for consideration at the conference;

Overseas Dominions to Join.

- 1. Britain and the overseas Dominions to join and invite commercial representatives of the Entente Powers to meet in conference for the purpose of discussing the position of their trade after the war.
- 2. Shipping laws governing the British attitude toward the mercantile marine of other powers to be completely remodeled.
- 3. No ship wholly or partly owned by subjects of a late enemy power shall be allowed to embark or disembark passengers at a British port or at any of the ports of the Entente powers. (This clause is aimed specially at the German trans-Atlantic lines.)
- 4. A duty of ten shillings per ton gross tonnage to be placed on every ship wholly or partly owned by subjects of a late enemy power entering a port in the British Empire or a port in Dominions of the Entente Powers, entering to escape perils of the sea excepted.
- 5. The establishment on territory of the Entente Powers of branches or agencies of ship-owning firms whose neadquarters or ownership are German or Austrian to be prohibited.

KERUSED TO PAY OVER PROFITS TO GERMANY

By Canadian Press.

Paris, December 29.—The directors of a Belgian company owning coal mines in the Far East, having refused to subscribe the surplus profits of the company to the German war loan were made to do so by order of General von Bissing, German Governor-General of Belglum, according to the Havre correspondent of the Matin. The correspondent adds that General von Bissing has since sequestered the assets of all Belgian companies.

"Too Late."

From the New York Herald.

Mr. Lloyd George might find com turbing the slumbers of the lone Amer, can passenger.

fort in the discovery that others tha the English have been "too late." Fo instance, if Germany at an earlier stage in the proceedings had discovered that the criminals among the hyphenates were the "enemies of the Fatherland" they are now pronounced, it might have prevented American Americans being so wholeheartedly and so overwhelmingly in favor of Germany's defeat.

a plature of 77th Ottawa Battalion



Our Volunteer Roll.

The following members or sons of members of the Church are in training for or serving at the front. Will those of us who stay behind pray earnestly for their safe-keeping :-

1st Contingent

Corpl. William Charles Common Major Gault McCombe Paymaster Sergt Allan J McLachlan Petty Officer James M. Paul, H. M. C. S. Niobe Capt. Francis A. C. Serimger, V.C., M.D.

William Simpson, Jr. Hollis Stevenson

2nd Contingent

Co'y-Sergt-Major J. N. Bales, Jr. John R. Bales John H. Carruthers Lieutenant A. Eric Copland Fred C. Donald Corpl. Arthur C. Drysdale J Arch. Gordon Douglas McD Hains
Douglas V. Hoskins
Lieutenant Murdoch Laing Bn. Serg-Major E. G. Lidstone James D. Munro.

3rd Contingent

Ernest B Archibald, W.O. Hilary Bignell W. G. Brown Lieutenant G. M. Bryce

3rd Contingent-Continued Capt Duncan Campbell Lieutenant Wilson Dunton Lieutenant Ed. C. Evans Lieutenant Eric B. Finley Lieutenant Eric B. Finley Lieut. W. G. R. Gordon Lieut. A. H. Grier Lieut. A. E. Grier Lieut. C. B. Grier Lieut. Wm. W. Haldimand Bussell Gordon Hutchison Capt. Ernest C. Hutchison Langer Roya Leffrey James Rowe Jeffrey Sgt. Geo. W. Machan Capt Gordon L MacGillivray John Robert McLeod G. A McLeod Lieutenant John MacNaughton Corpl. J. E. Lysle Millen E. Leslie Millen Lorne C. Montgomery Henry W. Nesbitt Sergt. John Louis A. Robertson Colonel C. A. Smart, O.C. Lieut George Bussell Starke Lieut J Joslin Walker Gunner Thomas A. Warren Lieut J. Watson Yulle

In the service, but not with the Canadian Contingents: Capt. Oliver Beeman, K. O Yorkshire L. I. Robert Mitchell, South Africa Conting. R. M. Campbell, Westminster Dragoons
C. B. Brown, King Edward Horse

Engineer, Lieut. J. Sydney Machan, R. N.
Lieut. David W. McAithur
9th Batt. Hants Regiment

Private Stormont L. Scott, Imperial Army Transport Drivers.

In Memorium Staff-Sergeant W. C Smith JAN 60 1916





Britannia.

Mine were the sons that in warlike mirth
Wove with their grey bones over the earth
Ways for the passing of countless feet
Of the pilgrims of liberty, making sweet
Hopes that were dying, joys growing grey
In hearts of the dark lands far away
With the red, white and blue of my flag unfurled
The sons of my lone isle have draped the world.
If I only raise my bugle and blow,
From the lands of the sun and the deserts of snow
With a laugh on their lips,
Borne on their ships,
They will come, my children over the sea,
To the mother they love, to die for me.
Sons of my breeding, while we stand together,
Brave and true,
I and you

What care we for weather?
Naught can break us,
Naught can shake us,
War against us hurled
Cannot blind us,
Can but bind us
All hands round the world.

3/6

ER the frey waters the destroyer cleaves her A mist half hides from the view the most famous vessels in the world—the great ships of the Battle-Cruiser Squadron, which on two occasions have met the enemy. Two of the vessels—the Inflexible and Invincible—indeed bumped into the Germans at another time-off the Falklands; and there was only one German ship left, and that for a short time merely, when they had finished their work. The great gaunt hills encircling the scene are enshrouded in clouds. The ships stand out from the background indistinct and, therefore, all the more menacing shadows of awful suggestion of power. They look as though they were restrained with difficulty from instantly steaming forth at the rate of an express train to overwhelm the foe. The suggestion rested, indeed, on fact-these long ships form what sailors call the "cat squadron." It is as though a cat sat over a hole waiting for a mouse to appear and ready to pounce upon it. The battle-cruiser was a stroke of genius-Lord Fisher's genius. It is the only armored vessel which has badly punished the enemy. These ships combine the speed of a destroyer with the big guns of a battleship. They are, as a famous admiral called them, the armadillos of the Fleet, swift with the power of a hundred thousand horses behind each bow, protected, like the American quadruped, with plates not of bone, but of hardest armor, and able to overtake and gobble up almost anything affoat flying the enemy's flag.

Approximately six to seven hundred feet long, and from seventy to nearly ninety feet broad—varying according to each particular design—they were built for speed. Any nation can buy guns and armor, but only a rich nation can afford speed. The capital cost is almost prohibitive; the running cost is greater than was ever known before since ships were built. the guns of a battle-cruiser cost about one-fifth of the sum spent upon the engines and boilers to enable her to tear through the water after her quarry at a rate six times greater than that of the old Victory when she brought Nelson back from the West Indies with Villeneuve in chase.

The Glory of the Race.

Gradually, out of the mist, the forms of nine of these men-of-war loomed, with every suggestion of an awaiting vengeance agains the enemy. The Lion, the Tiger, the Queen Mary, the Australia, the New Zealand, and the other ships completed a unique chain. What would Nelson have thought? The Victory cost £100,000 or so, and could move only when the wind was willing. England a century ago was little more than a European Power; today it is the centre of a vast Empire. There on the one hand lay the great man-of-war typifying the British lion, ready to spring forth, and there, on the other, the two ships built and paid for by the great Dominions oversea, and manned in large part by officers and men from those outposts of the Empire. Children used to be told—and may be told today—that if they dug a hole anywhere in the British Isles and went on digging and digging they would eventually come out where near Australia or New Tealand

1.--."The Cat Squadron."

Ever on the alert, these leviathans of the Grand

Fleet are held on leash, ready to tear through the water

and teach the enemy that the traditions of the Britisl navy are still in safe keeping.

these people who live in the far Antipodes underneath our feet, so to speak, and separated from us by several thousands of miles of tractless ocean—with problems and dangers of their own—have sent their ships to share with British ships the bleak fortunes of the North Sea in winter. When they are asked where their main defence on the sea is to be seen, the inhabitants of Australia and New Zealand must point to the ground and remark "Our ships are underneath there somewhere; we have sent them away." It is a miracle.

Men who could do such an act are no ordinary men; they are statesmen, it statesmen of the greatest Empire the world has ever seen. These battlecruisers, paid for with their money and manned in part by men of their blood, are in the North Sea in obedience to a great principle. They had the prescience to accept it. The vessels are not there to guard the British Isles or shipping in home waters; they are there—in the North Sea—to guard New Zealand, Australia and all the interests of the British people "down under" and elsewhere. That is maritime strategy in excelsis. Small men with a restricted vision would have wanted to keep their ships at home. They would have hugged them on their own coasts. The great people of these great Dominions realized, as Sir Robert Borden realized when there was not a cloud upon the horizon, that the seas are all one and that in concentration of power lies the talisman of victory. These people share with us the pride of descent from the Golden Age when the British "The advantage Empire had its birth on the sea. of time and place in all martial actions," Drake once declared to Queen Elizabeth, "is half a victory." At the right time these ships are in the right place. We who live in the British Isles may well pay our homage to the courage and breadth of perception of those kinsmen, far away in body, but present in spirit, who stand side by side with us on the sea—the North Sea-in defending the world's freedom.

"The Largest Submarine."

Near by the Lion, bearing the flag of Vice-Admiral Sir David Beatty, lay the battle-worn Tiger. Everyone is familiar by this time with the details of the spirited engagement which was fought in the North Sea on Jan. 24 last. The enemy ventured forth—and he has not been seen since—on some mission of mischief, and the Battle Cruiser Squadron leapt out

from Nowhere. Do you remember Newbolt's lines:

"For bragging time was over and fighting time was come.

When Hawke came swooping from the West?"

Thus it was on January 24. The battle cruisers swooped down on the Germans.

this is the largest submarine which was ever seen.

My countrymen, you know, have been assured time and again by the Germans that this ship lies many fathoms deep. How did you get her up?" Today the Tiger bears few of her battle scars; they have been charmed away by deft workmen. Here and there her side armor is slightly dented; Captain Pelly tells you that a shot hit the after-turret, but its effects are hardly noticeable; and you learn of a projectile which found a billet under the conning tower, killing and maiming brave men. That is the extent of the injuries of which the world has heard so much. Battleworn the Tiger was, but battle worthy she remains, as the Germans may yet learn when her 13.5in. guns again come into action.

British engines and British engineers enabled the foe to be brought within range, and the battle was joined. The Germans wished for no better fate than to As they raced through the water One lucky shot put the to the bottom of the North Sea. During my visit to The enemy has told the world that the Tiger went the British battle-cruisers pounded after them bringing their more powerful guns to bear with deadly result. The Blucher was sunk; the Derfflinger Lion out of action, but not before the Germans had the Grand Fleet I visited the Tiger. A Dutch journalist, with a sense of humor, who was in my and Seydlitz were injured. get back home. been mauled

2.--The Battle Squadron.

NOTHER scene in the spectacle which British sea power presents. This time it is a battle squadron. It consists of eight vessels, and the very names are eloquent. It is an Imperial squadron, though paid for by the people of the British Isles. The names of the ships are a reminder of the extent of British sway, which fills the Germans with jealousy turned to hatred—the Britannia, the Hibernia, the Africa, the Hindustan, the Dominion, the Commonwealth and the Zealandia, with the King Edward the Seventh at their head, flying the flag of Vice-Admiral Edward Bradford, for many years flag-captain to the Admiral of the Fleet Sir Arthur K. Wilson. They are not defending England only; they are visible emblems of the unity of the Empire, in which the Germans in August, 1914, did not believe. know better today, and they will know still better tomorrow. These ships are pre-Dreadnoughts, but they are not therefore by any means negligible. Each mount four 12in. guns, four 9.2 in weapons, singly in turrets, and ten 6in. quick-firers. They are well armored, and have a turn for speed in excess of other battle ships of their date. They appeared, in fact, just before the revolutionary Dreadnought. board the King Edward the Seventh, as one sat at lunch, among the small party of guests of the Viceadmiral, it was difficult to realize that the world was passing through a great crisis; the flagship and her consorts seemed to stand for stability. One looked over the seascape and gained some understanding of the inactivity of the enemy. These ships, though many people in this country may hold them cheap, because they are no longer new, are far in advance of anything the Germans built in the early years of this century before the Dreadnought burst on the scene to their confusion. The Germans put their faith in many small guns; we in fewer big guns of long range. The design of the King Edward is one of many indications of the manner in which our naval authorities out-manoeuvred the Marineamt. So let us not forget the power of the King Edward class.

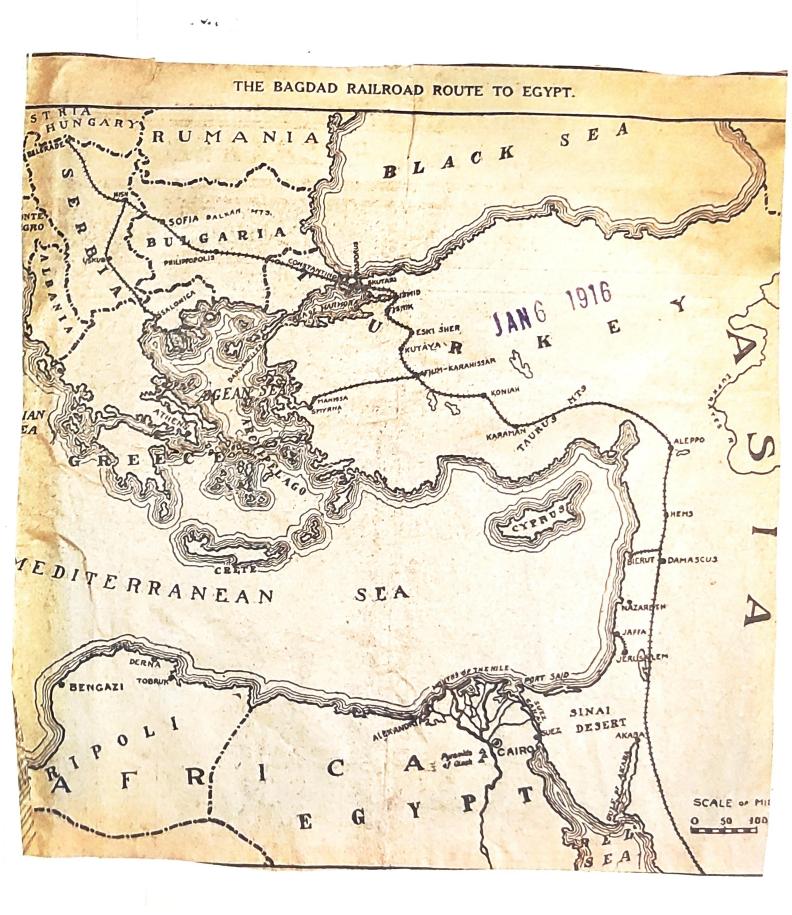
It was difficult, as I have said, to associate the quiet scene round the luncheon table with the times in which we are living. The ships were apparently inert and exercising no influence on the course of events. Who was to know that at short notice they could be away like thunderbolts of destiny? There was nothing to indicate the gunnery practice which goes on from week to week, or the sweeping movements carried out in the North Sea. "We are here today," an officer remarked, in the course of conversation, "but we may be gone tomorrow. Even if the enemy hides behind his minefields and his shore guns, we must be on the move, keeping officers and men accustomed to sea conditions. We do not claim merely

JANG 1916

The Failure of the Germans

The British Fleet cannot hit a target which is never in view, but the Germans cannot hit a target though it be continually presented. When hostilities opened it be continually presented. When hostilities opened the Germans put faith in submarine and mine. They argued that at the worst—from their point of view—argued that at the worst—from their point of view—these two agents of destruction, sinister and novel in their latest development, would force the Grand in their latest development, would force the Grand Fleet would be worn down by a process of attri-Grand Fleet would be worn down by a process of attri-dron, until at last something approaching equality of tion, until at last something approaching equality of a single attained. The Grand Fleet has lost not a single attained. The Grand Fleet has lost not a single armored ship. But, on the other hand, it has been armored ship. But, on the other hand, it has been reinforced, and is today stronger, actually and relatively, than when we have prepared the world opened.

to command the North Sea; we actually exercise command over it, as the Germans well know." One of the Admirals of the Fleet expressed his preference of the Admirals of the Fleet expressed his preference of the Admirals of the Fleet expressed his preference of the for cruising when the sea was rough. "It keeps us in fouch with the element in which we must be prepared to fight and checks any tendency to become pared to fight and checks any tendency to become fair-weather sailors." If that be the instinct of the British sailor, what must the officers and men of the British sailors roam the North Sea; the enemy is British sailors roam the North Sea; the enemy is British sailors roam the world offers no sea-room. We have land is the base, which offers no sea-room. We have sufficiently effective; it need not be labored beyond this one consideration.



MORE and more as the German march to the Golden Horn takes shape in the minds of the military observers of the world it becomes clear that the operation is more than an advance to relieve the hard pressed Turk or crush the offending Serb. It is more than a vigorous thrust to open the Orient Railway and thus unite three Central Powers, increased now by the Bulgarian enlistment. Whether it be a threat or a real purpose, Germanys' new operation is directed at Suez and Cairo; is a blow to the Suez Canal, that waterway which in German literature is described as the "Heel of Achilles" of the

British Empire.

In London, as in Berlin, the threat is recognized. The reasons for the threat are equally plain. After sixteen months of war Germany has conquered Belgium and occupied a considerable section of Northern France, from which all efforts to expel her have tailed. She has conquered Poland and Courland, pushed Russia well within the older Romanoff territories. Both France and Russia have suffered severe blows. But both have escaped decisive refeat, and both are able to keep the field, France and the aid of the British army, Russia with the help of British finance. In addition, the British fleet continues to suffocate German industrial life and interfere with the German food supply.

Unless Great Britain can be brought to desire peace the Germans recognize that the war may be indefinitely prolonged. Such prolongation, on the face of the situation, points to German defeat, because Germany is outnumbered; she is outneed in wealth and in resources; she is blockaded and her economic life paralyzed; her markets beyond the seas barred, her colonies one by one conquered. She is fighting the fight Napoleon fought, and she knows that all his genius was of no avail against British hostility, because Napoleon could never quite get at Great Britain.

GOTT STRAFE ENGLAND!

How, then is Great Britain to be wounded; wounded so severely as to bring her to listen to the thought of a peace on German terms? The submarine blockade has failed. The Zeppelin menace has proven empty as a peace producing weapon. The drive to Calais failed a year ago, and there is no hope now of reaching the narrow strait facing Dover. There can be no thought of an invasion of England, because the British fleet remains in being. The sea, as in Napoleon's time remains the bulwark of British homelands.

There remains the chance to strike the British Empire. The remoter colonies are beyond reach, because they lie beyond the seas. But if Germany, having opened the road from Berlin to Byzantium, could officer and munition a strong Turkish army. this might strike at Egypt by way of Suez. True, the attempt was made by a Turkish army early in the war, but it was a raid rather than an invasion, and the army had not been equipped by Germans with the care and completeness required.

A second blow

Such dire possibilities would, to the German mind, not inconceivably bring the British to terms before the blow fell. Once England felt that Suez was in danger, Egypt in peril, India likely to be cut off from direct communication with Britain, save by the Cape direct communication with Britain, save by the Cape of German peace which left England her empire but in sured Germany her place in the sun both in Asia graded Germany her place in the Sun both in Asia evacuated for the session of the Congestree State; evacuated for the surrender of French Congestree State; swingeing indemnity. England might be glad of swingeing indemnity. England might be glad of swingeing indemnity.

thoroughly prepared, might carry the Turk across the Suez Canal. To such an invasion the Egyptians would probably respond by an insurrection. The faith of Islam is common to the Turk and the ruling cast of Egypt. Once the masses of the Osmanli, under the Green Banner, entered the ancient land of the Turk and appraoched the city of the Caliphs, an outburst of religious fanaticism might be expected to sweep before it every vestige of British power. Egypt might be lost in a day and the remnant of British armies driven south upon the Soudan or north to Alexandria and the transports.

But if Great Britain would not yield before the blow fell, could she endure the loss of Egypt, the prospects of an insurrection in India? Would Italy still be for war to the knife when, instead of winning Trieste and Trentino, she stood to lose Tripoli, threatened alike by internal revolt and by Turkish invasion? For France, too, there would be the peril of the Turkish invasion from Tripoli into Tunis and Algeria, a new return of victorious Islam along the road the Arab conquerors took, which led by the shore of the Mediterranean to Spain, across Gibraltar Straits, and only stopped in Southern France.

For many years the Germans have dreamed of harnessing the power of Mahomet to the car of Hohenzollern conquest. They have permitted the Turk to believe, as the Turk believed of that other great monarch, Napoleon, that their Kaiser was a Mohametan. At Tangier and in Jerusalem the Kaiser has spoken words which were intended to stir the hearts of the followers of the Prophet. Half the plan was realized when Turkey enlisted in the Great War; the other half seems to come true, from the German standpoint, now that the railroad runs clear from Ham-

burg and Brussels to the Golden Horn.

THE BAGDAD RAILROAD

For the realization of this dream the Germans have been working in Asia Minor for many years. great Bagdad railroad, which has filled diplomatic reports and international politics for a decade, has been for the Germans the instrument which, at the appointed time, would respond to their hand and prove the ruin of British imperial hopes. From Scutari, opposite Constantinople, this road has been traced across the highlands of Anatolia to the Taurus Mountains; beneath these mountains, near the famous Cilician Gates, which Alexander passed through on his march to India, which the Persians penetrated in their earlier advances to the west against Greece, the Germans have been tunnelling.

Beyond the Taurus the railroad has been constructed most of the distance to the Euphrates. West of the river a branch connects with the Beirut-Damascus line, and south of this leads the great Mecca Railroad constructed by Abdul Hamid to give him sure contro of the Holy Cities of Islam and a fat revenue derived from the pilgrims making their great religious excursion to the City of Mahomet. Far to the south, near the Sinai Desert, the railroad approaches the frontier of Egypt. From this point, it is asserted, the Turks, under German guidance, have already constructed a

light railroad in the direction of Suez.

Here, then, is the road which the Germans hope to take; by this route they already see Turkish armies advancing toward Egypt. It is to munition and equip these armies that they have crushed poor Serbia and hacked a way through a second Belgium. No chance has brought them on this new road. It has been prepared through long years.

tain and France for financial support. What Italy has not yet consented to do in the Balkans she would have send huge reinforcements to Egypt, drawing on Brito do in Africa, where her own existence would be at stake. Italy, too, would be a vastly closer and easier base for armies in Egypt than Constantinople certain than Accordingly, nothing is more from out her great resources in prove for the

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promised if Germany secured a hold upon the Africa might flow over into Tunis and take Bizerta. Ital Derna, Tripoli City; they might take Tobruk; position in the Mediterranean would be fatally naval bases facing the Italian coast; they migh Such an invasion must enlist Italian aid. ITALY MUST HELP

nothing is surer. France will continue to hold the lines in the West, and she can match man for man all the

was defeated last summer. Russig will come back

army is materially reduced in Flanders. But she can do no more. She cannot win alone; she cannot even

free her own territory.

Germans can now put on this front, even if the British

· Furthermore, it must be recalled that Turkish man power is not unlimited. The Turks have fought two losing wars in recent years, and in the first Balkan War suffered terrible losses. They have lost very heavily in the recent operations at the Dardanelles and in the Caucasus. It will still be necessary to maintain armies in Gallipoli, about Constantinople, and in the Caucasus. Two or three hundred thousand or more troops might be available for such a venture, but two or three hundred thousand would be an insignificant force in the face of the resources of England and Italy. Even France could still send troops to Egypt, withdrawing Sarrail's army from Serbia.

As to German armies passing through Serbia and approaching Suez, this is a day dream. Officers Germany may still be able to send, but men-that is, masses of men-she cannot. To hack her way through Serbia she has had to abandon the offensive in Russia and assume a complete defensive in the West. Austria, to help in the Southern campaign, has been compelled to weaken her armies facing Italy and Russia, The limit of Austrian and German powers in the matter of numbers has been reached and passed; Germany could not afford to risk a considerable army in an Egyptian venture. This is the judgment of Allied and neutral observers alike.

TURKEY'S WORK

The campaign against Egypt must be in the main Turkey's work. She can draw on Germany for officers and for the great cannon which have proved so deadly in Russia and in Serbia, although the transport of these to the Sinai peninsula must probe a long and difficult job. The preparation of the campaign must take time, even after the Kaiser enters Stamboul. Offensives of the modern sort are mot improvised, particularly at the remoter end of twelve hundred miles of rail and road.

By spring, perhaps materially earlier, the world may expect to hear of a Turkish army under German officers approaching the Suez Canal. But it will meet great British armies and not impossibly Italian armies. It will have to advance over ground which for many months the British have been fortifying, a portion of which about the canal has already been flooded and rendered impassable. It will have to meet armies suppled by railroad lines at their rear and with every advantage for munitioning and feeding.

The outcome of such a campaign is, of course, to be decided on the battlefield, but no one can mistake the fact that out of every ten chances nine rest with the the British, even if they have to face a local insurrection in their rear, for, heavily garrisoned as Egypt is, an insurrection could not give much trouble or last

Conceivably Egypt might be conquered, the Turks might overflow into Italian and French North Africa -for all three Mediterranean powers this would be a

manent menace and not improbably the beginning of Great Britain, as it was bound to become when Russia In attacking Egypt Germany is striking at the very heart of the British Empire. Success means, if the end. It means the ruin of British prestige in the The war has become a duel between Germany and not the end of the empire, the constitution of a perreans the supremacy of Ger-Near and Far East. It reans the su many in the Eastern Medicerranean.

ENGLAND CANNOT STOP

errible disaster; but would it bring them to their

This seems unlikely.

knees?

The plain truth is that the German idea is so sound in its fundamental conception that Great Briain cannot make peace while any part of it remains ealizable. German supremacy in Asia Minor and in eld Constantinople, Bagdad and Jerusalem, nothing yria would mean that sooner or later the fight for suez and India would have to be fought. If Germany s more certain that that eventually she would push over and attack Egypt. Two great powers could not occupy these adjoining sections of the earth and not ultimately fight for supremacy

But if the war be protracted through another summer the numbers of the Allies are bound to tell. At whatever rate of exhaustion you choose to estimate the casualties of the fighting nations, Germany and her allies are outnumbered two to one, and are losing almost at the same pace as their opponents. Some time the supply must give out. If Germany's foes lose courage or hope first they will lose the war. They may lose it by decisive defeat, but this is now utterly unlikely.

A DRAMATIC THREAT

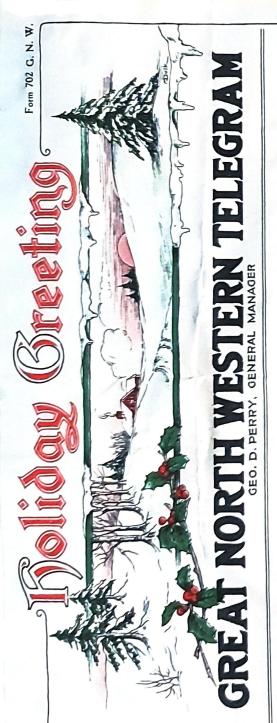
To the neutral observer the present German offensive must seem in no small part a dramatic, but, from a military point of view, an unpromising venture. It vasions that bring only casualities and no peace, and,

I share the belief of many of arrival of the result of the

arrival of the Kaiser at Constantinople will be the signal for an outburst of peace agitation wherever German influence can operate. I believe that the terms proposed by the Germans will include the evacuation of France and Belgium and of all Russia, save perhaps Courland and Poland. But they will include the hegemony of the Balkans, the right to reorganize Turkey, and huge indemnities; without these Germany is bankrupt.

If these terms are rejected by the Allies there will probably be a campaign against Egypt, but I do not believe the Germans now expect to make such a campaign. Everything points to a belief on their part that they can achieve peace with this success in the Balkans realized. Readers must see in this programme a complete repetition of the Japanese course which terminated at the Peace of Portsmouth-a peace in which the victor agreed to all the things that he had declared he would not accept, because his internal condition made peace necessary. But Japan kept what she had won and won what she had fought for. This is the German hope and expectation, and Germans the world over believe that, with the Turkish armies leveled at Egypt and the British Empire threatened, Great Britain will be ready to make peace, with or without her allies, who must follow her course if she quits.

Just this is what the campaign in the Near East seems to mean. It is Germany's third bid for a decision; she is now striking at England as she struck first at France and then at Russia. Can Great Britain endure the shock as the French and Russians did? This is the new problem,



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THE QUESTIONS OF A HESITATING CANADIAN

AND

THE ANSWERS OF A CANADIAN WHO BELIEVES THAT THIS IS "OUR WAR"

Question. What nation caused the Great War?

Answer. Germany, which declared war on Russia and France at the very moment when Russia and Austria were apparently settling their disputes.

- Q. What was Germany's object?
- A. Beyond doubt to crush France, so that she would no longer be a first-class power; to curb Russia, so that she could not interfere with Germany's plans for an extension of her power southwards through the Balkans to Turkey and Asia Minor; by a successful war against these two nations to make more possible a long-contemplated attack on the British Empire; and, as a final result, place herself in the position of being, by sea and land, the ruler of the world.
 - Q. Why should Germany seek the destruction of the British Empire?
- A. Because this Empire, more than any other nation, stood between Germany and the realization of her dream of being the greatest world power. Britain's colonies were the envy of Germany. Britain's navy ruled the seas. To secure the colonies, the navy must be defeated. Germany was determined on being not only the greatest military power, but also the greatest naval one. She sought to be the world's dictator.
 - Q. But England was not attacked. Why did she not keep out of the War?
- A. For many reasons she could not. Duty to France compelled her to come to the help of that nation, which had taken its fleet from the English Channel to help defend British interests in the Mediterranean. If France were conquered, Germany could take possession of parts of the French coast, from which she could threaten England. The invasion and occupation of Belgium, in the face of Germany's guarantee of the neutrality of that country, was so gross a violation of a treaty between Britain and Germany, and gave such clear evidence of what would be England's fate if Germany ever had the power, that England was forced in self-defence to draw the sword. But more than that: England

· · IANADIAN GUNS MAKE REPLY TO HUNOVERTURE

"New Year's Greeting" Shout From Enemy Parapets Quickly Silenced by Hot Fire

SNIPERS HAVE BUSY WEEL

Patrol of French-Caradians Successfully Carry Out Daring Mission to Fortified Shack - Five Canadians Awarded for Gallantry

Ottawa, January 9 .- Major-General Fir Sam Hughes, minister of militia. last night received the following communique from the Canadian general representative in France:

"Canadian General Headquarters in France, via London, January 9. During the week, January 1-7, the general situation on the front of the Canadian corps has undergone no material change. The weather has been mild and unsettled.

"At midnight on New Year's Eve the enemy endeavored to make a truce at various points on our front. In one instance, after daylight on January I, the enemy mounted his parapets, and shouted: 'New Year's Greeting.' In all cases the enemy was arrested by machine-gun and rapid-rifle fire, while batteries were also called into action. This ended the overtures of friendlinees.

"Enemy artillery fire has been normal during the week. Whenever the enemy had displayed a tendency to bombard certain sections of our lines, the vigorous retaliation of our artillery against his front trenches and defensive works has quickly reduced his guns to silence. On no occasion has the enemy artillery evinced any desire to have the last word. A number of larger enemy shells fired into our lines have failed to explode.

"A considerable number of trenct mortar-bombs have been fired at points in the lines of our second division. Two of these failed to explode and were recovered for examination purposes. In the same area the enemy has employed unusually large res of rifle grenades. Our

troops have replied with two grenides for one and the fire of our rench mortars has appeared most feetive.

Several enemy aeroplanes have been een over our lines. At times they have been engaged in directing the ire of their guns, but have disappeared on the approach of our planes. constant patrolling by our airmen has seen effective in keeping down the ire of the enemy's heavy artillery.

Enemy snipers have been active, but on several occasions have been located and driven from their positions by our fire. Our snipers have been unusually successful, and besides breaking many enemy telescopes and periscopes, have shot a number of Germans. On the morning of January 4, Sniper Macdonald, of our Eighth Winnipeg Battalion, shot two Germans who exposed themselves. Later in the day he was unfortunately killed by shell fire. During his service with the battalion Sniper Macdonald had accounted for forty-

PATROLS KEEP UP GOOD WORK.

"Our patrols have maintained their activity. No enemy patrols have activity. No enemy patrols have been encountered. A special reconbeen encountered. A special reconnaissance of enemy lines was undertaken by Lieut. Kent and Sergeant Milne, of our Tenth Western Battalion. Leaving our trenches before daybreak, they reached a point between the lines from which good observations of the enemy trenches could be obtained. They remained there in concealment throughout the there in concealment throughout the fay, securing valuable information in regard to the enemy's dispositions and activities, and returned safely at

"On the night of January 2 and a small house behind the German vires, and quite close to the enemy ront line trenches, was visited by a latrol of our 22nd French-Canadian attalion. The patrol was under command of Lieut. George Vanier, and consisted of Sergt. M. Leving ance-Corporal L. Rancourt, Pte. cance-Corporal L. Rancourt, Pte. ohn Watt, all of the 22nd Battalion. and Corporal P. E. Leclerc, of the th Field Company of Engineers. The hack was known to be fortified and to one time occupied by the enemy. The heavy wire surrounding it was not without attracting attention from he enemy trenches, and the shack was entered. None of the enemy were found. Steel loophole plates were removed, and sent back to our lines. A charge of guncotton was hen laid and the shack prepared for lemolition. After the safe return of he patrol to our trenches the charge was exploded by electricity.

'The health of our troops continues be excellent.

"In cornection with the successful alnor operation carried on by our th Western Canadian Battalion, on becember 15, the following awards lave been made by the commandern-chief:

"Distinguished Service Order - Captain E. C. Jackson.
"Military Cross-Lieut. K. L. T. Service Order -

Campbell,

"Distinguished Conduct Medals—No. 12200, Sergt. J. S. McGlashan; No. A 40675, Private J. A. Coles; No. A 24174, Private John Lindsay,"

GOING ROUND THE HAGUE

Fordites Have Not Yet Settled Place for Conference

Place for Conference

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)
The Hagué, January 9.—Henry
Ford's peace party is still getting acquainted with The Hague and its inhabitants. The pligrims probably
will decide on Wednesday as to the
place for the session of the
peace conference and as to the names
and number of the delegates. The
students are positively going home
on Tuesday. Meanwhile, a series of
mass meetings has been advertised
under the auspices of the Royal Zoological and Botanical Society.
Six peace delegates were thrown
out of the peace palace this afternoon by a caretaker. They refused
to pay the admission fee of fifty
dutch cents, being mindful of the motto of the party, "Send the bill to
Gaston Plantiff,"



PANIC IN NANCY DENIED

But Safe Conducts to 30,000

Persons Have Been Issued

Paris, January 9.—It is insured that safe conducts that been issued to 30,000 persons to the che city of Nancy. A special tank with some of these residents on board arrived in Paris Friday. Others from Nancy have gone to Dijon and elsewhere.

Statements regarding conditions in Nancy, as the result of the fact that the German shells had begun to hit in the town, were contained in a proclamation issued by Prefect Minister Man, of the Department of Meurthe et Moselle, in which Nancy is situated, to discredit stories of destruction and panic in Nancy which have been circulating in Paris and elsewhere. The proclamation, which is entitled, "Shame to sowers of panic," gives the casualties at six persons killed and ten wounded, and adds that no fires have been caused by the bombardment. The prefective of the proclamation is the proclamation of the casualties and six persons killed and ten wounded, and adds that no fires have been caused by the bombardment. The prefective of the proclamation is the proclamation of the proclamatic proclamation in the proclamation in the proclamation is the proclamation. ed by the bombardment. The prefect states he believes that the exaggerated rumors were started by persons living remote from Nancy, because any one near there would know they were un-

POPE'S WORD TO BELGIUM

Complete Reparation from Germany Before He Intervenes for Peace

Paris, January 9.—The Paris Petit Journal prints the following special despatch from Havre:

"Father Henusse, almoner-in-chief of the Belgian army, just returned from Rome, where he talked with the Pope, addressing the Belgian troops.

"The Pope asked me to say that he believes Belgium has a right to complete reparation from Germany.

"He will never consent to intervene for peace unless Belgium, at least, is reconstituted in the plenitude of her former rights. These must include every tithe of her European and African territories restored, and indemnity given for the complete reconstruction of her rulin lands, monuments, arts and industries."

NEW TAXATION IS BERLIN'S BIG PROBLEM TODAY

Ministry at Sea to Secure a Balance in Ordinary Budget of Empire

ADOPT MONOPOLIES MAY

Federal States Staunchly Opposed to Invasion of Direct Tax Field-Interest on New War Debt Calls for 1,-500,000,000 Marks

Berlin, via London, January 10-The announcement by Dr. Karl Helfferich, secretary of the Imperial Treasury, of the forthcoming new taxation measures necessary to secure a balance in the ordinary budget of the Empire has not yet been followed by any authentic information concerning the nature of the new taxes and the amount necessary to be raised. This problem apparently been settled even in the ministry itself, and no proposals have yet been submitted to the Budget Committee of the Reichstag.

Certain declarations from financial authorities of the individual states of the Empire and other intimations appearing in the newspapers that the Empire probably will not attempt to invade the field of direct taxes, which heretofore, under the German taxatlon system, has been regarded as the exclusive province of the Federal States, both Saxon and Bavarian finance departments having come out with the flat declaration that such a project cannot be entertained. Both these states, which, after Prussia, are the most important in the Empire, go on record as not opposed to the establishment of Government monopolies, and probably this will be the method adopted.

A second expedient may be in the evying of contributions by individual states towards the Imperial expenses, although the amount which could be raised thereby would not be

propertionalely large.

Secretary Heliferich intimated in the
Reichstag that resort would probably
be taken to indirect taxes and "taxes
on trade."

The financial writers assume under the first category would come excise and taxes on articles of fixury, but the proposed tax on trade remains an unknown quantity. The mere suggestion that a tax on teasors are suggested in the first form the messpapers, already groaning under the weight of the war news cervice. The secretary's proposal will probably include some measures not mentioned up to the present, since the sufficient to raise the extra revenue sufficient to raise the extra revenue needed. The interest service alone on the new war debt embraced by the three war loans and outstanding freasury certificates at 5 per centuals for 1,500,000,000 marks, or, if the war credits are voted in the Reichstag, 40,000,000,000 may be taken as the basis.

Finance Minister von Breuning, of The financial writers assume

the basis.

Finance Minister von Breuning, of Bavaria, is quoted in the Tageblatt on the proposed new taxation as say-

on the proposed new ling:

"A change in the taxation principles which reserve direct taxes to industrial states has not configurated in the proposed in the pr Even a material increase in matri-cular contributions could not be con-templated, since most of the indivi-dual states have already foreseen the necessity of increasing direct taxes 20 per cent., or more, to balance their own budgets, and if it should be ne-cessary to carry an additional heavy cessary to carry an additional heavy burden for the Empire, the income and other direct taxes would become virtually confiscatory.

"The Empire must find other sources of extra income, such as the establishment of monopolies, or some measure which I am not at liberty to mention."

mention."

The Saxon standpoint, as indicated in an obviously inspired despatch from Dresden, is that no change can be made in the 'financial system assigning direct taxation to the states and indirect taxation to the Empire. Proposals for monopolies have not yet been submitted to the Saxon Ministry, but the Government is favorably disposed in principle to such a method of raising Imperial revenue. An increase in the matricular contri-An increase in the matricular contri-butions, adds the despatch, is regarded as certain, but there is no indication as to the amount.

NAVAL OFFICER GOT 67 TRAWLERS

Suspicions Aroused on First Visit to German Fleet, but Waited for Grand Coup

MAGNIFICENT SPIRIT

New York Merchant Saw Pathetic Sights in London and Paris, but Heard No Talk of Peace

January Bigelow, a New York merchant, branch office in Liverpool, arrived in New York yesterday the Adriatic, told of the recent capture of sixty-seven German steamfighting trawiers by the strategy of a British mayal officer. The captured fleet is now at anchor at Dover.

About a month ago," he said, "the commander of a destroyer which had been out to the North Sea fishing freet found three German fishing trawlers on the ground with the British and French boxts. He went on board to see if they had any guns, and, finding nothing suspicious, he told their skippers to go ahead. Three days later he picked up the fleet again, and found cleven German there instead of three, and repeated his former programme. Three weeks later the same commander found that the number of German trawlers had increased to fifteen, and still he did not interfere, although he made sure they were not armed. On December 29, the commander, leading a squadron of five destroyers, visited the North Sea fishing fleet, and captured sixy-seven trawlers, which were taken into Dover. I do not know what the value of the vessels is, but they will be very useful to the Admiralty for mine-sweepers. The cargoes of fish brought \$15,000 at Dover.

"I asked the commander why the British and French fishermen permitted the Germans to fish on their sround, and he replied that, by international agreement fishermen had been immune from attack until the present war started."

W. W. Price, a New York broker, who returned on the Adriatic from a visit to Paris and London, said he left the French capital. "About & month ago," he said, "the commander of a destroyer which had

who returned on the Adriatic from a visit to Paris and London, said he left the French capital on December 27. He met several Americans, but did not hear anything about the warn-ings said to have been sent to pas-sengers intending to sail on the

"Americans who wish to learn what "Americans who wish to learn what this war really means to the people of the belligerent nations," he continued, "should take a trip to Europe now. The daily sight in Paris of the wounded, maimed and blind officers and men in the streets is the most pathetic spectacle I have ever seen. London is more depressing seen. London is more depressing even than Paris on account of the darkness of the streets and the fog, with its accompaniment of drizzling rain. I have been going to Paris yearly for the last twenty-five years, but never imagined that it would be possible to see the once gay city in such a pathetic state.

"The same spirit of the British and French people under all their trouble is really magnificent and they have London is more depressing

is really magnificent and their trouble is really magnificent and they have only one idea, from the highest to the lowest—to go on with the fight, no matter how long it lasts. There is no talk of peace."

MASS AROUND MONASTIR

Concentration of Teuton Force There Confirmed

Paris. January 9.—A despatch to the Temps from Salonika says: "The concentration of Austro-Gerfirmed. The Bulgarian forces massed in the region of Gievgeli, Doiran Strumitsa and Petrich, are estimated at five or six divisions."



Proposal to Raise Battalion

for Overseas

(Special to The Gazette.)

(Special to The Gazette.)
Ottawa, January 9.—That a battalion of Canadians of German descent be raised to fight for Canada at the front is the suggestion which has been made to the Minister of Militia and is now being considered by him. There are at present numbers of such men among the ranks of Canadian soldiers at the front, and they have done splendid service,
The chief intelligence officer with

The chief intelligence officer with the first contingent is a German-Canadian, whose father was a German army officer and whose mother was the daughter of an Austrian general, with three brothers fighting in the Austrian rapics today. Her son in the Austrian ranks today. Her son in the Canadian army has already been deco-

rated for good service.



A GERMAN PICTORIAL ACKNOWLEDGMENT OF THE USE OF POISON-GAS: AN ENEMY DRAWING OF CANADIAN TROOPS "GASSED" AT ST. JULIEN.

EVACUATION OF PENINSULA IS NOW COMPLETE

All Guns and Howitzers Saved With Exception of Seventeen Word-out Weapons

TOTAL LOSS, ONE WOUNDED

General Monro Pays Tribute to Generals Birdwood and Davies and Admiral De Robeck for Success of Great Undertaking

London, January 9,-It is officially announced that the complete evacua tion of the Gallipoli Peninsula has been successfully carried out,

General Sir Charles Monro, according to the official statement, reports that only one British soldier was wounded in the evacuation, that there were no casualties among the French and that all the guns were saved except seventeen worn-out ones, which were blown up.

The official communication issued this evening says:

General Sir Charles Monro reports the complete evacuation of Gallipole has been successfully carried out.

"All the guns and howitzers were got away, with the exception of seventeen worn-out guns, which were blown up before leaving by us.

"Our casualties amounted to one member of the British rank and file Wounded

There were no casualties among the French.

"General Monro states that the accomplishment of this difficult task was due to Generals Birdwood and Davles, and invaluable assistance rendered in an operation of the highest difficulty by Admiral De Robeck and the Royal Navy."

DRIVEN OFF, SAY TURKS Claim British Lost Heavily in Great Battle

Amsterdam, via London, January 9,

The British, as a result of a violent
battle, have completely evacuated
Seddul Bahr, with great losses, says a
despatch from Constantinople. Not a

The despatch adds that newspaper reports from the Dardanelles say the Turkish troops have completely driven the French and British from Seddul Bahr, and that Gallipoli Peninsula "Is now clear of the enemy."

Constantinople, January 9, via London.—Effective work by Turkish ar-tillery in bombarding gilled positions on the Gallipoli Peninsula is reported in the Turkish official statement is-sued today by the War Office. The statement says

citatement says;

"On the Dardanelles front Thursday night there was rather brisk bombfighting on our right and left wings. On Friday our artillery for some hours at intervals violently shelled hostile trenches opposite our right wing, causing heavy damage. In the centre, our artillery and our bombs destroyed some hostile trenches and bomb and mortar positions. On our left wing there was a feeble artillery duel. Two crullers, a monitor and four torpedo craft assisted the enemy's land batteries.

our shells caused an outbreak of fire on the enemy's camp near Teke Burnu. "On the night of Thursday our batteries in the Narrows effectively shelled the enemy's camp near Seddul Bahr, and on Friday the enemy's batteries in the region of Teke Burnu. The enemy's Seddul Bahr batteries and a cruiser and a monitor anchored near Teke Burnu replied unsuccessfully. On Saturday our Anatolian batteries effectively shelled the harbors at Seddul Bahr and Teke Burnu. "A group of hostile troops is in the valleys near Kere Vizzere and Mortoliman."

STORY OF THE CAMPAIGN From Firing of First Shot in February, 1915

With the withdrawal of the British with the withdrawal of the British and French forces from the southern tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula, following the evacuation of the Anzac and Suvia Bay positions on the western coast in the middle of December, there has come to an end a movement which has come to an end a movement which was begun with expectations of achievements which would have a great bearing on the outcome of the

The chief military purpose of the Dardane es campaign, which was begun in February, 1915, with the bombardment of Turkish forts at the entrance to the Straits by Entente Allied warships, was the capture of Constantinople and the opening of the Bosphorus, which connects the Mcditerranean with the Black Sen. so that Bosphorus, which connects the Mediterranean with the Black Sea, so that Russia might have an avenue for the receipt of arms and ammunition, and also for the exportation of Russian grain. For England success meant the prevention of another Turkish invasion of Egypt, and the permanent safety of the Suez Canal, and England's communications with India.

Politically a victory was expected to

Politically a victory was expected to Politically a victory was expected to have a powerful effect upon the then three still neutral Balkan states, Greece, Bulgaria and Rumania, whose olitical status has for generations lanced with that of Turkey in the changing scale of Balkan politics, we was cited the possibility, now ted by Bulgaria's entrance into ar, of preventing the establishment of a Balkan link between the Central Powers and Turkey, and also of the possible opening of a land route to India, an ambition with which the English have long credited Germany.

FIRST STORM OF CRITICISM.

In October, after the successful invasion of Serbia by the Teutons and the Bulgars, and the reports that German ammunition was on its way to Turkey, a storm of bitter criticism of the Government's Dardanelles' campaign broke loose in England. Sir Edward Carson, attorney-general, resigned from the cabinet because of a disagreement with his colleagues over the campaign, it was said, and Winston Churchill, first lord of the admiralty, the principal target of attack, also resigned. Churchill placed some of the blame on the shoulders of Admiral Lord Fisher, first sea lord. There was also a complete reorganization of the French Cabinet, which was generally attributed to the Balkan-Dardanelles situation.

th

The sending of the fleet to force the Dardanelles without the cooperation of the land forces was generally conceded to have been the big
initial blunder of the campaign. The
inadequacy of the land forces when
they were sent was criticised as
another. The Government's assailants said the campaign should have
been delayed until better preparations
could be made. Some thought the
result would have been different had
the attack been launched immediately
upon the declaration of war with

Apologists for the Government pointed to the fact that at least a large Turkish army had been prevented from operating elsewhere, particularly in Egypt and the Caucasus. They argued, also, that the Balkan situation might have developed much sooner had the effort not been made when it was.

The campaign was marked by three major operations, one by the fleet alone, and two by the land forces, assisted by the fleet. The net result was the conquest of the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula for a distance of three miles and a narrow segment of its middle western codst, about twelve miles in length and hardly a mile deep.

FIRST NAVAL DISASTER.

The first disaster came March 19, when mines blew up the French battleship Bouvet and the British battleships Irrisistible and Ocean, while they were attempting a dash for the Narrows, the fortifications of which they had been bombarding for several weeks. Several other vessels were damaged at the same time and the fleet withdrew to the Aegean Sea, On the same day it was announced that Admiral Carden, the British commander, had been replaced by Admiral De Robeck.

De Robeck.

Admiral De Robeck continued the hombardment, with an occasional dash into the straits by the ships, until April, but it was not productive of any great results, according to accounts from the Turkish side. The Turks, however, reported that with their mobile batteries of heavy cannon they were able to damage many more allied vessels.

Naval forces were landed March 24.

more allied vessels.

Naval forces were landed March 24, at Seddul Bahr, the tip of the peningula, but they were not strong enough to hold their positions, though they destroyed the fortifications. Allied troops for a landing came April 26, but meantime the British battleship Triumph had been sunk and the submarine E-15 went aground and fell a victim to Turkish fire.

London, the command of General official statemon, relatively small in (Sunday), reads at Seddul Bahr April thout heavy losses. There was landed on the Aslatic Armentieres stayed only three days, made use of the British on Seddul anwhile the general bomment of Turk positions by the battleships was resumed.

battleships was resumed.
Early in May other British troops landed on the north side of the peninsula, near Avi Burnu, which afterward came to be known as Anzac Cove. The name was taken from the initials of the Australian and New Zealand Army Corps, which comprised the landing forces. Their object was to cross the peninsula, and cut the communications of the Turkish divisions at Seddul Bahr and storm the Turkish forts on the Gallipoll side of the narrows, thus opening the way for the safe entrance of the British fleet. They sustained terrible losses during the landing and the troops found themselves in a sort of bowl whose rocky brim bristled with machine guns. It was a case of entrenchment immediately, and almost from that moment the fighting settled down into trench warfare, which was maintained until August 6, when reinforcements landed, again with great casualties, in the famous Anzac and Suvia Bay positions.

The veteran Anzac troops won a victory, capturing the Turkish positions before them, but the failure of one of the divisions of the Suvla Bay expedition to accomplish the task assigned to it prevented them from driving it home. General Hamilton, in a recent report, said this operation failed partly through the use of untried troops under generals inexperienced in the new warfare, and partly through the failure of the water supply.

The British succeeded in effecting a junction of their forces, but gained no great military advantage. The fighting here has been described as the most awful of the war, both sides suffering tremendous losses.

On November 2 Premier Asquith told Parliament that the Dardanelles campaign had been a failure. Up to December 9 the total British casualties on the peninsula were 114,555 men killed, wounded or missing.

The losses in the evacuation of the Suvia Bay and Anzac regions were declared by the British at the time to have been only three men wounded, making the total casualties in leaving the peninsula four men.

AIR DUEL AT SALONIKA

Two German Taubes Ercounter French Aeroplane

London, January 9.—The account of an aerial duel between a French aeroplane and two German taubes is contained in a despatch from Salonika to Reuter's Telegram Company. The despatch, which was dated January 7 says that the French aeroplane wa returning from a reconnoitering triover the enemy lines when it was wertaken by the taubes. The French

machine opened fire with a rifle, the German gunners replying with a machine-gun.

While the aerial duel was going on anti-aircraft guns below opened fire. The French aeroplane was damaged by a bullet and compelled to alight, the pilot being wounded in the descent. This probably gave rise to an earlier report that a taube had been brought down. The German machines were compelled to retire by the splendid fire of the anti-aircraft guns, which grouped shells all around them. A number of bombs were dropped on both French and British camps, but no damage beyond a few casualties resulted.

BRITISH EFFORTS GLADDEN FRANCE

Failure of Recent German Attack Tells the Story of Army's Efficiency

(Special Cable to The Gazette.) Paris, January 9.-The year 1916 has already cheered Paris. There has been a noticeable change in public sentiment since Christmas. The decline in mark exchange is prominently featured by the press as the first positive sign of German exhaustion. The Russian offensive, coupled with the more favorable situation at Salonika, is considered hopeful, while the prospect of the adoption of conscription by Great Britain is welcomed as finally giving the lie to the German assertion that she is saving herself at the expense of her allies. Reports also filter through from the front that the British are now adequately trained, equipped and fully rellable.

Here is an extract from a private letter from a French officer, who has been at the front since Charleroi, and is now holding an important position near the allied junction point north of Arras:

"We are delighted by the

We are delighted by the enormous progress of the British in recent months. It is now a wonderfully organized army, composed of the finest elements. A fortnight ago the enemy attacked them with a great volume of gas, the attack lasting three hours and being followed by a heavy cannonade, but their protective measures were so effective that the Germans had hardly left their trenches before they received a withering fire and the assault literally melted away. The British had only thirty put out of commission by the gas, all being men whose hoods had been torn by bullets, a proof of the deadliness of the gas and the efficacy of the hoods. We all now have the utmost confidence in our Allies, who work desperately hard and have improved proportionately."



916 CHAI

BATTLESHIP KING EDWARD VII. SUNK

Not a Life Lost When She Hits Mine in a Heavy Sea

London, January 9.—Announcement is made tonight of the loss of the battleship King Edward VII., which has been blown up by a mine, The British chief official statement on this subject does not reveal the scene of the disaster, and merely says that it occurred in a heavy sea, despite which the entire crew was saved before the ship went

The sinking of the King Edward VII.

was announced by the Admiralty in the following statement:—
"II. M. S. King Edward VII. has struck a mine. Owing to the heavy seas she had to be abandoned and sank shortly afterwards. The ship's company was taken off without any loss of life. Only two men were injured."

The King Edward VII.

ed."
The King Edward VII. was completed in 1905. It had a displacement of 16,350 tons, with engines of 18,000 horse-power and a developed speed of 19½ knots. Its length was 425 feet, beam 78 feet, and draught between 26 and 27 feet. It had 9 inches of steel armour, carried 8 12-inch and 18 smaller quick-firing guns. It cost 11,473,000.

London, January 10.—A dispatch to the Daily Mail from Chatham says that a trainload of men from the suken batfleship King Edward VII. arrived there Sunday afternoon and were taken direct to the naval bar-

UVER 800 WERE ABOARD Great Satisfaction in London That No Lives Were Lost

(Special Cable to The Gazette.) London, January 10.—Naval critics speak of the sinking of the King Edward VII. as a serious loss because, although she was nearly eleven years old, she was a valuable unit. She and her seven sister ships constituted a swift, powerful and homogenous squadron.

There is much satisfaction over the fact that the officers and crew, num-bering more than 800, were saved, in spite of the rough weather and heavy seas, attesting the discipline and resource of those aboard. The naval critics point out that, notwithstanding the British naval losses to date, the grand fleet is actually and relatively stronger than it was when hostilities

GERMAN SOCIALISTS SPLIT

20 Reichstag Members Censured and Vorwaerts Condemned

Amsterdam, vla London, Jan. 9.-Amsterdam, via London, Jan. 9.—
Despatches from Berlin say that the
Executive Committee of the Socialist
party has adopted, by a vote of 28 to
11, a resolution censuring twenty
Socialist members of the Reichstag
who "attempted to thwart the party's
policy by declining to vote in favor
of the war credits." The resolution
says the behavior of Deputy Hugo
Haase, who resigned recently as presays the behavior of Deputy Hugo Haase, who resigned recently as president of the peace faction of the Socialist party, "is especially deserving of the severest condemnation." The resolution also declines to accept in the future the Vorwaerts as the official organ of the Socialist party.

"The Vorwaerts," says the resolution, "does not fulfill 'its duty as the mouthpiece of the party. It has encouraged endeavors which aim to disorganize the party. The newspaper, therefore, forfeits every right to be regarded as the party's central organ."

TEUTONS WEARY OF WAR

Persistent Reports to This Effect Reach Rome

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)
Rome, Jan. 9.—Rumors that the peo-Rome, Jan. 9.—Rumors that the people of the Central Empires are tired of the war, and that their dissatisfaction is growing, reach here more persistently every day. One letter says that every available space, including flower gardens, lawns and public places have been transformed into potate patches. It is believed that the tato patches. It is believed that the Kaiser's illness is more serious than

This leads to the conviction in well-informed circles that the collapse of the German collossus will not be long

TO GEN. MONRO THE CREDIT

London Press Comment on Evacuation of Peninsula

London, January 10.—The London morning papers comment with satisfaction and relief on the successful evacuation of Gallipoli. They consider, despite General Monro's generous tribute to Generals Birdwood and Davies, that credit for the remarkable double retirement should be attributed to General Monro himself. The Times says editorially: "Twice within a few weeks General Monro has managed to remove his man and guns under the eyes of the Turks and their German officers. We doubt if a precedent for such an achievement can be found in the annals of war. London, January 10 .- The London

ievement can be found in the annual of war.

"The extraordinary freedom from casualties at Hellts is explainable to some extent by the fact that, unlike Anzazc and Suvia, it gave us one beach sheltered from the enemy's fire. But neither operations would have been possible with any but the boldest and steadiest troops. The Government may be congratulated on Government may be congratulated on their prompt decision of the filete evacuation of the P

CZERNOWITZ IS DOOMED

Russians Near Sadagora, Few Miles to Northeast

London January in "The Austrian General Pransier's forces fought under terrible conditions in the heighborhood of Bucsacz (east Gali-cial," says the Times' Petrograd correspondent. The sudden than after the cold snap filled the trenches with warer, and only the splendid quali-ties of the German soldlers saved the actuation in the face of the unexampled

The correspondent and also the Times' Baikan correspondent dwell on the importance of the rown of Sadacora, which the Russians are now approaching, and which lies a rew tolks nor heast of Czernowitz, as it is the junction of roads radiating in five directions. The population of the whole district has taken refuge in the company wounded. wounded.

The correspondents say the town is strongly fortified, but that it is not expected to hold out long, as provisions are becoming scarce,

GOEBEN AGAIN IN FLIGHT

Short Fight at Long Range in Black Sea

Petrograd, via London, January 9.—
"Russian torpedo-boats encountered the Goeben (formerly a German cruiser, now the Sulton Selim of the Turkelsh navy) in the Black Sea," says a Russian official statement. "They withdrew under protection of a ship of the line nearby, A short fight at long range ensued, after which the Goeben fied into the Bosphorus. There were no Russian losses." Petrograd, via London, January 9,were no Russian losses."

TEUTONS AND TURKS HURLED BACK BY BEAR

Enemy Driven From Eastern Banks of Middle Stripa and Repulsed at Czartorysk

HUNS GAIN VOSGES SUMMIT

Capturing 20 Officers, 1,000 Chasseurs and 15 Machine Guns - French Barrier Great Fire Inflicts Losses on Attackers

Official Statements

January 9 - The British London. official statement. issued tonight (Sunday), reads:

There was some activity south of Armentieres last night. The enemy made use of heavy rifle, machine-gun and artillery fire.

Today there has been rather more artillery activity than usual opposite Hulluch, Our bombardment south of Frelinghien caused a serious fire in the enemy's lines. The artillery on both eldes has been active about

The British official statement from headquarters in France, sent out last night (Saturday), reads:

We exploded a mine near La Bassee Canal this morning. A German aeroplane dropped two bombs behind our lines north of the Somme today. but failed to do any damage.

Unimportant artillery engagements occurred at various points on the front, during which our guns secured the range of a party of German infuntry and several direct hits were obtained on an enemy battery southeast of Armentieres. In the region north of the Somme a German rocket store was destroyed.

FRANCE.

Paris, January 9, via London, January 10.—The French troops have withdrawn from the summit of Hirzstein, south of Hartmans-Weilerkopf. This admission is made by the communication issued by the War Office tonight (Sunday). The withdrawai was due to the capture by the Germans of a hill north of Hirzstein. The text of the communication reads as follows:

In Belgium our artillery fire sur-prised two groups of enemy infantry to the cast of Lombaertzyde and dispersed them.

In Champagne a German mine was

persed them.

In Champagne a German mine was exploded to the south of the Butte de Mesnil. An engagement with grenades was fought around the excavation, of which we remained masters. A bombardment of our lines between Saint Illiaire le Grand and Ville sur Tourbe was met with an effective counter shelling by our artillery. The enemy, despite preparations for an attack, noted by our observers, were not able to set out from their trenches.

In the Argonne our trench guns exploded a munitions depot in the enemy lines at La Fille Morte.

In the Vosges we carried out on Stocka (7), north of Metzeral, an efficacious bombardment. The Germans who had evacuated the village were taken under the fire of our 75's. To the northwest of Muenster, near Stossweier, we caused several fires in the German works.

To the south of Hartmans-Weiler-kerst after a series of fruitless at

To the south of Hartmans-Weller-To the south of Hartmans-Weller-kopf, after a series of fruitless attacks, followed by a violent bombardment, the Germans succeeded in taking possession of a little neck of land situated to the north of the summit of Hirstein Under these conditions our troops occupying that summit withdress. It has been established by reports received that our barrier fires, which were very procise, inflicted considerable losses on the enemy. The artillery struggle continues. tinues.

Army of the east-tin the morning of January 8, the enemy aeroplanes bumbarded the cantonments of the Allies in the environs of Salonika. The material damage was insignificant. One of these aeroplanes was brought to south by our artibless fire. brought to earth by our artillery fire.

The following official communication was issued by the French Was Office last night (Sa(urday)):
Our artillery effectively hombarded German works at various points on the front. To the south of Arras an armored cupola was destroyed.

To the north of the Alsne we damaged the German trenches near Berry au Bac and Hill its. In the latter region our fire caused two strong exregion our fire caused two strong ex-

To the east of St. Mihiel we de-wtroyed two block houses. At Harimane-Wellerkopf last night At Hartmane-Wellerkopf last night the enemy, after a violent bombardment, directed an attack on our positions between Rehfelsen and Hirzstein. The enemy was able to get a footing only in a small section of one trench, from which he was driven this morning by a counter-attack. Some prisoners and a machine-gun remain in our hands.

Army of the cast—There is no change on our front.

Expeditionary corps of the Dardan-

Expeditionary corps of the Dardan-elles—Our heavy artillery bombarded the Turkish batteries on the coast of Asia. An infantry attack directed against our trenches was easily re-

JAN3 1916

3 MORE CONSULS SEIZED

German, Austrian and Turkish Officials Arrested at Mytilene

London, January 9—In a despatch to Reuter's Telegram Company from Athens, dated January 8, it is announced that the German, Austrian and Turkish consuls at Mytilene have been arrested by the Allied military authorities. The arrests were made on the same ground as the recent arrests at Salonika of the consuls of the Central Powers. The Greek Government is expected to protest.

the Central Powers. The Greek Government is expected to protest.

In addition to the arrest of the consular agents of the Central Powers a number of other persons under suspicion were detained. All were taken on board an Allied vessel. Two of the arrested members of the German consulate are Greek subjects.

Ministers in Ottawa Today

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, January 9.—Cabinet ministers who will be in Ottawa on Monday are: Sir George Foster. Sir Thomas White, Sir Sam Hughes, Hon. Dr. Reid, Hon, Messrs. Caskrain, Roche, Burrell, Meighen, Crothers, Kemp, Hazen, Blondin and Patenaude.

DEMAND DEATH OF COMPULSION BILL

Cardiff Stages Meeting of Protest, Suffragettes Demonstrating in Hyde Park

London, January 9 .- The first public meeting to protest against the compulsion bill was held at Cardiff yesterday. A resolution was adopted by an overwhelming majority demanding the withdrawal of the bill. James Henry Thomas, Labor M.P., was the principal speaker. He said that as much as he hated conscription. he would support the bill if Parliament passed an amendment that he would be propose whereby wealth would be conscripted as well as labor, thus insuring real equality of service.

a Si

London, January 2.—Suffragettes held a demonstration in Hyde Park today to profest against the compulsion bill. Addresses were made by numerous speakers, male and female from five platforms, around which large crowds gathered.

The was considerable heckling of he speakers from the crowd, and con after the beginning of the sufragette demonstration a group of nen wearing Derby armiets organized a counter meeting nearby, where peeches in favor of compulsion contained as long as the suffragette peakers held out.

The crowds were in good humor, and the meetings broke up without by violence, after the suffragettes ad passed a resolution against contription and industrial compulsion and demanding a more democratic rum of Government, in which the omen shall have a vote.



PRINCE ALBERT, Who is a Midshipman aboard H.M.S. "Collingwood," 1st Battle Squadron,

1916 PHAL

Joins Flying Corps. Special Staff Correspondence. Ottawa, Dec. 29.-Mr. Warren Soper's youngest son, Lieut. Walter 13. Soper, Jeaves to-day for England to Join the Royal Flying Corps.

N.B. Pater may be somewhat mixed but this is unavoidable (468)

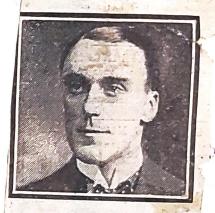
Section 2. BOOK 3.



CAPTAIN E. K. O. FERGUSSON, Seaforth Highlanders. Mentioned in despatches. Killed in France. Aged 22.



"IAN HAY."

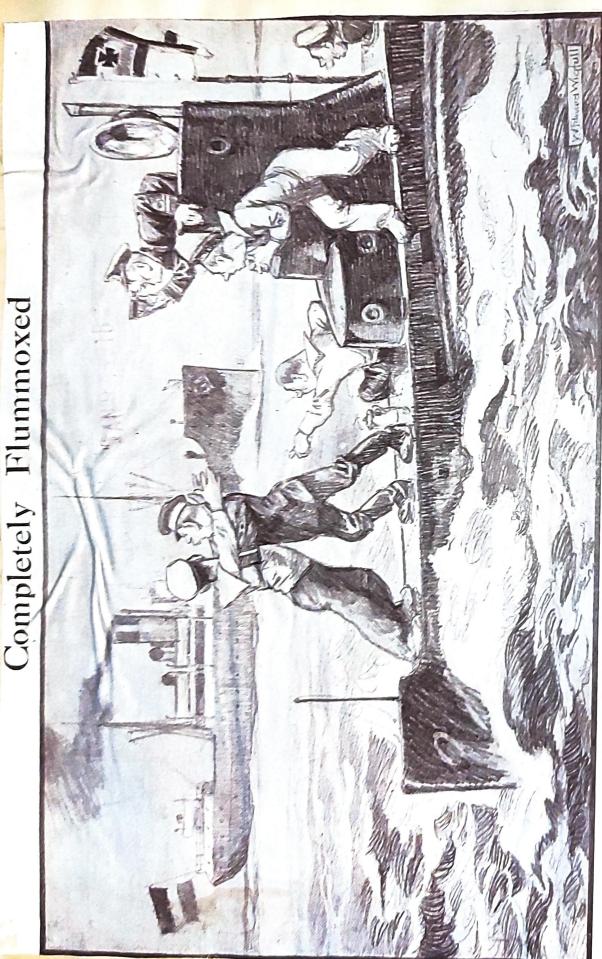


Captain J. H. Beith, Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders, awarded the Military Cross, is the well-known novelist, "Ian Hay."—(Lafayette.)

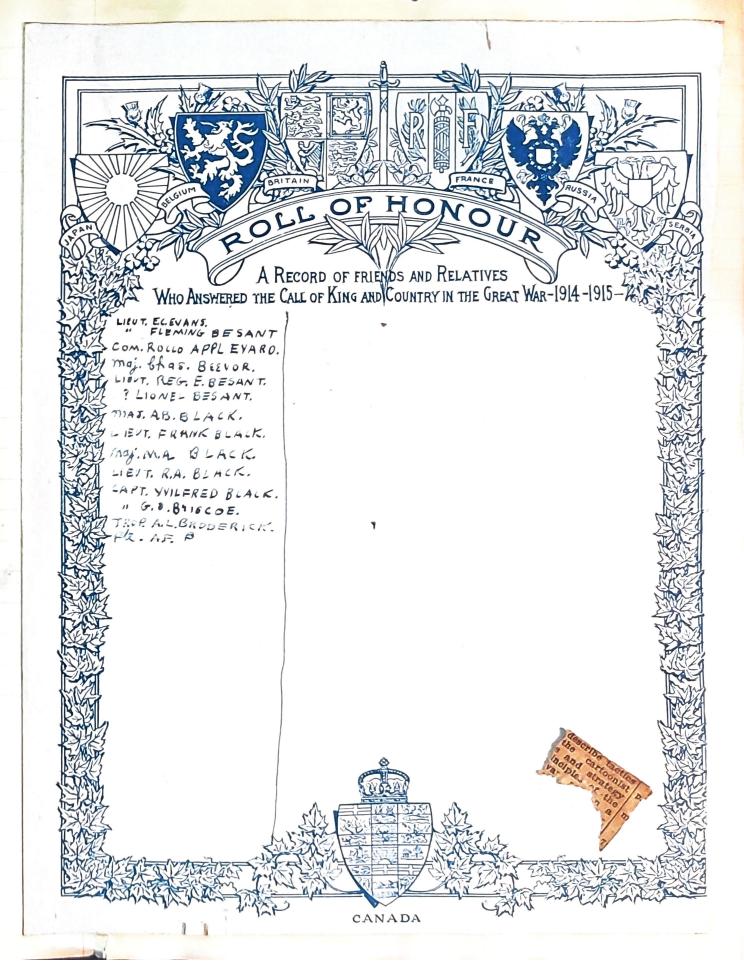
HOLDS RECRUITING RECORD



Col. A. H. Borden, of the 85th Nova Scotia Highland Battalion, which recruited 1,200 men in two days this week and will scon be 4,000 strong.



Sudden shock experienced by the crew of a German Submarine on meeting a steamer flying the flag of the German Mercantile Marine



Montreal Soldiers Win Medals For Bravery On Flanders' Battlefields

Major W. H. Clark-Kennedy, of St. Julien Fame, Awarded the D.S.O .-- Sergt Jones, Corp. Abelson, 13th Batt.; Serpt. Bonshor, Sergt. Cowan, Corp. McLean, 14th Batt., and Ptes. Lambert and De Bois Are Given the D. C. M. and Nurse Tremaine, of Westmount, Who Nursed the King When He Was Injured, is Honored by the Royal Red Cross Medal

In the list of awards for gallant conduct on the battlefield there ap-Pears the names of one officer, five non-commissioned officers and two privates connected with Montreal Nurse Tremaine, of Montreal, who attended the King after his accident in France, has received the honor of the Royal Red Cross

Major W. H. Clark Kennedy, of the 13th Battalion, 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada, Montreal, has been made the recipient of the Distinguished Service Order. He has been through some of the fiercest fighting of the war, and on April 26th last he was reported among the Montreal officers killed during the battle of St. Julien. But next day he cabled his wife to the effect that he had come through the battle without mishap. Major Kennedy had already won a reputation as an efficient soldier in the South African War. He was born in Scotland about thirty-five years ago, and came to Canada in 1903 as secretary to the Standard Life Assurance Company in its Montreal office. He joined the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada with the rank of captain, under Col. J. G. Ross and when war broke out offered his services for overseas. While in training at Valcartier he married Miss Kate Reford, youngest daughter of the late Robert Reford.

N. C. O.'s Win the D. C. M.

The Distinguished Conduct Medal has been awarded to Sergeant Jones and Corporal Frank Abelson, of the 13th Battalion Royal Highlanders, Montreal; Sergeant William A. Bondior, Sergeant Cowan and Corporal McLean, of the 14th Eattalion Royal Montreal Regiment; and Privates Lembert and de Blois of the 22nd Battalion of Montreal, under the command of Lieux-Col. Gaudet.

Corporal Frank Abelson, of the 18th, Battalion, Machine Gun Section, A Company, was formerly with the Scottish Rifles. He entisted at Valcartier on September 24th, 1914. He was born in Scotland, and his next of kin, Mary Abelson, lives at Stockton-on-Tees, England.

Sergeant William A. Bonshor, 14th Battalion, A Company, was formerly with the 1st Regiment. He enlisted at Valcartier September 21st, 1914. He was born in England, and his next of kin, Mrs. Florence Bonshor, according to the official list, lives at 221 Bourbonniere avenue, Montreal,

Remarkable List of Decorations Bestowed Upon Canadian Officers

(Canadian Associated Press.)

London, January 14 .- General Alder. son is made a Knight Commander of the Bath, General Cassmir van Straubenzes, General Seely and General Following the names of nine offi-ers on whom has been bestowed the Pavid Watson (Quebec) have been M., (Commander of the Order of created Companions of the Bath. This Saint Michael and Saint George), is

announcement was made here last night simultaneously with a lengthy list honors to other officers and men at-fached to Canada's Overseas Army.

Following the names of nine off-

budget of appointments to the Dis-Unguished Service Order, which in-cludes Major William Hew Clark-Kennedy, 13th Battallon (Montreal)

JAN 21 1916

KING OF GREECE ALONE TO BLAME

London Newspapers' Comment on Constantine's Angry Resentment of Allies' Acts

London, January 21 .- The interview of the Associated Press of King Constantine of Greece occupies a prominent place in this morning's newspapers. The Daily News, Tich makes the interview its main news feature, under the heading, "An angry outburst by the King of Greece," also says of it editorially:

"It is abundantly evident from the interviews granted by King Constantine to German and American journalists that the business-like measures the Entente Allies are taking for their protection have inspired the King with lively resentment. That is not protection have inspired the with lively resentment. That is altogether astonishing.
"The conditions under which

"The conditions under which the Allies are encamped and soon will be fighting on neutral soil are an anomaly without parallel in modern warfare, and involve inevitably an attitude equally anomalous toward the neutrality of Greece. Apart from the occupation of the Salonika zone her railways have been cut, bridges blown up, certain of her islands borrowed up, certain of her islands borrowed and consuls accredited to her put un-

and consuls accredited to her put under temporary arrest.

"Such facts cannot and need not be disguised. They call for no defense from the Allies, as Greece has no one to thank but herself."

The Daily News argues that Greece broke faith with Serbia and that she was responsible for the loss of the Gallipoli Peninsula by breaking a promise, and also that the occupation of Salonika had been at the invitation of Greece.

of Greece. "If German submarines have depots on the Greek coasts," the Daily News adds, "they must be hunted out if the Greek rallways serve the purof the Greek railways serve the purpose of the Austrians and Bulgarians they must be obstructed or destroyed. That was the obvious and necessary corollary of the Allies' acceptance of the invitation of M. Venizelos, to land at Salonika. And when King Constantine likens his country to Belgium, he shows himself strangely carelless of his reputation for honesty and less of his reputation for honesty and commonsense

WHERE AUSTRIANS AND MONTENEGRINS ARE FIGHTING



ROAD LEADING UP THE CLIFFS FROM THE GULF OF CATTARO, TO CETTINUE, MONTENEGRO. THE MONTENEGRIAN SOLDIERS IN THESE

HONORED BY THE KING



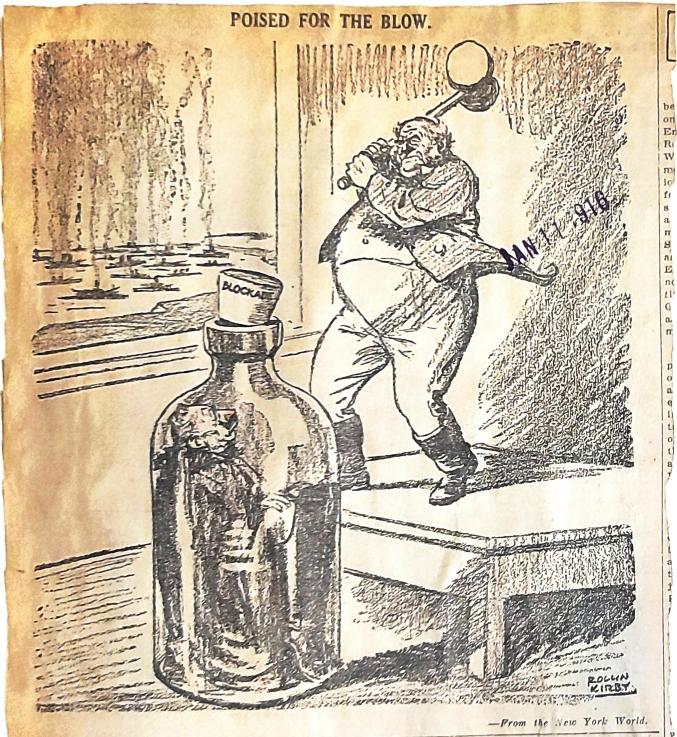
MAJ.-GEN. ALDERSON, K.C.B.



MAJOR W. H. CLARK KENNEDY, Who has been awarded the D.S.O.



COL. SEELEY, C.B.





RECRUITING IS NOW SPEEDING UP IN N.B.

Special to The Montreal Star.

ST. JOHN, N.B., Jan. 11, The report of the general recruiting officer for New Brunswick shows that 230 men were signed on last week, as compared with 291 for the previous week and 186 for the week before that. St. John led with 57, and Westmoreland was second on the list with 53.

GERMAN ONSLAUGHT COMPLETE FAILURE IN CHAMPAGNE, IS REPORT

Three Hun Divisions Driven Back by French Fire—Trench Defences and Counter-Attacks Play Important Part in Repulsing Important Teuton Attack, it is Declared

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 11, via London, 3:30 p.m.—The French official report of this afternoon states that the German offensive undertaken on Sunday in Champagne by at least three German divisions was a complete failure, the Germans being driven out of all the positions which they had seized, with the exception of a small rectangle to the west of Maisons de Champagne.

The statement is as follows:-

"Between the rivers Somme and Oise our artillery has been active. An enemy entrenchment attempted to carry one of our positions in the sector of Armancourt, in the region of Roye. was repulsed by our fire. To the west of Soissons our trench guns destroyed a depot of rockets in the neighborhood of Autreches.

"The latest information received from Champagne confirms the fact that our artillery fire, our trench defences and our counter-attacks completely set at naught an important attack undertaken by the enemy, in which at least three German divisions took part.

"Counter-attacks and hand-grenade fighting by our men during the past night drove the enemy from the outpost position he had occupied, with the exception of a small rectangle to the west of Maisons de Champagne, where his small forces are maintaining themselves with difficulty.

"Our general fire, and in particular our artillery fire, inflicted

very heavy losses on the Germans.

"Three of our aeroplanes, equipped with guns, engaged yesterday in several flights, above the German lines near Dixmude, with enemy scouting aeroplanes of the Fokker type. One of our machines, attacked by a Fokker machine, had to descend, but an enemy aeroplane, attacked in turn by one of ours, which fired at it with machine-gun from a distance of twenty-five metres, was brought down.

"A third French machine also attacked another Fokker, which fell in the forest of Houthulst, to the southeast of Dixmude."



MACHINE GUN FUND **WILL BE SUBJECT**

Special to The Montreal Star from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Jan. 11.-All is in readiness for the assembly of Parliament tomorrow. The Chief Whip, Mr. Stanfield, during the day will make some rearrangement of the seating on the Government side of the house, while Mr. Pardee will attend to it for

while Mr. Pardee will attend to it for the Liberal side.

The Hon. P. E. Blondin is to move to the seat which was occupied by the Hon. Louis Coderre, and the Hon. Mr. Patenaude will take Mr. Blon-din's former seat. Speaker Sevigny's old seat will be occupied by the prospective Deputy Speaker, E. N. Rhodes. Rhodes.

Prospective Deputy Speaker, E. N. Rhodes.
There will be a number of other changes whereby older members of the House will move to the front benches occupied by the late Hon. Samuel Barker and the late E. A. Lancaster. New members elected for vacant constituencies are accustomed to go to the rear seats.

In the Senate, the Address in reply to the Speech from the Throne will be moved by Senator Sproule and seconded by Senator Beaublen.

Oscar Gladu, former member of Parliament for Yamaska, will be in the press gallery this year as representative of Le Canada, of Montreal. The initial order paper, which will appear on Thursday, will be full of questions touching the organization and administration of the Canadian forces. There are several inquiries as to the disposition of the machine gun fund.

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BERLIN IS LOSING ALL ITS MANHOOD.

Special Star Cable.

BERLIN, Jan. 11.—The latest census reports show that Berlin's male population has decreased by 232,547 since July, 1914, due chiefly to the calling of the men to the army. In females, however, the population is strongly increasing.

The total population of Berlin today is 1,837,869, as against the high-water mark of 2,095,030 in 1912 and 1,995,-806 at the outbreak of the war.

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IRISH OPPOSITION TO COMPULSION IS WITHDRAWN TODAY

John Redmond Makes Momentous Declaration in House of Commons this Afternoon - Will Thorne Fights for Compulsion Bill on Behalf of Labor Party.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 11.—Rejection of the Government's Con-scription Bill was moved in the House of Commons this afternoon by J. Anderson, Independent Laborite.

Amid wild cheers, Will Thorne, Labor leader and General Secretary of the National Union of Glasgow Workers and General Laborers, declared that Mr. Anderson did not represent the views of the Labor party in the House.

John Redmond, Irish leader, announced to the House that Irish opposition to the Government's Conscription Bill had been withdrawn.

PREDICTS STRIKES AS RESULT

Mr. Anderson was severely heckled from all sides. He declared the Military Service Bill would surely lead to a cry for universal conscription and industrial compulsion.

He predicted that if it were proceeded with the Government might look for trouble and would find it. He did not wish to see strikes, but the Government, he said, would meet with disaster if it attempted to apply the principle of compulsion.

MINORITY VOTE DWINDLING

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Jan. 11, 2:35 p.m.—The debate on the second reading of the Military Service Bill began in the House of Commons this afternoon.

The opinion was generally expressed in the lobby that the vote in favor of the Bill on the second reading would prove to be even greater than on the first reading, and it was even stated by some that the minority vote would dwindle down to a negligible

It is believed that a small number of the Radical party will follow the leadership of Sir John Simon in resisting the compulsion measure to the end. Some of these members have already been requested to resign by their constituents.

COMMONERS ARE LIABLE

Even before the debate opened questions brought the topic of compulsory service into prominence, The pulsory service into prominence. The Commoners themselves, if sufficiently youthful and agile, according to a reply given by Premire Asquith, cannot claim exemption from service. They will, therefore, be compulsorily enrolled in the military service unless hey voluntarily attest.

Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, revealed the fact that there were 408,000 unmarried men of military age in Ireland who had not

(under Gen. Aylmer), proceeding up the Tigris to the relief of Kut-el-Amara, is still halted at Shelk Saad, some twenty miles from Kut-el-Amara, according to the latest ad-vices received by the Government, but the halt is due to weather con-ditions and the necessity of removing the wounded by river.

They will, therefore, be compulsorily enrolled in the military service unless hey voluntarily attest.

Augustine Birrell, Chief Secretary for Ireland, revealed the fact that there were 408,000 unmarried men of military age in Ireland who had not attested. Deductions for various reasons, he estimated, would leave eighty thousand available men.

The British force in Mesopotamia ditions and the necessity of removing the wounded by river.

This announcement was made by J. Austen Chamberlain, Secretary of State for India.

British cavalry forces have located the Turks six miles to the eastward of Kutel-Amara, Mr. Chamberlain added. This is the position from which the Turks were originally driven by Gen. Townshend in the battle of Kut-el-Amara.

sen put under strict cerebro-spinal men-"The Canadian Battalion has been broke out a short time ago. hut, and two deaths. an epidemic of a result of s in one h "All the solation as

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but not stricken with "Everything possible

Special Cable to

More Than One-third Added to Sea Strength.

Air Division Increased Ten Fold.

By Leased Wire to Pres Press.

LONDON, March 7, 4.88 p.m.-A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, stated in the House of Commons this afternoon that the tonnage of the British navy had been increased by 1,000,000 since the outbreak of the war, while the strength of the air division of the navy had grown tenfold.

Mr. Balfour told the House that never before in Great Britain's history had there been so much navy construction as in the last nineteen months. He asserted the fleet was far stronger than at the outbreak of the war, except in regard to armored cruisers.

Many of the cruisers which had been lost had not been replaced.

At the outbreak of the war the number of warships in the British navy of 1,500 or more tons and of torpedo craft of more than 50 tons, totalled 545 vessels with a tonnace of 2,714,106. These figures were prepared in July 1 1014



CANADIANS WILL WELCOME HOME FOOD AT FRONT

Are Tiring of American Canned Goods, Writes Private

el is it is nd

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from our London Correspondent. (Copyright),

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 14.

The steps the Canadian Government has taken for a larger proportion of Canadian food supplies will be warmly welcomed by Canadians at the front.

A private in the 5th Battallon, writing from the trenches, says:

"Everything is fairly quiet along our lines. It seems queer that at all our battalion canteens we can only buy Yankee canned tomatoes, salmon, peaches and all the other various fruits and vegetables that Canada excells in. It riles all of us out here a great deal.

"It rested with our battalion to carry a German advanced post shortly after our return to the trenches, and believe me, we did. It was splendidly planned and carried out.

BOMBED HUNS OUT.

"I cannot write the details, but it is enough to say that a party of fifty carried the post, which was a regular fortress erected during our rest, and they bombed out the occupants. They took two prisoners, blew up the post and returned without a scratch."

Major H. V. Rorke, of the 20th Battallon, in a letter says:

"Despite the rigors of the weather and the hostilities of the enemy, our men preserve a good heart. They are as keen as ever to get into grips. In fact, they rather welcome their return to the trenches. They are always cheery, and like typical Canadians, show to better advantage on duty, roughing it at the front, than in a ceremonial procession, through the city streets."

Lewis R. Rowe, of Winnipeg, has been wounded in the Dardanelles and has arrived in hospital in Lon-

WINDERMERE.

JAN 14 1916

MILITARY STRENGTH OF PORTUGAL

Peace establishment of active army is about 30,000. All availables, including active army reserves and territorials, estimated from 300,000 to 400,000.

The navy consists of one old battleship, five protected cruisers and about thirty smaller vessels.

WHEN BELLIGERENTS ENTERED WAR

1914: July 28-Aztria declared war on Serbia.

Aug. 1-Germany declared war on Russia.

Aug. 3—Germany declared war on France.

Aug. 4—Germany declared war on Belgium.

Aug. 4-England declared war on Germany.

Aug. 4—Germany declared war on England.

Aug. 6—Austria declared war on Russia. Aug. 6—Russia declared war on Austria.

Aug. 7-Montenegro declared war on Austria.

Aug. 9-Austria declared war on Montenegro.

Aug. 10-France declared war on Austria.

Aug. 12-Montenegro declared war on Germany.

Aug. 12-England declared war on Austria.

Aug. 23-Japan declared war on Germany.

Aug. 25-Austria declared war on Japan.

Nov. 5-England declared war on Turkey.

1915: May 23-Italy declared war on Austria. June 3-San Marino declared war on Austria.

Aug. 21-Italy declared war on Turkey.

Oct. 15-Serbia declared war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 15-Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 16-France declared war on Bulgaria.

Oct. 19—Italy declared war on Bulgaria.
Oct. 19—Russia declared war on Bulgaria.
1916: March 9—Germany declared war on Portugal.

and 20 - Could server

MORE PROMOTIONS FOR CANADIANS

Many Lieutenants Have Been Raised to Temporary Captains

Canadian Associated Press.

London, Jan. 13,-The following have been gazetted as temperary Captains;: Lieut. A. Nelson of Seventh; Ambery, of the Eighteenth; McAlaren and Mackay of the Nineteenth; Morkill and Corrigall of the Twentieth; Cooper of the Twenty-First; Papineau and Vanier of the Twenty-Second; Kingston and Hastings of the Twenty-Fourt..., Young and Cooplin of the Twenty-Seventh; Styles and McIntyre Eighth; King and Hunter, of Twenty-Ninth; Jewitt and Tucker of Thirty-First; Warlooks and Morse of Forty- a Second; Livesey and Gregory of For- et

Major O'Reilly has been appointed temporary Major-of-the Medicals.

TUESDAY, JAN LIEUT, LACEY JOHNSON

from wounds the youthful cho died aken of

t spar

ing one lable to ra drill, instruc-

fficient. Iting them out of the "Song Book," and in-comivelling children.

It can't be worse in the Foreign Legion.
This morning, when we fell in. I made a movement, as the sun prevented my ay with any on the company and provided in the contract of the whole company and red me with nonsense. The

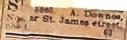
ed me with nonsense. The in the rear rank. As a result in Poland many of us have sore let ery day the color-sergeant checks some of the lame men, threatens them, and pruts them on extra fatigue. Even those with have swollen feet of which the battalion doctor has advised them to be careful, are made to march incessantly, and if they flinch they are threatened with extra drill in the afternoon.

Sept. 27—One gets stunned intellectually. One has no longer us single idea except to keep going physically. Always the same lom ing for peace, and before my eyes the spe tree of the French front close at hand, with the horrors of its artillery fire.

Left Doual yesterday evening about six o'clock, very hard march of six to nine miles without halting.

The trenant Reinicke has been drunk a sesterday.

riverywhere graves, bodies or norse



VCARRIAGES

HICD TRIMINGS.

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KAISER JOINS MOURNERS

'I Did Not Wish War," Word to Families of Slain

Paris, March 10. — The Figuro vouches for the authority of the following: "German families losing members at the front receive, in addition to the official notification, a card with this inscription:

"I swear I did not wish this war. I share your sorrow." The card is signed by the Kaiser."

Brantford. Ont. March 10.—Rev. C. E. McKegney. Anglican. and Rev. W. G. Flowerday. Methodist. today enlisted as privates in the 215th Battalion. Both are married.

JAN 1. 1916

1916 JANUARY 21, FRIDAY.

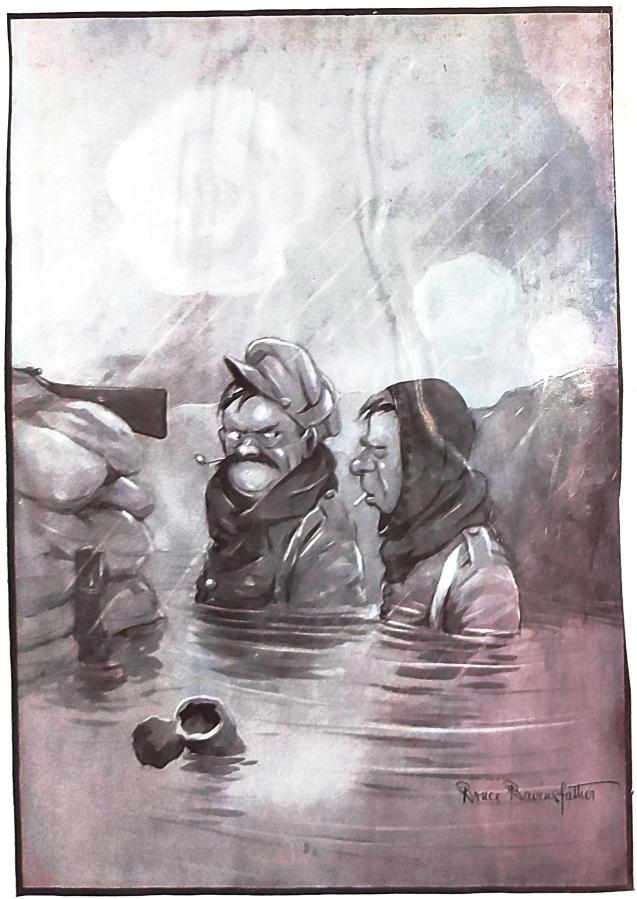


Latest picture of the newly appointed commander of the British forces operating in Mesopotamia. He is a Canadian and for years was Inspector General of the Canadian forces.



A view from the forward turrets of the super-dreadnaught "Queen Elizabeth," the pride of Great Britain's navy. The huge fifteen-inch guns shown throw a heavier shell than has ever been shot from a battleship before. During a bombardment in the Dardanelles, these great guns hurled their one-ton projectiles over a distance of nearly fifteen miles Elizabeth," the pride "Queen

The New Submarine Danger



"They'll be torpedoin' us if we stick 'ere much longer, Bill"

CETTINJE CAPTURED BY AUSTRIANS: REPORTS OF ARMISTICE-UNOFFICIAL

Troops Entered King Nicholas' Capital in Pursuit of Montenegrins—Nothing Said in Vienna About Truce—Gallant Nation Hemmed in on All Sides

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Jan. 14.—A squadron of French aviators on Tuesday bombarded the first line of Bulgarian trenches in the Strumitza sector, wrecking several trenches and killing and wounding a number of soldiers, says a despatch from Athens to the Exchange Telegraph Company.

By Canadian Press.

VIENNA, Jan. 14, via London, 2:50 p.m.—The capture of Cettinje, the capital of Montenegro, was announced today by the War Office.

The official announcement states:

"The capital of Montenegro is in our hands. Our troops, pursuing the beaten enemy, yesterday afternoon entered Cettinje. The residence of the Montenegrin King and the town are undamaged. The population is calm."

The Vienna official statement, transmitted through Berlin, carried no confirmation of Rome reports that the Austrian and Montenegrin troops have arranged an armistice, preliminary to Montenegro's surrender.

MONTENEGRINS HEMMED IN

The fall of Cettinje before the invading Austrian forces, which greatly outnumber the comparatively small Montenegrin armies, was regarded as a matter of only a short time after the capture by the Austrians of Mount Lovehen. Cettinje is only six miles from that stronghold.

The present location of the Montenegrin capital is uncertain, but it is assumed the seat of government was removed to some point in the interior

when it became apparent that Cettinje was in peril.

There have been conflicting reports as to the whereabouts of King Nicholas, but he and the officials of his Government probably have taken

refuge in the mountains.

With Cettinje in the hands of the Austrians, the Montenegrins are hemmed in on almost every side, and unlike the Serbs, have little opportunity to retreat beyond the borders of their country. It is doubtful whether they would be able to escape into northern Albania, and should they do so they would be opposed by the heatile tribes of that region.

Cettinje is a small and unpretentious town. Its population twenty years ago was less than 3,000. It is situated in a narrow valley, at an

elevation of 2,000 feet.

MATE

GREAT FRENCH LEADER

GENERAL PETAIN, THE GALLANT
DEFENDER OF VERDUN &

@underwood & underwood . . .

IN THE BATTLE RAGING AROUND VERDUN GENERAL PETAIN, THE GALLANT DEFENDER, DESERVES CREDIT FOR HIS MASTERFUL HANDLING OF HIS CHARGES AGAINST THE ON-SLAUGHTS OF THE GERMAN FORCES FRANCE HAS THE UTMOST CONFIDENCE IN HER BRAVE GENERAL



I.—THE ENEMY
SOLDIER
AS IMAGINED
BY ENEMY
ARTISTS AND—



II.—THE ENEMY SOLDIER AS HE REALLY IS

D. LATOR RAY

BERLIN, via Wireless to Sayville, Jan. 10—It is assorted that the Russians have abundoned their heavy onclaughts against the Austro-German lines in Volhynia, Galicia, and Bessarabia, at least temporarily, according to official statements from the German and Austrian War Offices

today.
The German War Office reported

this afternoon the repulse of a strong Russian detachment near Belestiny

but added: "Elsewhere there is change in the general situation

the eastern front.

Special Star Wireless by United Fress.

AUSTRIAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

Some Turkish Stories
Doctored in Berlir

was only intermittent artiflery firing on the part of the Russians. "The Austro-Hungarian forces along the Kormin river in Volbynia

ceased their attack yesterday. There

"The Russlans, who two days ago were repulsed at all points in East Galicia, near the Bessarabian frontier,

ment:

sians almost completely ceased their

attacks on Saturday.

Following is the text of the state-

An official statement issued at Vienna last night and telegraphed here today reported that the Rus-

"Montenegrin front: northeast of Berane Austrian and Hungarian troops stormed the heights occupied by the Montenegrins on the Tara river and captured one canon.

There were skirmishes along the Herzegivian frontier. In the district of the Gulf of Cattora, attacks

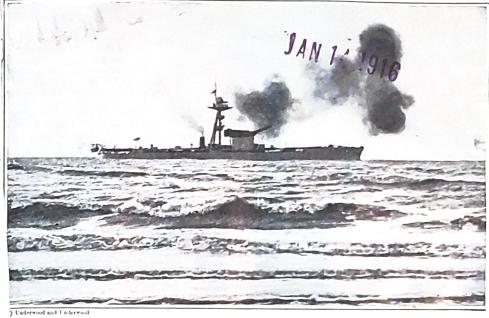
against the Montenegrin troops are

dispersed Rusisan reconnoltring de-

tachments.

BERLIN, Jan. 10, via Sayville by by wireless. The British army at Kut-el-Amara, in Messopotamia, has now been surrounded completely by the Turks, according to Constanti-

The Fangs of the British Navy



The first photograph ever made of one of the new British monitors in action. are equipped with one fourteen or fifteen inch gun, and are very effective for coast bombardment. Six first-class monitors may be built at the cost of one super-dreadnaught, and are useful for coast attack as in the Dardanelles

TO AID HOSPITALS

A musicale and exhibition paintings is being arranged to held in "The Maxwelton." 386 Sh brooke street west, on Friday aftinoon, January 14th, at 3:30, to rai funds to do work for the hospite in the South of France.

Those who will take part in the program of music are Madame Martigny, Mrs. J. C. Van Strate Mr. Hungerford and Edouard Dufresne.

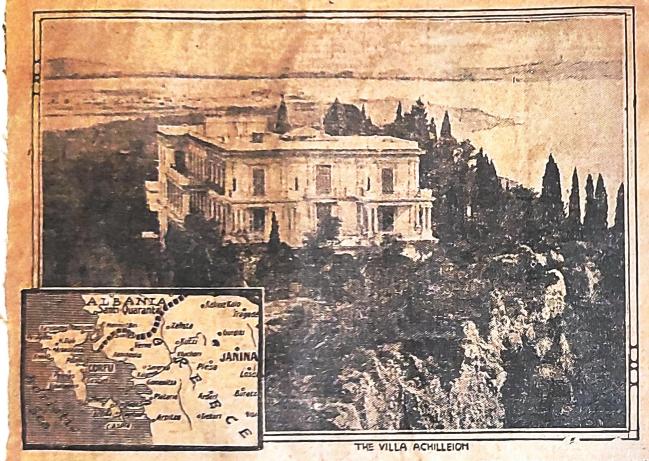
The pictures on view will be the work of students at the Art Galler and will include paintings by the Misses Rita Mount, Marie Prevost Annie Ewan, Messrs, De Bay Bethune, Holgate, Pilot and John Johnston,

The committee in charge of the arrangements include Mrs. Wellington Dixon, Mrs. Hope Scott, Mrs. C. B. Keenan and Mrs. Ramsay,

MILITARY SERVICE ACT IN FORCE FEBRUARY 10

London, Feb. 3.--King George, at a Privy Council Meeting today, signed a proclamation fixing February 10 as the appointed date on which the Military Service Act shall be regarded as coming into force.

KAISER'S VILLA AT CORFU OCCUPIED BY FRENCH TROOPS



The French flag files over the Kalser's beautiful Villa Achilleion, in Corfu, and French troops bave occupied the island, according to advices from Athens. The occupation by the French troops is stated to be provisional and is preparatory to the transference to Corfu of a portion of the Serbian army for the purpose of rest and refitting. The occupation of the island, say the advices from Athens, is a repetition of what has happened on other Greek islands. Corfu is generally considered the most beautiful of the isles of Greece. The Achillelon is built on a hillside close to the village of Gastouri, south of the town of Corfu, at the foot of Mount Kyrlake, with the blue sea to the east just below the terraced pleasure grounds and the whole breadth of the small isle spread out to the west of the palace. It stands in the district in which the finest oranges grow, therefore in the most sheltered quarter of Corfu.

NOTE:—All reports circulated by the Overseas News Agency, which is an official agency organized in Berlin for the purpose of securing publicity for alleged war news favorable to the Central Powers, should be accepted with all reserve. Such news has proved notoriously unreliable in the past, many victories claimed having afterwards proved to be wholly fictitious. There is not a vestige of news from any reliable authentic source so far which bears out a singl claim mad in these despatches.

TEUTON CONSULS INTERNED.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 10.—A Havas despatch from Toulon says that the Consuls of the Teutonic Allies, who were arrested at Salonika and brought there on a British vessel, have been interned on board the French auxiliary cruiser Savole, which before the war was in the Havre-New York service. The despatch adds that, before leaving the British ship, the Consuls expressed their htanks to the captain for the attention they had received while aboard his vessel. PARIS, Jan. 10.-A Havas despatch

SECOND LIEUTENANTS. Special Cable to The Montreal Star From our London Correspondent. (Copyright,) THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 13. — The following from the Canadian Expeditionary Force have been gazetted Second Lieutenants; Color-Sergt.-Major W. Paul, in the Lovat's Scouts; and Pte. H. C. T. Smith, in the London Brigade Field Artil WINDERMERE.



"The Story of a Braze Canadian Father 16 x 20 Inches
Value of Original Painting \$1000.00

Our agent who sold you this gum showed you a copy of this magnificent painting. The size of it, if you remember is 6×20 , and it is produced in all its original gorgeous colors. You will surely want a copy of it to preserve, not only as a momento of the gallant deeds of Canada's brave soldiers, but as a fine artistic valining of brave soldiers, but as a fine artistic painting, fit to grace the walls of the finest home in the land.

SUB,-LIEUT. MAURICE P. SHEA, R.N.V.R.



Who is going to the other side in connection with the Motor Boat patrol service instituted by the British Navy. Liout Shea is the local recruiting officer for this attractive branch of the service and is making a strong appeal for men who are accustomed to motor boating on the St. Lawrence to ceme and do their bit.

++++++++++++++++++++ CASUALTIES FOR WAR TO END OF LAST YEAR REACHED 14,960,000

Special to the Evening News. London, Jan. 24.—The gross casualties to January, 1916 reached the enormous total of 14,960,000. These figures have been computed from official statements of losses by Great Britain and her allies and estimated for the Teutonic allies. The number killed is estimated at one in every five of the gross casualties; and prisoners at one in every seven. Upon this basis it is found that the total killed number 2,990,000; prisoners 2,140,000, while 9,830,000 have been wounded.

The estimate of the gross casualties suffered by each nation is as

follows Russia, 4,000,000; Germany, 4,000,000; Austria-Hungary, 2,800,000; France, 2,300,000; Great Britain, 560,000; Italy, 300,000; Belgium, Serbia, Bulgaria and Turkey, 1,000,000. Grand total, 14,960,000.

In the Balkan war of 1912-13, 350,000 men were killed out of 1,-250,000 engaged, In the Russo-Japanese war 550,000 were killed out of

2,500,000 engaged. There are now at least 21,000,000 men under arms in the different theatres of the war.

++++++++++++++++++++++++++

THE BRITISH FLEET HAS DONE.

安安公司亦 The British Fleet has guarded the transport of 2,500,000 men. It has brought home more than half a million invalids. It has protected the carrying of 3,000,000 tons of food and supplies for Great Britain. It has made safe the conveying or 500,000 horses. It has ensured the supplies and munications to the value of a billion tions to the value of a billion and a half dollars. It has patrolled and policed the sea lanes of the world for a year and a half; so, though the most colossal war that even shook the world is in progress, the remotest sen lane outside the mined areas is safe as in times of peace.

Army Chaplain Returned From the Front Favours Wet Canteen

THE following Press Despatch appeared in The Toronto "Globe," of a recent issue:

Montreal, Jan 10.—"The wet canteen in the regiment proved a lesser evil than the dry canteen, with the surrounding dangers of bad public houses in the camp vicinity," said Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor, pastor of St. Paul's Presbyteriar Church, in addressing the Montreal Ministerial Association today. Rev. Dr. Taylor recently returned from acting as chaplain at the front.

This clipping from the great Prohibitionist organ is one of those little items which one might so easily pass over and yet it is a very important item for various reasons, especially in that the testimony contained therein comes from a prominent clergy-man in the Presbyterian Church who has been at the front and who speaks, therefore, not from hearsay, but from actual experience.

Of course, what the Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor says, is no new thing to all who have studied the Temperance question impartially; and this matter of the dry or the wet canteen has been thoroughly threshed out in the United States, where experienced army officers are in favor of the latter. There is no intention, however, to discuss the canteen question, but merely to call attention to the fact that the Reverend gentleman, who knows whereof he was speaking, coincided in his views with the Anti-Prohibitionists, namely, that regulation is better than suppression, or rather attempted suppression. This must, however, have come with somewhat of a shock to the members of the Ministerial Association whom he addressed.

Regulation is Infinitely Better Than Attempted Suppression

THE PERSONAL LIBERTY LEAGUE OF ONTARIO

Pte. Allan McKillop, 42nd Highlanders, Dead Of Wounds



LATE PTE, McKILLOP.

Pte, Allan McKillop, of 42nd Montreal Highlanders, has died of wounds reselved in action. He was forty-three years of age and was a son of Mr. and Mrs. James McKillop, Martintown, who survive, together with one brother, Jas. A. McKillop, Martintown and one slater, Mr. Yam Kennedy, Glen Brother, Mr. Killop, was married and leaves a wife and two small children. He had resided for a number of years in Montreal at 33 Rozel street. He was a commercial traveller previous to encommerdal traveller previous to en-

SETTLING DUWN TO BARRACK LIFE WITH RIGHT WILL

Men of 148th Battalion Find Quarters Comfortable— New Recruits

Members of the 148th Battallon have settled down in their new quarters with remarkable aptitude. On visiting the barracks yesterday and today, one is struck with the feeling that the men must have been living there for some time, the atmosphere being one of quiet order without rush or bustle. The men appear perfectly happy, and are evidently glad to be billeted together. The meals the men receive are very good and ample.

Recruiting for the battalion continues to grow apace. Within the last two days about forty men have been enrolled, and the standard is being more than well maintained. Amongst those who have been taken on are:

C. H. Lawrence, Montreal. His to the is with the 60th Battalion, a one brother is with Major Cal. Battery. tinues to grow apace.

Battery.

J. F. Logan, Montreal, has one brother in France with the King's Own Scottish Borderers.

Andrew Beckett, Montreal. For thirteen years he was with the King's Liverpool Regiment; two years of which he served in the South Afri-

Liverpool Regiment, which he served in the South African War.

T. C. Connah, Montreal; was two years with the 2nd Battery Imperial Yeomanry. He has two brothers with Kitchener's army.

William Kemp, Mattawa, Ont., has two brothers in the Royal Navy.

William Whowell, Montreal; has two brothers in Kitchener's army.

D. McGregor, Montreal; was three years with the 5th R.H.C.

A. F. Jenkins, St. Armand, Que, had military training with the 13th Scottish Dragoons.

Gerald Haggerty, Montreal, has one brother with the 7th King's Own.

Stanley Oransky, Montreal; former member of the Highland Cadets. He has one brother with the Russian army.

sian army.
R. J. Kuvila, a Russian; has been resident of Montreal for a long

me. J. Lizette, Montreal. J. Lizette, Montreal.
Robert Hall, Montreal.
R. M. Philip, Montreal.
Lewis Keitzer, Montreal.
R. Franklin, Lacolle, Que.
F. H. Boomhower, Stanbridge East, H. Rubbin, of New York.

KAISER DYING IS LATEST RUMOR IN GERMANY, REPORT

Special Star Cable by United Press. ROME, Jan. 12.—Unconfirmed advices from Swiss sources today reported that the German Crown Prince had been recalled to Berlin Prince had been recalled to Berlin, probably to assume the regency on account of the Kaiser's filness. It was stated that the reports reached Switzerland directly from Berlin. Rome despatches a few days ago said it was learned there on good authority that the Kaiser's illness was not serious, and that he would be out within a few days.

Within the last twenty-four hours, however, rumors that the Kaiser's condition was serious have been revived. An Amsterdam despatch to

vived An Amsterdam despatch to the London Daily Express reported rumors in circulation in Germany

the London Daily Express reported rumors in circulation in Germany that the Kaiser is dying.

The Amsterdam correspondent said that color was lent to this report by the fact that the German press is full of eulogies of the Crown Prince. The Daily Express printed a Geneva despatch that a second operation had been ordered on the Kaiser's throat, the first having proven a failure.

News agencies with correspondents in Berlin have made unsuccessful attempts to secure an authentic state-ment regarding the Kaiser's condi-

Amenda

GERMANS THREATEN TO STOP FEEDING THEIR PRISONERS.

70000000000

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 13.—American circles here have received information of a strong demand in Germany that unless the war ends or the British blockade is lifted by June, Germany in reprisal should refuse to feed prisoners. This burden is to be left to the Allies. Allies.

It was ascertained today that no such warning has been served by the German Government as yet through American official channels.

official channels.

Germany's contention is that feed cannot be kept from German mouths to feed prisoners. The increased number of requests for food Instead of money which comes from prisoners in Germany have already resulted in the sending of quantities of foodstuffs.

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11/1/016

GO TO MONTENEGRINS' AID AT ONCE, REPORT

Italian Cabinet Summoned for Special Conference Over This—Teutonic Onslaught With Object of Capturing Salonika Has Begun Around Doiran Lake, Says Despatch to Rome

By Canadian Press.

SALONIKA, Greece, Jan. 18, via London, 12:20 p.m.— The important railroad bridge over the Struma river at Demis-Hissar has been blown up by French engineers as a precautionary measure.

Special Star Cable by United Press,

ROME, Jan. 13.—Italian troops may be ordered to proceed to the relief of the hard-pressed Montenegrins within forty-eight hours. King Victor Emmanuel today summoned military chiefs and members of the Cabinet into conference on the Montenegrin situation.

By Canadian Press.

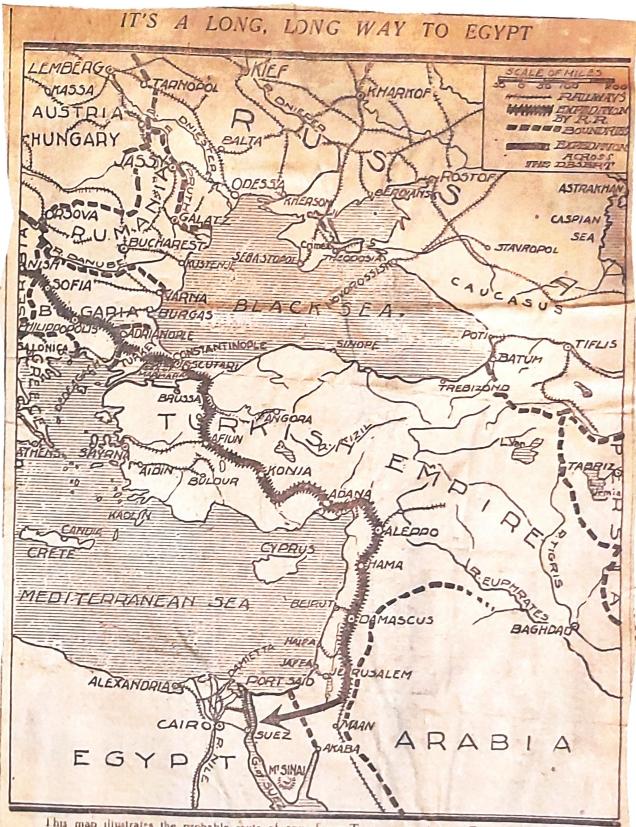
ROME, via London, Jan. 13.—An Athens despatch to the

Giornale D'Italia says:

"An attack by the Teutonic Allies on the Entente positions has begun with a bombardment of the British lines in the Doiran zone, which lasted the entire day.

"The attacking troops are distributed as follows:

"The Germans on the west front around Monastir; the Bulgarians on the Gievgeli-Doiran line; the Turks on the east flank,"



This map illustrates the probable route of any Turco-Teutonic attack spon Egypt and the Suez Canal. All the way, from the Austrian border to the border of the Syrian desert, there is only one single-track railway. From the rail-head to the canal is a terrible desert, over which the Germans are reported to be laying a railway and a pipe line for water.

Those Superstitions



Private Sandy McNab cheers the assembly by pointing out (with the aid of his pocket almanac) that it is Friday the 13th and that their number is one too many

BY CAPT. BRUCE BAINNSFATHER

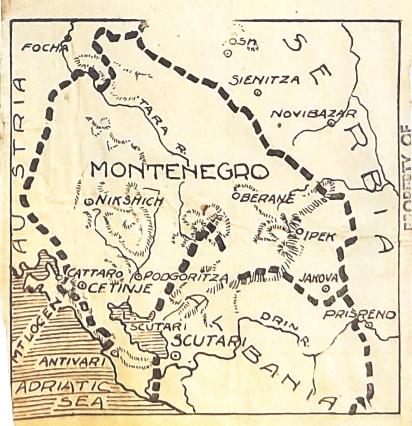
WOMEN AS MOTOR CAR DRIVERS.



That the women are capable of handling automobiles, both in the way of driving and executing repairs is proved by the members of the Women's Volunteer Corps in England, an organization which

s them for joy rides when convalescing.

- the hamital-WHERE DESTRUCTION THREATENS MONTENEGRO



Map showing Mount Lovchen, whose capture endangers the Montenegrin capital.

CANADIANS IN LONDON.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from Our London
Correspondent. (Copyright.)
THE MONTREAL STAR
OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street,
London, Jan 13—Canadian registrations in London include
C. C. Drew, of Montreal;
Lieut. J. B. Mitchell and Lieut.
G. C. Burbridge, of Winnipeg,
and Capt. R. McMahon, Lieut.
T. de Pencier, and E. and Mrs.
Bloomfield, of VancouverWINDERMERE. 0

GEN. AYLMER FALLS BACK

Lack of Water Forces His Return to the Tigris

London, March 10.—The War Office tonight made public the following official communication concerning the fighting in Mesopotamia:

"General Lake reports that General Address who was operating March 2

"General Lake reports that General Aylmer, who was operating March 8, from seven to eight miles from the right bank of the Tigris River, in consequence of lack of water, has been obliged to fall back on the river after having removed all his wounded."

CHURCHILL TO QUIT ARMY?

Rumor Says He Is Returning to Parliament

London, March 10.—The Weekly tion says It believes that Colonel ton Spencer Churchill, formerly lord of the Admiralty, intends to sign his commission in the army to return to Parliament.

OUR CASUALTIES 13,961 TO MARCH 1

List of Dead Nearly 5,000-Total Number of Wounded ls 9.325

(Special to The Gazette.)

Ottawa, March 10.-The list actual casualties among the Canadian forces including killed in action, died missing but not known to be rrisoners by the casualties branch of the militiz department and amounts to 13,951.

been generally believed, which is ex plained largely by the fact that i does not include cases of sickness o prisoners of war. There have bee killed in action 2,338 Canadians. Som itiled in action 2,338 Canadians. Som 886 have died of wounds, and 298 have succumbed to sickness, or a total (known dead of 3,624. There is besides however a list of missing minot known to be prisoners of war 1,012. It is practically certain the by far the greater number of these men are dead which swells the list of Canadian dead to almost 5,000. The total number of wounded is 9,325 ically all the lost ground. If prisoners of war and cases of sickness are all included the total number of works and between the figure of casualties would be nearer 20,000. of casualties would be nearer 20,000

SAW GERMAN FLEET OUT

nought Hindenburg Was Largest

Copenhagen, via don, March 1

A local newspaper, says the Nowegian steamer Bergen met on Thui
day in the southern part of the Nor.
Sea a German flottlla of fifty Greanoughts, cruisers and large destroy
of the latest type. The largest shin the fleet was the new dreaduoughtindenburg. One squadron wateaming in an easterly direction, flowed by two airships.

GERMANS LUST 25,UUU- Y IN BLOODY BATTLE ON SUNDAY SAY PRISONERS

German Artillery Failed to Accomplish Task of Silencing French Batteries-Joffre's Men Had Ample Time to Rush Up Reserves-Significance of Loss of Mount Lovchen

of Special Star Cable by William Philip Simms, of the United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 12.—The Germans lost more than 25,000 men in the Sunof wounds and sickness, wounded and day onslaughts against the French lines in Champagne, according to Chalons despatches today, which describe the battle as the bloodlest on of, war, has been totalled up to Marct the western front since the allied offensive last September,

Great numbers of wounded German prisoners have reached Chalons. They confirm the report that General von Elmen planned to break through The number is smaller than ha the French line and bend back the whole front from Rhelms to Verdun.

The prisoners complained that the German artillery failed to do its work. Instead of silencing the French batteries, the German guns only wrecked portions of advanced French trenches. The heavy bombardment lasting for nearly twenty-four hours, gave ample time for the French to hurry up reserves to meet the attack.

Asphyxiating gas shells forced the French to retire from several advanced positions before the Germans charged. The first rush of the Teutons carried them into the French first-line trenches, but their ranks were riddled when they attempted to push on.

Without giving the enemy time to fortify the newly conquered positions, the French swept forward in a dashing charge that regained pract-

Hundreds of bodies of German soldiers were found in the first-line works and between the first and second-line trenches.

Among the German prisoners reaching Chalons were a number of soldiers belonging to the Imperial Guard.

The official French report of this afternoon follows:

"There were no events of importance last night except in the region Copenhagen Learns Dread between the Meuse and the Argonne, where our batteries dispersed groups of enemy sappers who were at work in the region of Malincourt,"

EVACUATION OF CETTINJE NEAR

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood, of the United Press.

day in the southern part of the Nori Sea a German flotilla of fifty drea noughts, cruisers and large destroys of the latest type. The largest st in the fleet was the new dreadnoug lindenburg. One squadron we steaming in an easterly direction, the fleet was the new dreadnoug lindenburg. One squadron we steaming in an easterly direction, the fleet was the new dreadnoug lindenburg. One squadron we steaming in an easterly direction, the fleet was the new dreadnoug lindenburg. One squadron we steaming in an easterly direction, the fleet was the new dreadnoug lindenburg.

A London despatch on March said a German fleet of at least fit big warships had been righted Mount Lovchen, "the Gibral-tar of the Adriatic," dominating the roads to Cettinje and less than seven miles away. Military evacuation of King Nicholas' capital began on Sunday, according to advices received here. This news preceeded a message from Berne, Switzerland, correspondent. A later despatch the same date said the German fleet of its base Wednesd morning.

The arrenal at Cettinje had been dismantled and everything of military value removed. Preparations were being made on Sunday to transfer the capital, but the new soat of Government has not lean stored.

of Government has not been selected, On all fronts the Austrians are striking hard blow at the vallant little Montenegrin army, which is handicapped both by lack of equip-ment and by the need of food sup-niles.

sons were killed and forty injured. Considerable damage to property was done, it is alleged.

TURKS 'LATEST STORY. By Canadian Press

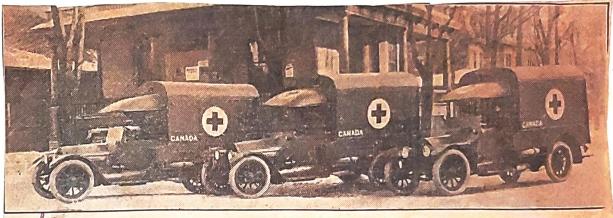
CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan 11, via

CONSTANTINOPLE, Jan. 11, via Amsterdam and London, Jan. 12, 3 p.m.—The following statement was given out at the War Office tonight: "Dardanelles front: A warship of the Allies on Monday night opened fire from Imbros on Sedd-ul-Hahr, Teke Burnu and Hissarlik Burnu (position recently abandoned by the Allied forces on the tip of the Galil-Allied forces on the tip of the Galil-

poli peninsula).

"The bombardment continued intermittently till morning. On Monday some destroyers and one cruiser took up again the bombardment of sedo-ul-Babr. They were obliged to retreat by the fire of our bat-

"Causausian front: An attack at-tempted on Monday at midnight by enemy forces of feeble numbers against our front in the direction of Narman was successfully repulsed. The fire of our artillery destroyed part of the enemy's trenches. There were no other developments,"



E. C. Whitney Discased by the Ottawa Women's Canadlan Club, including one donated to the club by Photo also shows he adquarters of DATO IN OAMADIAN

RATS IN CANADIAN TRENCHES CAUSED TROUBLE AT FIRST

Were Driven from Hun Entrenchments by Chemical Poison

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 13.—

The first verse of "The Pied Piper of Hamelin" is the story of the rats in our trenches during the last two weeks. Our trenches have been overwhelmed with millions of them, driven from the Huns' trenches by some germ chemist's antidote which worked marvels for the enemy.

The matter became so urgent that we captured a few score new arrivals, tabulated them, and attached identification discs to them; then politely captured a certain section of a German trench in order to release them, and find out what drove them back.

SECRET IS DISCOVERED.

Post mortems on the recaptured rodents revealed to careful chemists just what the Germans were using, with the result that we hope soon to eliminate what might have been an embarrassment.

The rats have lately given away several listening posts. If struck on a quiet night with a bayonet, they make more noise than the average Hun, with the result that the enemy's machine guns open fire. A chemical analysis of recent captures of rats has cleared the situation.

ROLAND HILL.

NEW YORK MAN GIVES TO FUND

Percy Chubb of New York Expresses Sympathy With Britain

An instance of the practical sympathy felt by many Americans for Canada in her participation in the world struggle for freedom has recently come in evidence, through the receipts by F. E. Meredah, K.C., of a letter enclosing a chepue for \$2,000 for the Patriotic Fund from a prominent New York business man, Percy Chubb, who has spent many pleasant holidays fishing and hunting in the Province of Quebec, and has felt the "call of the blood" for the Canadians who are defending their flag at the front. The letter reads:

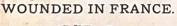
New York, January 29, 1916.

Dear Mr. Meredith,

I understand that the Canadians are making a special effort to raise a fund for the relief of families of those who have enlisted in the Canadian contingent, and as I have enjoyed so many happy hours in Quebec and also as my sympathies are so intensely on the side of England and her Colonies, I feel called upon to make a contribution which I would like to do through your good offices, and therefre enclose a cheque for \$2,000, which kindly place in the hands of the proper authorities.

It may interest you also to know that I spent an intensely interesting week at the lines as the guest of Gen Sir Douglas Haig, just before the greatatack in September, and everything have seen and studied during my long stay in England makes me very optimistic as to final victory.

(Signed) PERCY





Pte. Reginald Davis, 42nd Battalion, whose parents, Mr. and Mrs. Richard Davis, 1892 Esplanade avenue, bave just received a telegram from the Militia Department announcing that their son has been wounded in the thigh. Pte, Davis is a native of Exeter, England, and came to this country two years ago. He is 19 years of age and previous to enlistment was employed at the works of the Warden, King Co., Malsonneuve. He had written home regularly, and in his last letter said that he was standing the strain of the trenches well, and that nothing but a bullet would stop him from seeing the war out. He is in No. 23 General Hospital, Etaples, France



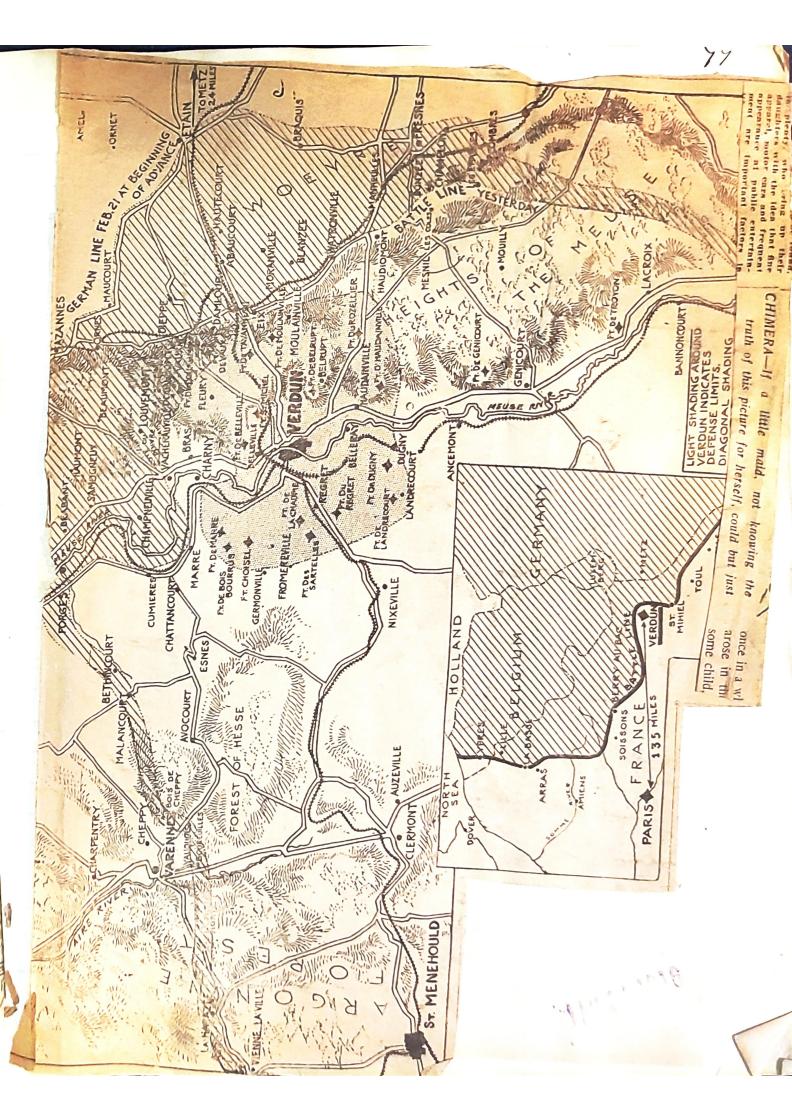
976

Capt. H. Molson Wired \$5,000 From the Front Total To-day \$1,106,585

Over Two-Thirds of Amount Sought Has Been Subscribed to the Patriotic Fund—Eloquent Addresses by Principal Smyth and Senator Raoul Dandurand—Workers Claim They Will Pass Mark Set.

Despite Germany's gains in many days of contin ubus fighting with at least 700,000 of the best German troops, the battle remained Will the Strongest Fortress in France Fall? APP of the Verdun Battlefield, prepared by American's military expert.

W. W. W. WONT



Major Asselin Raising Battalion For Overseas



MAJOR OLIVAR ASSELIAN.

a, but not to lead it overseas to buttle, as officer comding, was Major Olivar Empire. given the rank of major nilst the French-Cana-unit and Captain Henri onsiers, of the 14th Bat-n, who had seen months' hard service in the ches in Flanders, was bught bound from the war. frung here last Thursday, take command of the unit or Asselfa will raise hattallon, and go to the front with it as second in com-

with the United States army in Cuba for nine mouths. His well known Nationalist views well amoun Nationalist Visus and not prevent his domining the links when the Empire was attacked. "My political views and just now the Empire is in James, and Jameseded in the treueles." That is the way he explains the estimation.

he situation.

SICI NO WAL

JAN 14 3770

BRITISH STEAMER APPAM IS MISSING WITH 400 PEOPLE

ty is felt regarding the British steam-er Appam, which left Dakar for Ply-mouth on January II with 166 masses. ty is felt regarding the British steammouth on January 11 with 168 passengers and 124 in the crew. When about four days out wireless communication with the vessel suddenly ceased. A despatch from Hull to Lloyds says that the British steamer Tregantle reports having passed at sea on January 16 a having passed at sea on January 16 a lifeboat with the name Appam painted on the utern and the bow knocked out. For several days past concern has been manifested in shipping circles regarding the face of the Appam many days overdue on a ten-day trip from days overdue. Among the 166 passengers on board Among the 166 passengers on board. A report from Lisbon recently an-Areport from Lisb

insurances even at the high rate of 75

Germans Why Attempt to Bomb Lines of 42nd Are Quickly Put to Flight

NEEK ON CANADIAN FRONT

Activity of Hun Airmen, Who Show Little or No Inclination to Fight, Is Chief Feature of Enemy Operations

Ottawa. March 2.-Major-General Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, has received the following communication from the Canadian General Representative in France:

Canadian General Headquarters in France, March 3, via London-Winter conditions marked the first half of the period, February 23, to March Rough winds and showflurries culminated on February 25, in a blizzard which swept all northern France and Flanders. Towards the end of the month warmer and finer weather prevailed.

Far south, towards Verdun, a great battle raged, but on the Canadian front the unabated activity of German airmen remained the chief feature of enemy activity. weather and bad alike they flew over our lines endeavoring to reconnoitre our positions and communications. Even at night the sound of their machines was frequently heard. Few engagements in the air took place, as the hostile aviators showed little inclination to fight and almost invariably made of on the approach of our machines. Several points in our area were bombed and on February 24 a few civilian casualties resulted.

Two attempts were made to bomb some waggon lines in our second divisional area. On the 1/31 occasion one lent and the kis of a few men were destroyed and on the second the majority of the bombs burst on impart with the tops of some high In neither case were there any casualties,

trui of twenty Germans to bomb the Fur sentries were on the alert, an our sentines were on the ment and as the enemy party approached our wire they opened on it with bombs and rapid fire. The Germans threw a considerable number of homis, but a bombing section of our 42nd Battallon was quickly on the scene. At the end of elx initiates, after a lively interchange of hombs, the enemy interchange of bombs, the enemy withdrew and his retreat was hastentrenched four palding from our trenched four palding on went out and decovered on the and one budly wounded German lying close to our wire. An unwounded German to our wire to our wire the control of th man who had failed to make his escape was taker wounded German taken prisoner. The to our lines, where he died. Our men suffered no casualties in this affair

HUNS GET THE BAYONET.

Later in the night a small hostile patrol, while endeavoring to examine the scene of the fight, stumbled upon one of the listening posts. The German American Tolling to them back. The Mark them back the b

Hostile artillery fire was weaker than usual throughout the period. enemy working parties were exceedingly numerous and afforded many targets for our artillery. In several instances casualties were observed as the result of our fire. The top was blown off an enemy machine-gun emplacement by a direct hit from one of our shells. An-other of our shells caused a great explosion in the enemy trenches, fol-lowed by flames which rose for twenty minutes to a height of ten

feet above the parapet.
Sixteen shells fired into an accumulation of enemy engineer stores wrought considerable damage to the

material.

On the night of February 25-26, while an enemy relief was in progress, our field batteries and how-itzers, in conjunction with our machine-guns, rifle batteries and gren-ade stards, opened and maintained for two hours a heavy fire on the enemy's communication roads, paths and trenches. In spite of the sev-ere punishment, the enemy's reply was very feeble,

On several other occasions our machine-guns dld excellent work in hampering the enemy's working par-ties and interfering with his move-ment. Opposite our first division a hostile working party was caught in front of its trenches. As the Ger-mans scrambled back over their parapets several of them were seen to

wounded.

For four consecutive nights enemy working parties were dispersed at this same point. One night an enemy transport was heard moving. A prolonged burst of fire from our ma-chine-guns was apparently effective as the sounds of the transport gal-loping away were accompanied by a considerable screaming and groaning.

The alertness of our snipers was responsible for several casualties in ranks of the enemy. Hostile Hostil

snipers were somewhat less ac than usual. At various times a numbe bumbs and grenades were used the enemy and sections of our tre

ara shelled a German strong point Much damage was done to the entering work, the debris being scatter

ed over a twenty-yard radius.
On mother occasion, on the front
of our ind Division, thirty grenades
were fired into the German trenones
at a point where a large party was
at work. Crice and grouns testified to the effectiveness of this
homhanitment. bombardment.

There was no diminution in the activity of our patrols. On the night of February Erd, a patrol of our first division threw twelve bombs among a party of Germans engage in construction of new trenches. No retaliation resulted. An enemy pa-trol was also observed, but returned at the approach of our pairol.

MONTREALERS AGAIN SCORE

On the night of February 25, a pa-trol of six men of our 14th Montreal Battailon, under Lieut, Worral Worrall, Battalion, under Lieut, Worran, went out to examine a house that had been demolished by our artillery, fire some days previously. Four enemy posts, each of three men, were located and a German flare revealed a hostile party of twelve in extended order in front of the building Sounds of a large working party in the ruins were heard. Our patrol the ruins were heard. Our patrol was not detected and on its return the enemy posts and working party were dispersed by salvoes from our 18th Field Buttery and enfillading machine-gun fire machine-gun fire.

On the same night Sergeant Merson the same night Sweener, aleaston and Lance-Corp. Berry, of our the British Columbia Battalion, observed two Germans some yards in front of their own wire. Our men threw hand grenades at the enemy, both of whom were wounded and reboth of whom were wounded and retired at the double,

On the night of February 27, a patrol of our Royal Canadian Regiment, consisting of Lance-Corp. Pope and Privates Morrice and Priestly, worked their way close up to the enemy's trenches and, waiting for the flash trenches and, waiting for the flash of discharge, bombed some fixed rifle positions so effectively that several of the rifle batteries were sileaced. The men were out two hours and a half, during which time they also engaged and drove off a German sniper and bombed an enemy machine-gun emplacement.

A party of American journalists visited the Canadian area during the week and spent some hours in

the week and spent some hours in our trenches.

In connection with the minor op-ration of our 10th Battalion on the light of February 4, the following ecorations have been awarded: Mixtary cross-Licutenants S. S. ont. A. S. Trimmer and L. Young-

Distinguished Conduct Medal-Ser-ant A O. Budd and Privates F. Cox, G. F. Sixby and L. Zuldema. Clasp to Distinguished Conduct Tedal—Sergeant E. R. Milne; Sergt. Illne is the first Canadian to achieve he distinction of winning a D.C.M. and a clasp in the present war.



The Signallers' Brigade is now in France in active service.

VITH, IS KILLED

VEIN BELGIUM

Cable Was Received To-day From Commanding Officer of the 24th Battalion

Leut. R. Hebn Bancott Bushanan, youngest son of Mr. R. H. Buchanan, has been killed in action while fighting with his unit. A cable message was further, manding from the contracted this monthly from the contracted this monthly from the contractive of the unit by his futher. Amounting that Liteut. Buch man had seen talled. A message was also received from General Hughes at Others.

tawa confirming the sad news.

The message says Licut. Buthana fell fighting for his King and Country on the might of the 19th in Belgium He was born in 1895, educated at the Lower Canada College and was a tending Mee'll University in School when he felt his country's call. His name is added to the long list of herow who have laid down their lives.



German Casualties Amount to 2,535,768

By Canadian Press.

London, January 19 .-- Harold J. Tennant, Parliamentary Under-Secretary for war, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the total German casualties as published in the Berlin casualty lists to date total 2,535,768. Of this number, he said, 588,986 were killed.

The War Under-Secretary said the German wounded and missing numbered 1,566,549 while 356,153 men had been taken prisoner. In addition 24,080 Germans had died from various causes.

BRITAIN CALLS FOR 20,000 MEN FROM CANADA

of the Battalions Twenty Waiting at Home Have Been Summoned Across

(Special to The Gazette.) Ottawa, January 30 .- Britain to-

day sent the message Canada's training troops have been eagerly expecting for weeks. The motherland has asked for the dispatch across the Atantic of 20,000 addit ou Canadian fighting men. Nearly twice the number are ready, and within the next two or three months twenty more Canadian battalions will encamp in England to wait the final summons to the front. The competition among the waiting, ready battalions will be keen, and, in so far as the Militia Department can determine, the selec-tion of the fortunate twenty will be in order of merit.

In order of merit.

Major-General Sir Sam Hughes.
minister of militia, made the announcement in an interview with the
newspaper men tonight. The Minister gave no intimation tonight as toindividual battalions
chosen, other than his statement that
the selection would be made solely
upon merit.

upon merit.

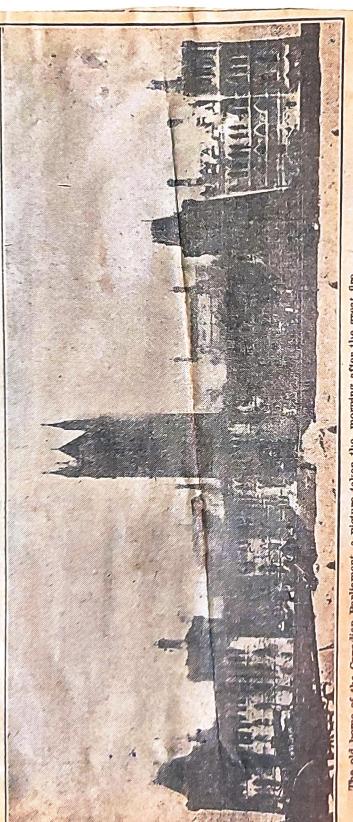
Sir Sam Hughes also announced that Canada will supply her own troops with machine-guns, and that troops with machine-guns, and that such extra machine-guns as were on hand would be pooled with guns for the British troops. Colonel David Carnegie, of the Shell Committee, was, the Minister stated, now at the front making observations with a view to guiding the Government in further preparation and purchase of munitions. munitions.

General Hughes is enthusiastic over the outlook for raising the immense Canadian army of half a million. Within the past few days he stated he had received offers from Regina. which city is sending 2,500 additional men. Swift Current, Sask. has offered to raise a battalion, an offer which has been accepted, while Mr. Edward King has written from the Peace River district, offering to bring down a battalion from that northern outpost. The Minister has also availed himself of this offer the outlook for raising the immense has also availed himself of this offer.

availed himself of this offer.

Today's cables from the British War Office contain several items of special interest. The former report that Col. Colquhoun, of the Fourth Battalion, had been wounded, is now corrected by an assurance that the officer is uninjured. Major Gilbert Sanders, an R.M.C. graduate and a South African veteran, has been placed in temporary command of the pioneer regiment, in place of Col Davis, who has been injured. Col. Gordon Stewart, of Ottawa, who has lost an eye, while he was on active service, is coming home to undertain service, is coming home to underta nstruction work in Canada.





The old home of the Caradian Parliament, a picture taken the morning after the great fire.

MATT 8 1916

MILITARY HONORS FOR BODY OF LATE LIEUT.-COL. YATES

Funeral Here Will be That of Soldier Dying on the Field of Battle

The body of the late Lieut.-Col. H. B. Yates is expected to leave England to-day by the SS. Sicilian for Canada. It should arrive in St. John, N.B. in about ten days. A military funeral will be given the dead officer. The officers of the Divisional Headquarters, headed by Briz. Gen. E. W. Wilson, G.O.C., who will have charge of the funeral arrangements, the Victoria Rifles, and the Army Medical and Army Service corps are expected to attend. attend.

Memorial Service Held.

Memorial Service Held.

In the ancient Priory Church, established at Clerkenwell by the Knights Hospitallers of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, a memorial service was held yesterday in bonor of Lient-Col. H. B. Yates, late second in command of McGill General Hospital. Surgeon-General Carleton Jones was present, representing H.R.H. the Duke of Connaught, Great Prior of the Order.

The service, conducted by Canon Edgar Sheppard, chaplain of the Order, and of St. James Palace, was of a simple character, with two hymns, reading of the Scriptures and prayers, with Chopin's Funeral March, as a prelude, and the Dead March in Saul at the close. There was no discourse, but the representative company present bore silent testimony to the esteem in which the deceased medical officer was held. The family mourners present were the widow, Miss Emily Yates, daughter, Montagu, son, and Corporal W. H. Bunting and Mrs. Bunting. There were also present Sir George and Lady Perley, Lieut-Col. Sir Montagu and Lady Allan, Lady Drummond, Mrs. Rivers Bulkeley, Lieut-Col. Adami and Col. Hodgetts.

Admiral Fisher Believes Naval **Battle Imminent**

London, March 2, - There has been much impatience in England the past few days because the British on the west front have been comparatively inactive, while the French have been engaged in desperate encounters, and it has been often asked by the man it has been often asked by the man in the street why is not this the proper time for a great British offensive to deliver a smashing blow and relieve the pressure on the French aide.

The Daily Sketch believes that the

British may get a chance soon to take a hand by the use of their fleet, and quotes Lord Fisher as saying he is convinced that "a big Anglo-German fleet action may take place at any day or hour new."

NEW TRANSPORTS FOR JOCK



"Ye don't go to the billets from the firing line in this style, ye ken" Highland soldiers on leave in London enjoy the novelty of a beach chair ride with fair "chairmen" doing the work.

WHERE ALLIES HAVE MADE AN ADVANCE.



The Allies are reported marching west from the Saloniki zone across the Vardar river to Veria and Yenidje. This is evidently in expectation of a Teuton attack from toward Monastir.

GERMANS HAVE 80 ZEPPS.

Formidable Airship Now on Trial at Friedrichshafen

Berne, Swidzerland, February 8, via Paris.—Eighty Zeppelins are now in the German service, it appears from information developed at Friedrichshafen, where the Zeppelin works are located. One of the latest type that is having a trial trip this week is IZ-95, which is taken here to mean that it is the ninety-fifth in the series dating from the beginning of the war, fifteen having been lost, it is said.

The newest model seems consideration

The newest model seems considerably longer than previous types. It is of fish-like shape and gray-tinted, by the means of aluminum powder, it is explained. The gondolas are of plated steel; each has six machine guns in its quick-fire battery, and apparatus for throwing bombs and air torpedoes. It is reported that a new air torpedo more powerful than any previously used is about to be put into use. The newest model seems considera-

The motor works connected with the Zeppelin plant test each motor by the Zeppelin plant test each motor by requiring that it run 48 hours without stopping and without developing any defects.

Militia Department Doubts the Truth of the Statement That a Large Force of Germans Are Preparing to Invade Canada—Plot is Said to Be on a Large Scale to Prevent Grain From Being Sent to England-Large Orders of Munitions For Allies Are Said to Have Been Placed With Germans in the United States and Paid For by the German Government

Special to the Evening News.

report at the outbreak. We investigated it then and found nothing to it. There have been no new developments." This was the official reply public buildings are all closely guardto the story of plots printed by The ed and the guards are now being re-New York Herald, that there was a doubled.

Hun plot to invade Canada and to Ottawa, Feb. 7 .- 'We heard such a destroy the Welland Canal. The Mil-Itia authorities are not worrying over a German invasion and are ready to meet any invasion from the United States. The Welland Canal and other

PLOT TO INVADE CANADA HAS BEEN FOUND BY SECRET SERVICE

Special to the Evening News.

New York, Feb. 7 .- The existence of a German plot to invade Canada and to destroy the Welland canal in order to prevent shipment of wheat to Allles has been uncovered by detectives of the Canadian Secret Service.

Other facts revealed by the secret investigation which has been carried on for weeks in this city and in Connecticut include amazing developments that approximately two hundred thousand rifles have been purchased by German agents here and these weapons are being sent by stealth to the northern border for use when the time comes to strike the blow against

Also there has developed that during the last six months scores of Belgian refugees and Scandinavians and they have organized secretly large companies of Germans with the avowed purpose of making a raid upon the Welland canal.

It is said by the secret service agents of Canada that many thousands of men have been recalled.

Another important item is the statement of a man conversant with the situation that nearly a third of munition contracts entered into by the Allies with American manufacturers actually have been let to Germans under assumed names, and that munitions have been stored away in places not yet discovered by Canadian Secret Service Agents. Munitions consisting of shells, shrapnel and immense stores of rifles, it said, have been paid for with money deposited in various trained German army officers have banks in this city by well known come to this country in the guise of agents of the German government.

INVASION DESIGNED TO BE CARRIED OUT WITHIN NEXT TWO MONTHS

That the raid of this army of Germans was designed to be carried out within the next two months, was statement made by one Canadian authority last night. According to a director of one of the leading munition plants whose name cannot be disclosed, not a single rifle contracted for by the allies during 1915 was shipped to Europe prior to last November. What became of these rifles could not be discovered but the authorities are bending their best efforts to learn, but thus far, it was admitted, every effort to get | tigation. reliable information has met with fail-

Letters conveying this information sent to den. Sir Sam Hughes, Canadian war secretary and to Col. Sherwood, Chief of Canadian Secret Service in Ottawa, within the last 3 or 4 days have prompted those officials to take extraordinary measures to meet any emergency. Extra guards, fully armed, have been sent to the Welland Canal and every part of the canal is patroled day and night. Meanwhile secret service agents and deputies are guarding he border line and every newcomer

is watched.

That German agents in this country long had designs upon Welland Canal was manifested on December 18 last, when Paul Koenig, chief of the secret service and Richard E. Leyendecker of 2108 Daly Ave., The Bronx, were arrested on the accusation of spying and attempting to blow up the canal. The arrests were made upon affidavits made by William M. Offley, Chief of Bureau of Investigation of Department of Justice in this city, following inves-

Despite the denials of the two men they were indicted on December 23 and later released on \$30,000 bail furnished by the Hamburg- American afficials. According to the officials important developments are expected at the trial, the date of which will soon be set, in United States Court.

Developments, according to Canadian officials, following the destruction of Canadian Parliament Buildings tend to show that the disaster is closely associated with the German plot to cripple Canada by an invasion of armed

LACK OF SHIPS COMPELS HIGH FREIGHT RATE

Runciman Tells Parliament Britain Would Starve if Neutrals Were Driven Elsewhere

BIGGEST PROBLEM OF DAY

Only 67 Vessels Out of Every Normal 100, and 24 of These Flying Neutral Flags, to Handle Traffic

London, February 17 .- The Government again found itself on the defensive in the House of Commons today. Yesterday the subject was air raids, today it was the control of merchant shipping. A score of members attacked the Government's method of dealing with the mercantile marine, Arthur J. Balfour, first lord of the Admiralty, and Walter Runciman, president of the Board of Trade, replied to the attacks, explaining in much the same manner as was used yesterday in connection with the air defence criticisms, that while the situation was admitted to be far from satisfactory, the Government was doing its utmost to make things better

The complaints of the members of Parliament were mainly to the effect that the high freight rates were largely due to waste of tonnage caused by Government mismanagement. Runciman, in reply, said:

The shipping difficulties of th present time are due not to misman agement but to our trying to pour quart into a pint pot. This and no thing else. The general upwar tendency of ocean freights is cause by the fact that the mercantile ma rine, which is limited in size, has t carry out a task far greater than it times of peace. The shipping prob lem has become the sheatest economic problem of the day. There we ha a hundred ships before the war we must now do with sixty-leven, of which 24 are under neutral flags.

"You see, we are dependent to as

enormous extent on the services of neutral shipping, and if we drive it away by any system of low maximum rates, or a similar device, we shall starve. If we fix maximum rates be

MAIDEN MADE GREAT PLANS **BEFORE THE WAR**

H. W. Steed Says German Emperor Arranged War With Archduke Ferdinand

FRANCE WAS TO BE LOWERED TO DUST

Kaiser Was to be Supreme in Europe and Perhaps the World

By Canadian Press.

London, February 1 .- A curlous article by Henry Wickham Steed, foreign editor of the Times, appears in the February number of the "Nineteenth Century and After." It is entitled "The Pact of Kenopisht" and deals with events alleged to have transpired immediately preceding the war.

A fortnight before the assassinaion of the Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife, says the writer, they vere visited at the Castle Kenopisht in Bohemia by the German Kaiser and Admiral von Tirpitz. Ostensibly the Emperor went to Konopisht to see the ruse gardens. The story Steed tells is that at Konopisht the Kaiser and the Archduke made a secret compact.

The paramount desire of the Archduke and his wife was to make provision for their sons who were debarred by the Hapsburg family law from attaining imperial rank. The Kaiser, it mi is said, unfolded his great scheme of th the war.

Russia was to be provoked to confliet with Germany and Austria; France was to be instantly smitten to the dust, while the abstention of Britain was considered certain. The Kaiser proposed to reconstitute the old kingdom of Poland which with Luthania and the Russian province of Ukraine, stretching from the Baltic to the Black Sea, was to be the inheritance of Fran-WI cis and his eldest son. vi

For the second son a kingdom was to be carved out, including Bohemia, Hungary, Serbia, the Slav coast of the Rastern Adriatic, and Saloniki.

German Austria, with Trieste, was to pass to the present heir, the Archduke Charles Joseph, to be incorporated in the German empire.

A pact would be created and a huge military and economic alliance made, with Kaiser supreme in Europe and perhaps throughout the world,

Mr. Steed in analysis of the extraordinary circumstances surrounding the assassination of the Archduke and his consort seems to imply that it was connected with resentment against the Hapsburg family. The analysis suggests that the Kaiser persisted in forcing the war after the removal of his orincipal accomplice because the murfurnished him with a fresh and

SEIZE OPPORTUNITY TO TIGHTEN BLOCKADE

London Spectator Says Greatest Neutral Concerned Issues the Invitation

(Special Cable to The Gazette.) London, January 22.- "An excellent opportunity has arisen for the Government to declare to the whole world that the blockade of Germany will be made as thorough as it is in the power of the British navy to make it," says the Spectator, "and we most sincerely hope the Government will recogniz the opportunity and act quickly and

the opportunity and act like the clearly."

Admitting that the whole subject bristles with difficulties as the portupine bristles with quills, the Spectator points out the danger of "losing ourselves in a wilderness of question about what is exactly possible accordator in the precedent, as though we hadn't about what is exactly possible according to precedent, as though we hadn't the right to create precedents as all countries have done in the past." The Speciator considers the present. "Opportunity excellent because opinion in the greatest of the createst of the createst

Spectator considers the present "opportunity excellent because opinion it
the United States, much the greates
neutral concerned, invites us to
tighten the blockade. It is unlikely
that Mr. Wilson would care to try ty
resist an accomplished fact in th
policy of Great Britain, which has en
loyed the sanction of the great bod
of argument among Americans."

The Spectator quotes the New YorTimes as follows: "Will our protes
against the orders-in-council on legs
grounds now be supplemented by protests against the blockade on commercial grounds? Here there is a dificulty, for the blockade of neutriports will be in accordance with of
own doctrines of 'continuous voyagand 'ultimate destination.' Are v
supporters of those doctrines whe
they help us in war and against the
when they impede our own trade
the war of another country?"

It adds, "That is our case, and
could not be stated better,"

BUYING RUMANIA'S GRAIN

Agreement Reached for A quisition of £10,000,000 Worth

Bucharest, Saturday, January 15, v London, January 21.—(Delayed.)—I Independence Roumaine today p lishes the following: "The British I gation and the Rumanian central co mission for the purchase and export tion of grain has concluded an agreement for the acquisition of \$0,000 was Government. It is my innate right to gon loads of grain, for f10,000,000. Wight against it with every means availare glad to announce this agreement able—just as one government fights which will be of the greatest servicianother. to the economic life of our country. 'The next step rests with the United The agreement was signed January 14 States Government.

Paris, Jan. 20.—A despatch to the Temps from Bucharest, dated January 16, says: "The German and Austrian grain buyers in Rumania are dismayed to find that British Government agents have quietly bought up more than half of the stock of whea available for export."

ESCAPED SPY IS NOW THREATENING U. S. AUTHORITIES

"If You Don't Let Me Alone I'll Talk," He Says

New York, Jan. 21.-The New York American this morning says:

"The following letter was received last night from Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, the escaped spy. It was delivered by messenger to a boy at the entrance to the New York American offices. Concerning whence it came the American has no knowledge:

New York, Jan. 20, 1016.

Editor New York American:

"All jokes aside, my escape is a serious matter, and there is more behind this statement than anybody can im-

agine. "I have to-night addressed a note to Captain Offley's office making a final appeal not to act as a subservient tool of the British Government against me.

of the British Government against me. I will see what they will do.

'If reason, fair play and justice prevail at Washington I will surrender of my own free will. Washington knows what I mean. But if not, then I will disclose the full story of my case and flight to the American people through your columns. your columns.

"The crux of the whole thing is that Great Britain is directing the secret service of this country as it apparently But whatever happens I will certainly not tolerate that either United States Marshal Power or United States Marshal Power or United States
Deputy Marshal Johnson of anybody
else bemade a scapegoat for the inexcusable blunder of people higher up in Washington.

Washington.

"Many people will consider it presumptuous for an individual thus to speak Why? Meanwhile, I request Deputy Marshal Johnson not to participate in the hunt. He can see from my statement published in your columns this morning that I want to save him.

save him.
'I am not afraid of him; nevertheless if he will not immediately drop out of this childish hunt of a so-called secret service agent I will consider it as a deliberately unfriendly act and speak out,
"I refuse to be hunted, builled and

"Yours very truly,

"I. T. T. LINCOLN."

BLOCKADE WILL FORCE GERMAN NAVY TO FIGHT

Admiral Jellicoe is Prepared for World's Greatest Naval Battle at Any Moment

LEFT KIEL CANAL ONCE

Made Three Sorties in December to Satisfy Domestic Criticism, but Did Not Venture Beyond the Mine Field

(Special to The Gazette.)

New York, January 13 .- An official of the British Admiralty, who arrived yesterday with despatches from London, brought news that the German battleship fleet left its anchorage in the Kiel Canal, where it had been since the beginning of the war, and made three sorties on December 15, 16 and 17. The fleet did not succeed in finding the British North Sea fleet, because they kept along the coast by the mouth of the Elbe and through the Bight of Heligoland, and did not venture outside the lines of mines that had been laid down by them.

"The British battleships cannot go inside Heligoland," the official said, because of mines and submarines and the shoals, which render navigation inside the Bight and along the shore very dangerous."

In explanation of the German manoeuvre, the official said:

"The real food riots at Berlin and other cities in Germany early in Degember and the feeling among the people have grown so strong over the British blockade that the naval vessels were forced to leave the Kiel Canal and make a pretence of searching for our warships.

"The blockade is going to be drawn tighter than ever now in an endeavor to cut off the enemy's food supply, and we expect that the Kalser's fleet will be compelled to steam out past Heligoland into the North Sea. Then the biggest naval battle in the world's history will take place.

WILL COME WITHOUT WARNING.

"Our North Sea fleet is keeping a bright lookout day and night for the Germans to come out. It has mother ships with eight and ten hydro-aeroplanes on board which are continuous ly making ascents to take observations

of the enemy's fleet. The battle for the supremacy of the "The battle for the supremacy of the seas will come without warning and may take place at any time. All preparations have been made along the east coast of England for taking care of the wounded and hospital ships are waiting ready to go out and bring the injured ashore."

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The official went on to say that the The official went on to say that the secent Teutonic submarine activity in he Mediterranean would be taken off by the British alone and that effective protection would be given the merchant vessels. The trouble had been that the guarding of shipping against submarine attacks had been under a dual control, certain sections under the French and other portions under the British. This had been all changed, he added, and the patrolling of the routes from Gibraltar to Alexandria was under the British Admiralty.

"The official asserted that it was well known in Paris and London that the large submarines, reported by merchant vessels in the Mediterranean were German, because Austria had no submarines of such a size.

AMSQUITH PRAISES GALLIPOLI CHIEFS

Retirement Without Loss is Without Parallel in History

London, Jan. 10.-The British refirement from the Dardanelles was referred to by Premier Asquith in addressing the House of Commons this afternoon.

The House will learn with extreme gratification of the retirement of the forces at Cape Helles (at the tip of the Gallipoli Peninsula) without the loss of a single life," the Premier said.

"Of 11 guns left behind, ten were worn out, 15-pounders which were rendered unfit for further service be-

rendered unfit for further service be-fore they were abandoned. All stores of reserve ammunition which could not be removed were set afire before the

retirement.

"The whole retirement was conducted with minimum loss. These operations taken in conjunction with the earlier ones from Suyla and Annacare, I believe, without parallel in mititary or naval history. That they should have been carried out without any loss, considering the vast amount any loss, considering the vast amount of personnel and material involved, is an achievement whereof all concerned—the commanding officers, officers and men of both services—may well be proud. It deserves, and I am sure will receive the profound gratitude of King and country, and takes an imperishable place in our national history. His Majesty will be advised that Monro, Robek, Wemyss, Birdwood, David and other officers should receive special recognition."

Herald Man Fine And Fit After Long Months In Trenches



CORP. HAL. BROWN.

Who has been with the 14th Battalion since it was raised. He has served through all the battles it has fought in France without receiving the slightest injury. When he enlisted he was a member of the editorial staff of The Herald. His parents live in Ottawa. The photo was taken in London recently after long months in the trenches.

Kaiser's Youngest

CANADA INVASION SCARE

Neither American Nor Canadian Troops Moved to Border

Teronto, February 13—Asked to-night regarding rumors that there was danger of an invasion of Canada at Niasara, General Logie, command-ing the Toronto divisional area, au-thorized the statement that reported movements of troops were unfounded, but that precantions had been tak-en to deal with any possible emer-gency.

Washington, February 13.—Major-General McCain, the adjutant-general of the army, characterized as "non-sense" the report from Buffaio that American troops were being rushed to the Canadian border to prevent an invasion of Canada.



IF GERMANY WINS NOTHING ELSE ON GOD'S EARTH WILL MATTER" SAYS LABOR MEMBER

Resolution Was Passed at Greatest Labor Conference Ever Held in Britain Expresing Horror at the Atrocities Committed by Germany and Her Allies and Pledging the Labor Party to Give the Government Every Possible Assistance in Bringing the War to a Successful Finish.

Bristol, England, Jan. 26.-The reto in the procedings an attack on the a common enemy. Compulsory Service Bill now before the House of Lards was made by the president of the conference, William C. Anderson Member of Parliament for the Attertilife division of Sheffield.

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No Time For Recruiting.

The session of the labor conference will last three days and it promises to be a momentous one in the annals of the movement. Tension among the to coerce trade unionists will lead to delegates who represent upwards of two million workers was evident from the moment W. H. Ayles, a local labor leader, If welcoming the constess remarked that the members of the party in Bristol neither had the time nor the inclination to engage in recruit-

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The presidential address of Mr. Anderson did little to allay the suspicions of those delegates who have been making a fight against compulsion.

'Militarism and democracy cannot live together in Germany or anywhere," was one of the presiding officers opening sentences and was much applaud-

ANOTHER BLAZE IS RAGING IN OTTAWA

Factory Working on Militia Supplies Burns and Flames Are Rapidly Spreading

Ottawa, February 5,-Pire, of a mysterious origin, completely destroyed the manufacturing establishment of the Grant, Holden & Graham Co. Limited, on Albert street, at an early hour this morning. There were eight employees in the building when the blaze was discovered on the second floor. It spread rapidly, and the men had to get out via the fire escapes. James Smilli, the night watchman, was on the top floor at the time. The building filled with smoke, but he ran the cleator down to the second storty, where he was caught by Ernest Benard, and assisted to the fire escape. The old man suffered from shock and was hearly suffocated, when the firemen rescued him from the escape.

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A Suspect Arrested In Large Ammunition Plant Told Suspicious Story

Man Who Is Now Interned Clai med to Have Served in Canadian Naval Air Service and in French Army, but Documents Aroused Suspicion-Was Employed in Large Ammunition Plant-Thought to Be a German.

A moving tale of adventure by sea Red Cross collection cards. He said in the Caradian Naval Aviation Ser- be had been all round the world, as a vice and by land in the French Foreign Legion told by George St. Andre, alias Gauthier, was plumbed by Registrar of Alien Enemies C. G. Ogden, K.C., yesterday and as a result St. Andre who was found working in a large ammunition factory near Montreal was lind with a draft of chauffeurs and machanism. When asked he could not interned. Whether or not the interned mechanics. When asked, he could not

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LABORITES BRISTOL

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"If Germany Wins It Is a Dark Day for Workers," Says Emille Vandervelde

Invalided Militant-Socialist in Montreal To-day Tells of Visit from Belgian Minister—"Victory for Allies Means Progress of Socialism," He Said.

Some interesting particulars of a visit he received from Emile Vander- an official of the international Socialvelde, Socialist member of the Belgian cabinet, while in a hospital at Boulogne, were related this morning by Ptc. James Burgess, 7th Battalion, who has recently been invalided back from the front through wounds received in action. Pte. Burgess, who has been visiting for a few days with relatives in Hochelaga, is leaving tonight for his home in Vancouver. He is himself a pronounced Socialist, but is a strong believer in the principle that the menace of German militarism must first be disposed of before the workers of the Allied countries can have any assurance of being able to work out their betterment by political means. He said:

"Some of the Socialists in Canada make me very angry. How do they think they are ever going to permanently better their economic condition if the Kaiser is to be left to dominate the world? How much chance would they have for free speech or the publication of their views if Canada were ruled by a German military

governor?

"I only wish some of those fellows who so stoutly oppose having anything to do with the war could have been with me in the hospital at Boulogne when Emile Vandervelde paid us a visit. It might have changed their ideas a bit.

Men Arrested are All Foreigners

ervelde, who as you know is ist body and since the war began has held a position in the Belgian cabinet came through the wards one day, stopping to speak briefly to each man he passed. When he reached my bed he introduced himself, shook hands and remarked: 'They tell me that you are a socialist.' I answered, 'Yes, and proud of it.' He smiled and replied: Well, comrade, you are on the right track. I only wish all the socialists of the Allied countries could take the same view of the situation that we of Belgium and France take, the view that must have actuated you when you volunteered for service at the front. If Germany, dominated as she is by the spirit of military conquest, should triumph there would be little chance for socialism to war out its destinies for decades to come. We would be ground beneath the heel of a despotism which our brothers in Belgium have already experienced and which it is difficult to realize unless one has really felt it. It is both the despotism of aristocratic capitalism and on top of that the oppression of the most arrogant military class the world has ever known. If the Allies win, this war will be counted as a mere incident in the progress of socialism, but if Germany wins, it will be a dark day for the workers of the world."

gent of twelve Germans who yester transcribed they way to liberty out the internment camp at Amherst, S., have been togen into custody. El were arrested at St. Stephen, N.B., a three more at McAdam, N. B. The st pects are all, apparently of foreign ride railway tickets

TWO MORE ZEPPS. LOST

One Hits Tree Top, Other Brought Down by Airman

Amsterdam, via London, February 9.—The Echo Belge publishes a report that two Zeppelins have been lost near Aph; in Hainault. The first collided with a tree-top while returning from a raid on Paris, on January 30. The second was brought down by a French airman within a few miles of the same place. few miles of the same place.

SAYS GERMAN LOSS IS 2,700,000 MEN

Times Expert Figures 3,600,-000 Are Still in Field and 2,700,000 in Reserve

London, February 9 .- The Times' military expert today devotes nearly three columns to an estimate of the German losses during the war. With due allowances for many considerations which tend to make such estimates to a considerable extent guesswork, the correspondent believes that during the eighteen months of the war, Germany has lost about 2,-700,000 men.

It is estimated by the writer that Germany now has 3,600,000 men in the field, and that she had about 9,000,-000 available at the beginning of the war. This, he says, would leave her a reserve of 2,700,000 men, many of whom are needed for internal duty.

The expert thus reaches the con-clusion that Germany still has available for fighting a reserve of 2,000,-000 men, and says that until these are exhausted the strength of her armies in the field will not begin to

the text for a renewal of his urging that the Entente Allies give up, as far as possible, what he terms petty campaigns in far-off acids and con-

campaigns in far-off acids and con-centrate against Germany.

"If we insist upon fighting Turks, Bulgars, and what-not, instead of Germany," says the military expert, "we make a great mistake. We have only one enemy who counts, and whose fall will bring his confederates down with him. We should, there-fore, concentrate upon him and act against him offensively with all our might.

quidate all foolish adventures, which waste our armies while causing the Germans no loss, and act defensively with the least possible numbers in every theatre other than the principal one. This should be the cardinal plan of the war, and victory is assured if it is pursued relentlessly."

The correspondent makes his article

"Recall all useless detachments, li-

RAIDER OF SEAS IS CRUISER FROM THE KIEL CANAL

With False Sides and Flying Swedish Flag Ran Gantlet Of North Sea Patrol

CONVOYED BY SUBMARINES

When Appam Was Seized, on Jan. 16, Five Ships Had Been Sunk and Coal Cargo Seized from Freighter Off Cardiff

(Special to The Gazette.) Norfolk, Va., February 1.-The appearance early this morning of the British passenger liner Appam in Hampion Roads as a war prize in the hands of a German prize crew not only cleared up the mystery as to the disappearance of the liner, but brought the first news to the world that another German sea raider, probably a new cruiser, the Moewe. is now scouring the Atlantic, sinking English, French and Italian merchantmen, wherever found. It is also declared that the Moewe is accompanied and guarded by submarines in her work of destruction.

That no less than eight merchantmen have been captured and seven of them sunk, one being shelled and all but four of the crew perishing in the engagement, is admitted by the Germans, and verified by the presence of prisoners on the Appam. The Moewe is still at large somewhere on the Atlantic, probably off the African coast, now frequented by merchantmen owing to the dangers from submarines in the Mediterrancan Sea route via Suez.

The fact that the Moowe slipped from the Kiel Canal, tan the gauntlet of the British patrol in the North Sea, and escaped into the Atlantic is the story brought by survivors on the Appam. . The sea raider was disguised as a merchantman and flow the Swedish flag and false sides completely hid the character of the warship. According to survivors of the first British ship captured when they were chased, those false sides were lowered and showed the warship to be one of the first-class, armed with ten-inch guns and well manned. They are also confident that the Moewe is being convoyed or guarded by several submarines ready to protect her from approaching warships. guised as a merchantman and flow

LIST OF MOEWE'S VICTIMS.

The names of the captured steamers and dates of sinking by the Moewa are as follows:

January 10.—Carbridge, captured off Cardiff; coal cargo taken.
January 10.—Farringford, 5,000 tons copper ore aboard; sunk.
January 13.—Bromonby, cargo of coal, 5,000 tons; sunk.
January 13.—Arthur, 8,000 tons, general cargo; sunk

January 13.—Arthur, 8,000 tons, general cargo; sunk.
January 13.—Trader, 6,000 tons of sugar as cargo; sunk.
January 15.—Ariadne, cargo 5,000 tons of wheat; sunk.
January 16.—Captured and took charge of Appam; general cargo.
principally carga and mails

principally cocoa and mails.

January 17.—Sunk ship Clan McTavish, 10,000 tons; cargo principally

meat.
Only in the case of the Clan McTavish was there any resistance to
the German raider. This ship was
bound from an Australian port for
England with a general cargo, among
which were thousands of pounds of
frozen meat. The captain refused to frozen meat. The captain refused to surrender and tried to escape. She was shelled and sunk. But four of the crew, two badly wounded, were rescued. It is believed 15 or 16 perished with the McTanish

was shelled and sunk. But four of the crew, two badly wounded, wers rescued. It is believed 15 or 16 perished with the McTavish.

On January 18 all survivors of the sunken vessels were put aboard the Appam, a prize crew placed aboard. guns mounted and the voyage to Hampton Roads begun.

The Appam, flying the Garan lag and in charge of a prize crew of 22 men, headed by Liout. Berge, took on a pilot off Cape Hampton street is anchored in Hampton Roads. To Old Point. Immediately United States Collector Norman Hamilton was notified and negotiations began as to what would be the fate of the vessel. No one was allowed aboard the Appam and Lieut. Berge and other officials on board were closely guarded. These came at once to Norfolk. The Appam is also to be brought here at once.

451 ABOARD THE APPAM.

451 ABOARD THE APPAM.

Collector Hamilton announced that there were 451 persons aboard the Appam, many of them women and children, and several English colonial officials from African possessions.

Those aboard have been listed as follows: Passengers on Appam, 116: officers and crew of Appam, 155: twenty German civilians en route from Africa to England for internment in English detention camps; 138 fourylvors from destroyed ships, and the German prize crew, of 22.

The Appam was captured off the Madeira Islands. Unarmed and completely surprised, the Appam commander made no resistance. The decision to send the Appam and prisoners to, Hampton Roads was due principally to the fact that there would soon be a shortage of food aboard. In fact, the Appam's stores were so rapidly reduced by the large number aboard that everybody was on half rations when the ship reached

NOT A FOOT OF TRENCH LOST BY CANADIAN

Germans Got Into Them at Man Points and Are Still There—Dead

GEN. HUGHES' STATEMEN

German Losses Understood to Be Very Heavy During Recent Offensive, While Canadians' Casualties Are Believed Comparatively Light

(Special to The Gazette.) Ottawa, February 17 .- "Not a soli tary foot of our trenches is in the possession of the enemy. The Germans got into them at many point and are still there, but they ar dead."

That was the terse way in which Major-General Sir Sam Hughes described in the House of Commons this afternoon the result of the German offensive of the past few days on the British and Canadian front.

He was answering a query from Mr. E. M. MacDonald as to the published report that the Canadians had suffered in the recent heavy fight.

General Sir Sam said that while he had as yet received no official report, his information was that the Germans had attacked the British and Canadian lines east and southeast of Ypres, following a very heavy bom. bardment of two or three days. The Canadian troops, he said, did not seem to have suffered nearly as much at might have been expected from the severity of the bombardment. Casualti reports for the last three days showed less than ten killed, and only about thirty or forty wounded. This was just about the normal number of da ; casualties which have been coming in recently under normal conditions.

recently under normal conditions.

To your correspondent, General Hughes said that the Canadians had apparently been well sheltered during the bombardment and the effectiveness of the defenses which had been strengthened by the Canadians during the past few months of comparative immunity from attack had been remarkably demonstrated. The Germans, said S'r Sam be evidently done their hest, but Canadians had stood their ground had met the final rush firmly successfully. The general by that the toll of the German would be a heavy one.

GERMANS

BRITISH LINER CONVERTED INTO CRUISER BY

THE APPAM

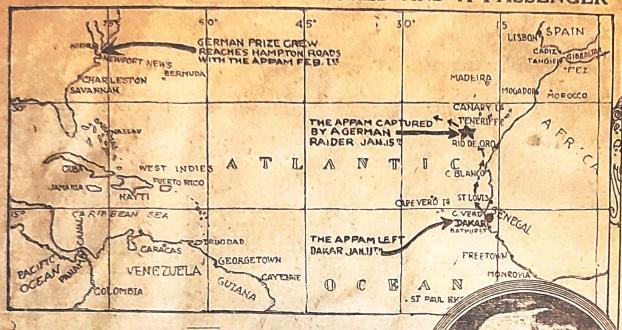
AS IF FROM THE GRAVE THE BRITISH PASSENGER STEAMSHIP APPAM, LOST TO THE WORLD SINCE JANUARY 15, POKED HER NOSE THROUGH THE VIRGINIA CAPES MANYED BY A GERMAN PRIZE CREW OF TWENTY-TWO MEN, IN COMMAND OF LIEUTENANT HANS BERG, OF THE

AT THE MASTHEAD FLEW THE FLAG OF A GERMAN MAN-OF-WAR, RUN UP AFTER THE STEAMSHIP PASSED THROUGH THE CAPES INTO AMER-ICAN WATERS, SAFE FROM THE BRITISH WAR SHIPS PATROLLING THE COAST. GERMAN NAVAL RESERVE.

THE VESSEL BROUGHT IN A STIRRING TALE OF THE CAPTURE OF SEVEN BRITISH MERCHANTMEN SINCE JANUARY 10, FIVE OF WHICH WERE SUNK, ONE IN A BATTLE, IN WHICH FIFTEEN MEN WERE KILLED.

THE APPAM, FOUR DAYS OUT FROM DAKAR, BRITISH WEST AFRICA, FOR PLYMOUTH, ENGLAND, WAS CAPTURED BY A GERMAN RAIDER,

WHERE APPAM WAS CAPTURED AND A PASSENGER



The above map shows where the Appam was captured by a German raider/ off the west coast of Africa, near the Canary Islands, on January 15, and brought into Newport News, Va. Among the passengers of the Appam who were bound for England when captured were several high British Colonial officials, including the Governor of Sierra Leone, Sir/Edward Merewether, and Lady Merewether.

KITCHENER TE

Athens, Dec. 26 .- (By correspondence.)-Field Marshal Earl Kitchener left a very vivid impression on the Athenian population, and especially on Constantine I, King of the Greeks. Speaking of the British War Minister's visit, the Greek monarch said to the Associated Press correspondent

I am a soldier, Kitchener is a soldier. We speak the same language, and we understood one another perfeetly, from the outset."

One story which Lord Kitchener told in Athens made a particularly deep impression. No public account of the incident had ever been given.

"When the manoeuvres of the great fleet were held about a month ago, north of Scetland," said Lord Kitchener. "eight German submarines of the newest and strongest type went out newest and strongest type went out with the purpose of getting to the fleet and playing havor with the mandeuvres. One came to grief in the North Sea net, the others nosed through, and approached the fleet. But there was another net heading them off. They tried to break through, to get around, to find an opening. But live in the Balkans." off. They tried to break around, to find an opening.

there was none. Two more were lost in this effort. Finally the remainder decided to return to their base at Heligoland.

goland.

"But they could no longer find the way out. The gate in the net had beer closed. Two were lost desperately trying to get through. The remaining three finally were forced to come to the surface and surrender themselves. We took them intact—crews, submarines and all."

Another declaration of Lord Kitchener, made to General Dousmanis, the chief of the Greek General Staff, was less favorably received in Athens.

"Suppose the Germans do conquer Exppt," he is credited with saying, "suppose they extend their line throughout Turkey and held the Euphrates valley. Suppose they take India. What then? We shall get it all back when we defeat the Germans in

dia. What then? We shall get it and dia. What then? We shall get it an back when we defeat the Germans in France. The war is not going to be fought in Egypt or India or the Eal-kans. It is going to be fought out in Germany."

King Constantine's only comment was: "It's all very well for Great Brit-tain to talk about what she will get back at the war's end, but we Greek's

TO USE 5,000-TON SUBS.

Sir E. M. Merewether.

London Mail Anticipates Formidable German Campaign

London, February 16.—The Daily Iail expresses the opinion that the irst of March, when the German irst of March, when the German nemorandum comes into effect respecting armed merchantmen, will see the inauguration of a new German submarine campaign with newly-built ressels of an alleged tonnage of 5000. These vessels are reported to be capable of crossing and re-crossing the Atlantic without needing fresh fuel or water, and, according to the Mail, they will act as long range commerce

SOLDIERS RAID HALL AT BERLIN, ONTARIO

Flags and Pictures of German Heroes Torn to Shreds in the Streets

(Special to The Gazette.)

Berlin, Ont., February 15 .- Some soldiers of the 118th Battalion, who were on night leave, raided Concordia Hall, in the new Jansen block here, this evening, and completely demolished the furniture, including piano, pictures, etc. About fifty men took possession of the hall about eight o'clock, threw chairs out of windows, jumped on tables, smashing them to kindling wood, and pounded the piano beyond

The soldiers opened a small store-room, where flags and pictures of Ger-man heroes had been street, and carman heroes had been stored, and carried these down King street to the front of the recruiting rooms, where they were trampled upon and torn to

shreds. They also found a bust of Kaiser Wilhelm I., which had been kept in Concordia Hall since it was taken from the lake in Victoria Park, into which it was thrown shortly after the war started. They dragged the bust up the street, amid cheers and singing, and it is now stored in the barracks in Queen street. It was generally supposed that Concordia Hall had been losed for the remainder of the war, but when the soldiers reached the hall hey were met at the door by Presi-ient L. Bardon, who was powerless n preventing them from entering the

Shortly after the raid started Colonel Shortly after the raid started Colonel Cochead, Colonel Martin, Captain Frater and other officers of the battalion were notified, but by the time they urived on the scene the damage had been done. It was not until 10.30 to-night that the men could be induced to leave the place. They marched to the barracks singing: "We'll never let the old flag fall."

Tonight's events follow close on the lestruction of the granite base of the Kaiser William Monument in Victoria. Park last night, which resulted in the park board ordering the removal of the remainder of the monument today.

Mayor Hett stated tonight that he will ask that military police be prowill ask that military police be pro-ided as quickly as possible.

CANADA OFFERS FOURTH DIVISION FOR THE FRONT

Will Be Formed From the Troops Now in England

Ottawa, January 20,-Through the Prime Minister, Canada to-day offered a completely equipped fourth Canadian division for the front. The War Office has accepted the offer, and the division will shortly take its place in the fighting line in France along with the three Canadian divisions now there. The third Canadian division, which was offered last November and is now completely organized, and in is now completely organized, and in the firing line under Major-General Mercier, is thus speedily followed with a fourth division, which will bring the total of the Canadian troops at the front up to a little over eighty thousand.

It is certain that as soon as the need arises, Canada will add at least another two divisions, and have ar army of over 100,000 men ready to

another two divisions, and have ar army of over 100,000 men ready to join in the Allies' offensive movement on the western front of the spring campaign. The risw fourth division will be formed from among the troops not in England. While no official figure are available, it is understood that there are at least 50,000 Canadian now in training there. As soon in the fourth division is ready to go the front, troops from Canada with the front, troops from Canada with the front, troops from Canada with a fifth or sixth division for the front a fifth or sixth division for the front affith or sixth division affit affith or sixth division affith or sixth division affith or six

EIGHT HUN SUBS SUNK OR CAPTURED BY BRITISH FLEET

Kitchener Tells of Coup During North Sea Manoeuvres

U-BOAT TRIED TO REACH WARSHIPS

Five Trapped in Nets-Three Surrendered, Craft Intact

Associated Press Correspondence.

ATHENS, Dec. 26.-Field-Marshal Earl Kitchener left today a vivid impression on the Athens population and especially on Constantine I, King of the Greeks.

Speaking of the British War Minister's visit, the Greek monarch said to the Associated Press correspon-

dent:
"I am a soldier. Kitchiner is a soldier. We speak the same language and we understood one another perfectly, from the outset."

"But they could no longer find the way out. The gate in the net had been closed. Two were lost desperately trying to get through. The remaining three finally were forced to come to the surface and surrender themselves. We took them intact-crews, submarines and all."

Another declaration of the British War Minister, made to Gen. Dousmanis, chief of the Greek General Staff was less favorably received in Athens.

Athens,

"Suppose the Germans do conquer Egypt," he is credited with saying. "Suppose they extend their line throughout Turkey and hold the Euphrates valley. Suppose they take India. What then?

"We shall get it all back when we defeat the Germans in France. The war is not going to be fought out in Egypt or India or the Balkans. It is going to be fought out in Germany."

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was:
"It is all very well for England to talk about what she will get back at the war's end. But we Greeks live in the Balkans."

Scota since the war began is now in full swins, under the leadership of Co. Addison H. Borden, of the Softh Nova Scotal Battalion, C.B.F., now beling mobilized at Halitax. This province had recently conferred upon it the distinction of being appointed to raise a Highland brigade for overseas service to be commanded by one of her own native born sons, Colonel Borden. The present Softh is to form one battalion, and the campaign to raise the four thousand men required for the remaining three battalions was launched on Monday. The whole province is behind the movement and in the first two days twelve hundred men were carolled. This beats all recruiting records in this province. The campaign, which even the most optimistic thought would have to continue for six weeks, is just commenced by the province with his military band, commencing with a rousting. Colonel Borden has started a tour of the province with his military band, commencing with a rousting meeting at Lunenburg this eventing meeting at Lunenburg this eventing meeting at Lunenburg this eventing meeting at Lunenburg this eventing. Many Nova Scotians abroad are sending meesages asking that places be held for them until they can fix up their business affairs and hurry home to enlist.

One battalion is being raised in Cape Breton, the second in Pictou, Antigonish, Colohester and Cumberliax and western counties. It is believed now that the Nova Scotia Killties Brigade will be fully recruited in en easy.

SOME" RECRUITING THIS

Is Going Overseas With The 199th Irish Rangers



CAPT. M. J. McCRORY.

CAPT. M. J. McCRORY.

Capt. M. J. McCrory was the first senior officer to report for duty under Lieut-Col. H. J. Trihey in the 199th Battalion of the Irish-Canadian Rangers. Capt. McCrory has been closely associated with Lieut.-Col. Trihey ever since the plans were discussed for the formation of the 55th Irish-Canadian Rangers, which is forming the nucleus of the 199th Battalion. Capt. McCrory is best known in the local athletic field for the active part he has taken in the affairs of the Shamrock Athletic Association, having been president of the Shamrock Lacrosse Club for several seasons, He has taken a great deal of interest in the development of the gymnasium work carried out by the Shamrock Athletic Association since it absorbed the St. Patrick's A.A.A. Captain McCrory is a member of the firm of Putnam & McCrory.

MUCH BETTER **CONDITIONS IN** TRENCHES NOW

Returned Soldier Says Superior Equipment Has Improved Matters Considerably

SAXONS DO NOT CAUSE MUCH TROUBLE

But Prussians and Bavarians Keep the British Active

"Superior equipment is making it a lot easier for the men in the trenches this winter than it was last. There are a few cases of frost-bite or 'trench feet' but nothing to what it would be if the fellows did not have rubber boots to wear and the new discovery of foot contracts." ointment to use."

wear and the new discovery of foot ointment to use."

The speaker was Pte. A. McDougall, 3rd Battalion, who arrived in the city last night from the Quebec discharge station, having been invalided from the front for heart disease caused by the shock of a bursting shell. He said:

"I left the trenches on the 9th of December, and things were pretty wet there at that time, with almost constant rain. But as I said, the men are better equipped than last year, and for the most part they manage to endure the wet and cold yery well. We were in a pretty hot corner, southwest of Ypres, with the German trenches only 35 yards away, and the Prussians and Bavarian troops whom we had facing us were using every kind of explosive known to modern military science, trench mortars, hand grenades, rifle grenades, and everything else, while their artillery kept things lively most of the time. The shell which caused my injuries knocked out five of us, one poor fellow having almost every bone in his body broken.

Saxons Won't Fight.

"It makes a lot of difference when you are in the trenches what kind of Germans you have in front of you."

"It makes a lot of difference when you are in the trenches what kind of Germans you have in front of you. With the Saxons, you have things pretty quiet. They don't do any more fighting than they have to, and don't seem to be filled with that nonsense about the "Hymn of hate?" But with Prussians and Bavarians it is different.

Prussians and Bavarians it is different. They are constantly trying some new scheme to worry you and their snipers and bombers are always on the alert."

Pte. McDougall, who is an ex-prospector from the Cobalt district, is going on to-night to Cornwall, Ont., for a week's visit, after which he will return to take treatment in one of the Montreal Convalescent Homes. Montreal Convalescent Homes.

MIICT CTAND TOTAL

SUPERIORITY OF CANADIAN GUNS IS MAINTAINED

Bombardment of German Machine Gun Emplacements, Mine Shafts and Trenches Marked Success

SNIPERS DO GREAT WORK

Official Despatches Tell of Recent Doings on the Firing
Line—Health of Troops
Continues Unusually
Good

Ottawa, January 21.—Major General Sir Sam Hughes, minister of militia, has received the following official communication from Canada's representative in France:

"Canadian General Headquarters in France, via London, January 21.—During the period, January 7-18, there has been no material change in the general situation in front of the Canadian corps. The weather has shown decided improvement and there have been several days of brile last supplies.

The outstanding feature of the period has been our artillery activity. Our guns have maintained their superiority. On the fronts of both the First and Second Divisions we have successfully bombarded German machine-gun emplacements, mine shafts and trenches. Combined shoots have been carried out by our field batteries and heavy artillery against various fortified points in the enemy line.

An areoplane ranging for one of our batterles reported that a direct bit on an emplacement of an enemy eight-inch gun caused serious damage. On January 7 our siege batterles registered several direct hits on an enemy mine shaft. Timber and corrugated from were seen to fly in call directions. On the same day eighteen heavy projectiles were dropped into the German fire trench, causing great havoe, and on the 14th instant our First Artillery Brigade completely demolished a German machine.

On several occasions the enemy has bombarded sections of our front ling with trench-mortar bombs. Our restaliation has been effective. On the atternoon of the 14th instant, in front of our Second Division, we destroyed by trench-mortar fire a hundred yards of overhead cover, which consisted of quarter-inch steel plates and a row of sandbags covered with clay.

The enemy had been engaged on this work for some time and had only completed it the previous night. At another point on the same afternoon a breach of twenty feet was made clean through the enemy parapet by our mortar shells.

On the 15th a German wiring party of over fifty men was observed and promptly dispersed by our machine gun and rifle fire.

GERMAN PATROLS CRY

Our patrols have been active and have maintained an upper hand in "No Man's Land." On one occasion a German patrol approached our trenches, but was detected and speedily driven off. With this exception, the absence of the enemy's patrols has been most marked.

On January 17 an officers' patroldiscovered an enemy listening post, and, although heavily fired on, succeeded in driving back the occupants toward their own trenches.

ceeded in driving back the occupants toward their own trenches.

Our snipers in both divisions have done excellent work. At eleven o'clock on the morning of January 14, Lleut, J. H. McLaurin and Sniper Gilles, of our 16th Canadian Scottish Battalion, occupied an old German listening post and from there fired at and killed three of the enemy, of whom one was an officer.

one was an officer.

Sniper Patrick Riel, of or Sh Battalion, Winnipeg Rifles, has killed by shell fire on January 14. He was one of the best snipers of our second infantry brigade, and had been with the Sth Battalion since its formation in August, 1914. He had 29 Germans to his credit. Riel was a relative of the famous rebel, Louis Riel, and came from Port Arthur, Ont.

The enemy aviators have been active and on two occasions have dropped bombs within our area. Little damage was done. Several hostile machines which attempted to approach our area were successfully driven off by our airmen and artillery.

A Zeppelin was observed on January 13, flying at a great height some distance behind the German lines.

Large working parties have been

Large working parties have been continuously employed, and full advantage has been taken of the spell of good weather to improve our front trenches, communicating trenches and fence works. The enemy working parties do not appear to have been as busy as usual.

busy as usual.

The health of our troops continues very good. The number of men remaining in field ambulance is decreasing. During the period under review there has been only one case of trench foot in the whole of the Canadlan Corps.

TO BE ALLOWED AS CAPITAL

Sir Thomas White Explains His Budget Resolution in the House

Special Staff Correspondence.

Ottawa, March 2.—Sir Thomas White gave the house this afternoon a brief explanation of his budget resolutions. He said that the tax on business profits would be levied on profits as shown in accounting period ending after December 31, 1914. The period over which the tax would extent would be three years so that it would be levied on accounting periods continuing up to December 31, 1917. The Minister said that it was necessary to levy the tax on past accounting periods, otherwise he would get nothing on the first two years of the war.

Referring to capitalization of comnanies he added that it was a difficult natter to deal with the question of reserves. There were reserves and reserves. One company carried on its business properly writing off amounts for depreciation and putting money back into the business. Other companies had reserve that were more or less bookkeeping reserves. Some public franchise companies amongst others did very little writing off from year to year on account of their plant. An attempt was made to show a large body of assets in view of the possibility of municipalities taking over the business at the end of the franchise. Sir Thomas said that he finally decided the true principle was that there should be allowed as capital the actual unimpaired reserves of a company. A sound business with reserves built up would be allowed to have these reserves considered as capital. If the company had not true reserves then they would be allowed just to the extent that they had actual and unimpaired reserves.

n o y g



"IT'S A LONG, LONG WAY TO TIPPERARY."

British soldiers singing the popular song of the War as they march Urrough a French village to the Front. From a drawing by Christopher Clark.

WHERE CANADA STANDS TO-DAY.

"Canada stands before the world to-day as a complete nation, a nation which has sent a larger army a greater distance than any in the world's history. Our effort in South Africa 16 years ago was a wonderful piece of transport, and difficult fighting, but if Canada sends her 500,000 men across, enlisted out of a population of eight millions, it will be a record unequalled."-Lord Northcliffe, in an interview with a special correspondent of the Toronto Daily News.

> 1916 FFB

MEST SCOTCH ROLLED OATS, 84 MEST SCOTCH ONTMEAL, 8d. per WHITE SCOTOH GROATS, 84d per I SOTCH PEARL BARLEY, 8d por 1b. NEST BUTTER BEANS, 44d, per lb. MALL RANGOON BEANS, 84d per 1 PLIT LENTILS, Ad per lb., or 2lbs. for ERY FINE MARROWFAT PEAS, 44 MEST ENGLISH MARROWFAT P

RICE LIST OF UERE WHEN

Captain Greatorex paid a high tribute to the late Captain Taylor, as a man loved by all who came in contact with him, and one who had done the greatest thing that a man could do, namely, to give his life for his country. The speaker then gave a brief sketch of Captain Taylor's life from the time he entered the Navy in 1885, at the age of 22, when he served at the Portsmouth and Greenwich Naval Engineering Colleges, where for three years he was the Portsmouth and Greenwich Naval Engineering Colleges, where for three years he was responsible for the whole scheme of engineering training of naval cadets. Afterwards he inaugurated more advanced engineering work at the Dartmouth Naval College for a period of three years, for which he was thanked by the Commissioners of the Admiralty. He had nader his instruction at that period the Prince of three years, for which he was thanked by the Commissioners of the Admiralty. He had under his instruction at that period the Prince of Wales, and in 1911 he was appointed Member of the Victorian Order by his Majesty the King He was promoted Engineer-Captain in Fobruary, 1912, and in October of the same year served on the staff of Vice-Admiral Sir John Jellicos on H.M.S. Hercules. He again left to prepare the Naval College at Keyham for the reception of officers who were to specialise in engineering. He was appointed to command this college, where he was serving when the war broke out. In September, 1914, he obtained the appointment of engineer staff officer of the whole great battle cruisers, under Sir David Beatty. He took his part, on board H.M.S. Tiger, in the Famous North Sea action, and after seeing the "Blucher" sink, his ship continued to chase the rest of the fleeing Germans, but a little later he fell—as he would have wished—for his country. "The memorial," concluded the speaker, "of this attractive and charming character, this unselfish, gallant, manly and chivalrous officer of his Majesty's Navy, I now unveil, and may all who look at this tablet feel the better for it, and resolve to try and follow his exemplary lead during his life of devotion to his profession and to his country." (Cheers.)

Captain Greatorex then unveiled the tablet, which had beneath it a photograph of the late

his life of devotion to his profession and to his country." (Cheers.)

Captain Greatorex then unveiled the tablet, which had beneath it a photograph of the late officer, and which bore the following inscription:—"To the memory of Engineer-Captain Charles G. Taylor, R.N.; an old boy of this school, second son of the late Rev. A. L. Taylor, M.A., headmaster 1856-1903. He was killed on H.M.S. Tiger, in the action fought in the North Sea, January 24th, 1915. This tablet is erected by his old school fellows, as a mark of their affection and admiration." Further addresses of tribute were given by Sir Watkin W. Wynn, Bart., Mr J. R. Roberts (headmaster) and Alderman Christmas Jones (on behalf of the managers). Mr Ll. Kenrick expressed the gratitude of the family of the late officer. Mr W. G. Dodd moved a vote of thanks to the Chairman, Captain Greatorex, and all the speakers, which was seconded by Mr Percy James; and on the motion of the Chairman, seconded by. Mr T. H. Bushby, Wrexham, a warm vote of thanks was accorded Mr R. A. Jones, the originator of the movement.

Charles Pad's ald

MAJOR ASSELIN, 163RD BATT., HAD VARIED CAREER

Soldier, Journalist, Educationalist and Political Exponent Some of His Positions



MAJOR OLIVAR ASSELIN.

Not many men have crowded so many varied experiences into 41 years as has Major Olivar Asselin, now raising the 163rd French-Canadian Battalion for overseas service, who is speaking the Montreal to-morrow afternoon. terest in the Major's devoted military activity is increased by the fact that he was the organizer of the Nationalist League of Canada and also because he was for a decade one of the most

be was for a decade one of the most brilliant advocates by pen and platform of the Nationalist creed. Now, however, he has abandoned the forum and laid down his pen to don the khaki not because he has lost faith in the doctrines he advocated so long but rather because there is sterner work to do; the Empire is threatened.

Olivar Asselin—or to give him his correct name, Joseph Francois Olivar is the son of a farmer and was born at St. Hilarion, Que., on Nov. 2, 1874. After receiving his education at Rimouski College he went to the United States for a time. There educational work engaged his attention and there it was that he began to contribute to the press. He returned to Quebec to become private secretary to Sir Lomer Gouin; later he was city editor of La Presse. In 1902 he organized the Natlonalist League of Canada and followed that with establishing a paper to be the mouthpiece of the body. In it and other lournals he taught the doctrines of

young writer that were always very his contributions interesting—even were always very interesting—even when the views were most objectionable to the majority. Between times he found opportunity to write a number of pamphiets, his most ambitious one being entitled "A Quebec VIew of Canadian Nationalism by a Dyed-inthe-Wool French-Canadian." Major Asselin has had some military experi-Asselin has had some military experience for he served ten months with the
United States army that was sent to
Cuba to overthrow the Spanish rule.
When he was asked to raise the 163rd
Battalion for overseas service he agreed

When he was asked to raise the 163rd Battalion for overseas service he agreed at once making only one stipulation that was that some officer who had served in the trenches should be its commander. He was glad to go as a subordinate officer. So, he is going overseas as a major in the battalion while Lieut.-Col. Desrosiers will be officer commanding. officer commanding.

officer commanding.

Major Asselin is speaking to-night in the Monument National with several other orators, among whom are the Hon. Rodolphe Lemieux and probably Gen. Sir Sam Hughes, Minister of Militla and Defence. To-morrow he will be the guest of honor at the Montreal Reform Club luncheon at one o'clock with Mr. A. R. McMaster, K.C. presiding.

ter, K.C. presiding.

SEVENTEEN SOLDIER BOYS FROM CANADA **GET DECORATIONS**

Capt. Jackson, 5th Battalion, Awarded D. S. O. For Great Gallantry

MILITARY CROSS FOR LIEUT. CAMPBELL

Record of Deed Reads Like Some Knightly Tale of Old

London, January 24.—Announcement was made last night in the Official Gazette of the decoration of 17 officers and men in five battalions of the Canadian forces for neritorious services at the front. Captain Ernest Charles Jackson, of the 5th Battalion, and Captain Malcolm Belf-Irving, of the Flying Corps, receive the Distinguished Service Order. Lleut. Kenneth Leon-Taylor Campbell, also of the 5th, is awarded a Military Cross, Eight noncommissioned officers and men in the 7th Battalion are awarded Distinguished Conduct Medals, as are also three, members of the 4th Battalion, three in the 5th Battalion, and one in the 3rd

y sel look on 10" the

lion, is gazetted to the Distinguished Service Order for "conspicuous gallantry on December 15th, when he commanded an attack on an advanced German barricade in the Messines road with great dash and determination. Previously, on the 7th of November, Capitain Jackson displayed great daring in entering a German sap opposite our trenches on HM 63, and withdrawing under a heavy fire."

Lieutenant K. L. T. Campbell, also of the 5th Battalion, is awarded the Military Cross for, the Official Gazette quotes, "conspicuous gallantry on the 15th of December, during the attack on an advanced German barricade in the aptain E. C. Jackson, 5th Batta-

an advanced German barricade in the Messines road. Lieut, Campbell also exhibited great gallantry in the previous attack on German trenches on Hill 63 of November 16th."

Flying Man is Honored.

Captain Malcolm Bell-Irving, of the Flying Corps, is appointed to the Distinguished Service Order "for conspicuous and consistent gallantry and skill during nine months' operations between Lille and Ypres, when he successfully engaged three hostile machines." Lieut Bell-Irving belongs to a family well-known in Canada. He was wounded in December.

a family well-known in Canada. He was wounded in December.
The following are awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal: Sergeant H. Ashby, 7th Battalion. "Sergeants Meyerstein and Ashby, with some scouts," the Official Gazette says, worked four hours on the night of Nowember 16-17 in bright morninght outvember 16-17, in bright moonlight, cutting lanes through wire entanglements close to a heavily manned German trench. They then placed a bridge over the Done river, about 16 yards from the change parties through the lanes they had cut. Their coolness and courses are rendered the bomb attack possible.

Ley had cut. Their coolness and courage rendered the bomb attack possible."
Lance-Corporal E. L. Babcock, 7th
Battalion, "for conspicuous gallantry
on the same night, Corporals Babcock,
Odlum, Weir and Berry worked four
hours in the moonlight, cutting whre entanglements close to the German trench.

Sergeant-Major B. Benton, 4th Battalion, "for conspicuous gallantry at Wulverghem October 20th, when he volunteered to go, with Private J. Donagine; to the rescue of a comrade who was shot down near the German wire entanglements, dressed his wounds, and guided Private Donaghue, who carried him on his back to our trenches."

Some Remarkable Feats.

Private J. Berry, of the 7th Bat-talion, gained the D.C.M. under the same circumstances as related in the announcement of the decoration of

announcement of the decoration of Sergt. Ashby.
Private A. R. Coles, 5th Battalion, "for conspicuous gallantry during the attack and capture of a German advanced barricade in the Messines road on December 15th."
Corp. A. K. Curry, 7th Battalion, "for conspicuous coolness and courage when in charge of a blocking party

when in charge of a blocking party during a bombing attack near Mes-sines on November 16th."

Private J. Donaghue, 4th Battalion, who with Sergt.-Major B. Benton, rescued a wounded man near the Ger-

man trenches on October 20th.

Private G. L. Eastman, 3rd Battalion, "for conspicuous gallantry at Wulverghem on October 30th when on sentry duty in the front line he saw a German bomb coming into the trench. It would have fallen into a dugout in which were two of his comrades, but he dashed forward, caught the bomb, and hurled it over the parapet, when it immediately exploded. Private Eastman's cool daring and man's cool dar man's cool daring and presence of mind probably saved the lives of his two comrades."

Private J. H. Lindsey, 5th Hattalion, "for conspications gallantity and good work between the 13th and 14th of Dework between the 13th and 17cconnouncing cember in seculing and reconnections previous to an attack on a German advanced barriesde, often under heavy-fire and at close cange. He finally did excellent work during the capture of the barriesde. the barricade."

Company Sergeant's Bravery.

Company Sergeant-Major J. D. Matheson, 4th Baltahon, "for conspicuous galiantry at Walvershem on October 20th. When two of his patrol had been wounded, but could not be located, owing to the enemy's heavy fire, he led the remainder back to our lines in the located with the could be the remainder back to our lines in the could be the remainder back to our lines in the could be the remainder back to our lines in the could be the remainder back to our lines in the could be the remainder back to our lines in the could be the remainder back to our lines in the could be the remainder back to our lines in the could be the remainder back to our lines in the could be the remainder back to our lines in the could be the remainder back to our lines in the could be the remainder back to our lines in the could be the remainder back to our lines in the could be the remainder back to our lines in the could be the remainder back to our lines in the could be the remainder back to our lines in the safety and then went out alone, under heavy fire, and crawled along the enemy's wire entanglements searching for his wounded commidea." the Sergeani J. C. Meyerstein, 7th Bat- in

calion, in the same circumstances as clated in the announcement of the ecoration of Sergeant Ashby, of the ame battalion.

Sergeant J. S. McGlashen, 5th Bat-lion, "for good all-round work be-ween the 12th and 15th of December, scouting and preparing for the atck on a German barricade in the essines road. He accounted for five runans who were making for cover." Private Odlum, 7th Battalion, in the cumstances related in the announceent of decoration of Corporal Bab-

Sergeant A. Robertson, 7th Battallon, ork during the bombing attack on e Petite Douve of November 16th." Lance-Corporal K. Welr. 7th Bat-Lance-Corporal K. Weir, 7th Bat-alion, in the same circumstances as reated in the announcement of the de-coration of Corporal Babcock.

MONTREAL LAWYER 90 YARDS FROM HUNS

Mr. Charles Gaudet, K.C., Visited His Brother on Service in France

MORE FRENCH-CANADIANS

Col. Gaudet Expressed Wish to See More Compatriots in Firing Line Brothers Had Xmas Dinner Together

Mr. Charles Gaudet, K.C., who was at the front visiting his brother, Col. F. M. Gaudet, of the 22nd French-Canadians, reached a point within ninety yards of the German trenches. Mr. Gaudet remarked that he was the first civilian from this side allowed into the war zone by the British War Office since Sir Herbert Holt's trip in August. Passports, he said, are very hard to get, but once the War Office grants permission the holder is given the full benefit and is given

a military car with a trained chauf-feur into the bargain. He landed at Boulogné and at once started for Canadian headquarters or rather Brig.-General Watson's locarather Brig. General Walson's location, but before arriving at Col. Gaudet's habitation the lawyer was stopped at least seven times, his picture attached to the passport, scrutinized and every possible precaution taken to prevent espionage. Mr. Gaudet learned that a very few days her taken to prevent empionage, Mr. Gau-det learned that a very few days be-fore a fine looking efficer supposed to be high up in the British com-mand, succeeded in getting right up to the Canadian line and exchanging words with the artillery officers, only to be discovered a German spy and shot.

The colonel was delighted to scorn his brother and to hear the news from home, but he was naturally uneasy for his safety us the booming of the artillery was heard near at hand, We felt that something might be doing at any moment. As a matter of We fell that something might be doing at any moment. As a matter of fact the place in which the colonel of the 2nd, surrounded by Major Tremblay, second in condition and other officers, received the brother was absolutely festroyed by a German shell some taylor after.

PROUD OF FRENCH-CANADIANS.

Mr. Gaudet, after visiting officers of high rank, both in the British and French commands, as well as a good French commands, as well as a good number in the Canadian units returns home very proud of the work done at the front by his French-Canadian confratriots. While British commanders visiting the trenches find other units complaining of weather conditions more or less, the boys of the 22nd pass-their time singing and endeavoring to put up jobs on the Germans, who are never sure what is going to take place when the 22nd is in front of them. The casualties in the 22nd amount to 120 since they enthe 22nd amount to 120 since they entered the trenches and a good per-ceptage is on account of imprudence and over-confidence on the part of the men. As a matter of fact the colonel is ever on the watch in order to prevent some over daring fellow from unduly exposing himself to German rifle fire. They are, he adds, brave to a fault and it can be said that the entire Canadian unit on the British front is equal to the best regular solders. The colonel explained that he warted to see a great many more of his compatriots in the firing line as they are earning great praise both in England and France.

In Paris, Mr. Gaudet met a great In Paris, Mr. Gaudet met a great many French lawyers as well as officers of the army and all had heard of the splendid manner in which the French-speaking troops from Canada had conducted themselves and they told the Montrealer how proud English and French were to flight for the same cause in Flanders-and in France. He also ascertained that the Flemish population in Belgium were not so He also ascertained that the Flemish population in Belgium were not so sympathetic towards the Allies as they might be and on one occasion after a good deal of sniping had taken place Col. Gaudet had to go to the leading village authorities and assure them that if such disloyal actions were continued or permitted he would hold them all to strict account, which had a good effect.

located at historic St. Cloud not far from Paris. Although the doctors and nurses are Canadian the immates looked after the from the French army. The colonel, he said, is doing a fine work.

RUBASON FOR HOSTILITY.

"What is the reason of this Flom-

Ish hostility"

"Pirst, because they are nearer aking to the Cermans, and secondly, their religious prejudice against the French. As a matter of fact both the British and French have had a good deal of trouble from these people,"

Mr. Caudet dined several times at the village inns in the vicinity of the renches and said that the keepers are doing a thriving business and go through life with as much unconcern as if death and destruction were not facing them. He thinks that although untold losses have come to the people within the fighting zone the large within the fighting zone the amount of money spent by the British army will contribute to a considerable extent in recouping the people. He never heard a complaint from civilians as to the conduct of any portion of British force, the relations established between them being of such a pleasant character as to ensure permanent and affectionate regard for a continue to come

ensure permanent and affectionate regard for a century to come.

He said that the difference of language and the fact that English is not understood by the men of the lower French commands and the impossibility of the English soldier to understand French gives rise to

laughable incidents. In Paris, however, everything is calm, resolute and determined, everyone being of the most optimistic turn of mind and this sentiment is shared all along the fighting line as well as in Great Britain. All feel that German resistance is on the wane and that their utter defeat is but a

question of time.

DISCIPLINE IS STRICT.

Mr. Gaudet also spoke of the discipline in the French army, a case being brought to Mr. Gaudet's attenbeing brought to Mr. Gaudet's atten-tion while in Paris, where a poor fel-low was being tried by court martial for desertion. His defence was un-dertaken by one of the most distin-guished lawyers of the Republic. The accused had been very severely wounded and not being cared for by the hospital authorities he simply took French leave and went home. The tribunal, he explained, was presided over by seven officers and although the poor soldier's lawyer told them that he had been at The Marne, had distinguished himself all through the war and should have been at-tended to by the army when wound-ed, the court martial found the ac-cused guilty of desertion and con-demned him to two years' seclusion.

demned him to two years' seclusion. demned him to two years' seclusion. To me," added Mr. Gaudet, "it seemed very severe, but I suppose military law demands more or less severity." While in Par's he attended mass at the Church of the Madelaine, where, of course, women, all of whom were in mourning, were in the majority. He crossed the channel on a transport carrying 1200 soldiers and this is going on all the time, with clock work precision, but he returned to London via Havre. While in London attending to his several cases before the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council, Mr. Gaudet had occasion to witness Great Britain's absolute earnestness in the present war. While in the metropolis Col. Gaudet got leave of absence and took Christmas dinner with his brother, who bays that notwithstanding the report that the commandant of the 22nd was ill the latter is in excellent health.

Col. Mignault's hospital, he says, is proving a great success and having been presented to the French Govrernment by Sir Robert Borden it is

BATTLE LINE 30 MILES LONG INSTEAD OF 8

Germans Adopt New Tactics At Verdun By Attacks On Both French Wings

THIRD LAP OF ONSLAUGHT

Paris Accepts It as an Adventure That May Exhaust Last Aggressive Forces Germany Can Provide

(Special Cable to The Gazette.) Paris, March 8 (Despatch to the London Daily Chronicle) .- It is now apparent that a third stage of the German offensive has opened, although its exact character and object are not quite certain. The tactics of a central thrust on a narrow front having failed in its second stage on the Douaumont Plateau, a double attack on the western and eastern wings was begun on

Monday and opened with some success. When the German capture of the village of Forges and Hill 265, just above it in the loop of the Meuse, became known, the question arose whether this was merely a local movement against the batteries which were enfilading all, the German positions on the other side of the river, from Champneuville to Louvemont, or the beginning of a new and larger plan of attack. The later news favors the second assumption. The storm of heavy shells which had been continuous for some days all along this western sector was succeeded yesterday morning by an enlargement of infantry actions over the four miles between Bethincourt and the river. It required a whole division to win Hill 265, battered and smashed as its defences were; how many men were needed to get half way into the Bois des Corbeaux we do not yet know.

Meanwhile, a new effort to make progress on the opposite side of the Meuse Heights, in Hardaumont Wood, had been checked after a momentary success in occupying a redoubt, pro-bably one of the outlying works of Fort Douaumont. At the same time, Fort Douaumont. At the same time, however, the German extreme left wing managed to get complete possession of Fresnes Village, which lies three miles beyond the foot of the hills southeast of Verdun. This triple movement seems to mark the abandonment of the original plan of a harrow thrust in favor of that of closing the pincers. All that can be said about it at present is that if it is to be pursued on any considerable scale it must involve a further large increase of the effectives employed. The fighting front is now about thirty miles long, whereas the first and only successful stage of the offensive was limited to a front of about eight miles. If this third stage of the battle is to attain the same intensity, it looks like an adventure that may exhaust the last aggressive forces Germany can provide.

GERMANS TELL OF LOSSES Prisoners Say Battalions Withered to Third of Strength

Prisoners taken at Verdun estimate the losses of the battalions which took part in infantry assaults since February 25, at an average of two-thirds their total strength.

"Our officers promised us," said one, "that cannon would clear the way for us so that we could occupy the French lines almost without loss. We believed, also, that at each stage of our advance new artillery preparation would enable us to continue without great risk. Instead, my battalion, under unheard of fire from field guns and machine guns for hear together, was cut to pieces. The effort we made passed all measure of human strength. That is why the march on Verdun failed."

A German soldier belows

with orders to occupy an earthworks to the east of Fort Douaumont. Suddenly some one called, 'Here come the the 145th Battalion. denly some one called, 'Here come the French!' The shock was so impetuous that it overwhelmed our lines. I fell bilkey are made honorary lieutenants into a hole made by a shell and lay there all night listening to the calls of the wounded for stretcher bearers. The moans often ended in the death rattle. There can scarcely be anything left of my company. It had already lost one-fourth of its numbers in the fighting from February 21 to February 24. This was the fin ish." ish

Another German, a member of the Twenty-Fourth Regiment, said: "was glad to get out of that hell. Ou spirits were pretty low in all the divisions because we felt that the wor of taking Verdun would have to begun all over again."

PORTUGAL IN HER RIGHT

Germany Declared War as a Warning to Other Countries

London, March 10.-Germany London, March 10.—Germany de clared war on Portugal, according to a British diplomat in close touch with the situation, because she feared othe countries might do what Portugal had done, as the selzure of German ship makes a submarine campaign much done, as the seizure of German ship makes a submarine campaign much less effective because it increases the available tonnage. This official declared that Portugal only exercised he rights of eminent domain and took the ships, with a promise to make compensation, for the reason that she is in vital need of more vessels. He pointed to the fact that Italy, which is not at war with Germany, did the same thing without serious protes from Berlin.

J. N. GREENSHIELDS IS LIEUT.-COLONEL

Name Was Included in List of **Promotions Announced** at Ottawa

[Special Staff Correspondence.]

Ottawa, Jan. 12.-Mr. Dougald Stewart, Conservative M.P. for Lunenburg. is gazetted as Major in the Army Medical Corps Canadian Militia. Mr. S. J. Donaldson, Conservative M.P. for Prince Albert, is given honorary rank of Captain in the Canadian Militia. W. F. Cockshutt, Conservative M.P. for Brantford, is made Hon. Lieut.-Colonel of the 125 Overseas Battalion.

Mr. J. N. Greenshields, K.C., Montreal, is made hon. Lieut.-Colonel of the

A German soldier belonging to the Sixty-Durth Infantry said: "Our overseas service: Mr. C. M. R. Grabattalion started from its position in ham, commanding the 142nd Battalion; the woods on the night of March 2. Capt. C. Milne, commanding the 158th,

DYING OFFICER

HAILED VICTORY

Clyde Scott Writes to Justice Greenshields of Splendid Patriotism of French Lieutenant

Vive la France! Vive la France! Victory is ours! Have confidence and stumble not," these are the closing words of a remarkable letter received by Justice Greenshields from one of his nephews, Clyde Scott, son of the Rev. A. H. Scott, of Perth, Ont., who had a record of the dying words of Maurice Christophe Dreterlen, second lieutenant of the 29th Alpine Infantry. who was mortally wounded in the battle of Champagne on the 6th of October, 1915. Dreterlen was picked up gasping his last, but found strength e to give expression to the sentiments pe recorded in Mr. Scott's lotter

GERMANY'S LATEST WAR DECLARATION AGAINST PORTUGAL

Berlin Communique Claims That the Armored Fort Vaux
Has Been Taken, But the French Official Bulletin States
That the Village Only is in the Foe's Hands---The Usual
Sign of German Acknowledgment of Defeat, Cleverly
Worded Statements Minimizing Their Losses, Are Beginning to Appear---German Residents in Portugal Warn
ed by Hun Consuls to Quit the Country Instantly---Declaration of War Seems Near

Berlin, March & (by wireless to Sayville)--Germany has declared war on Portugal, according to an announcement by the semi-official Overseas News Agency to-day.

Germany declared war on Portugal at 3.30 o'clock yesterday afternoon and handed his passports to the Portuguese Minister.

Crown Prince Lost 5,000 Men in Twelve-hour Battle

New York, March 9.--A news agency despatch from London says: The Crown Prince lost 5,000 men in a twelve-hour fight for possession of Corbeaux forest, seven miles northwest of Verdun, Paris despatches reported. After driving a wedge in the French front at this point, he was caught under a heavy cross-fire from French batteries on Goose Hill, to the west, and Dead Man Hill, to the east, and forced to evacuate all but the extreme eastern part of the forest.

Germans Flee From Portugal-Breach Seems Near

London, March 9.—German residents in Oporto and throughout Portugal have been advised by their consul to proceed to Spain immediately, according to a despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company from Lisbon.

17-INCH GUNS WOULD REQUIRE NEW WARSHIPS

'Talk of Hun Press Bureau Only," Declared Frederick Palmer To-Day



FREDERICK PALMER.

To see at clore quartors the workings of the British Army at the front is a unique experience for an American, yet this was a privilege enjoyed by Mr. Frederick Palmer, whose books, especially his last one entitled "My Year of the Great War," have brought his name into prominence among the people of Canada. "I am sorry that I have nothing sensational to talk about" he said, when seen at the Windsor Hotel this morning. "My study was concerned chiefly with the workings of the British Army, and it is upon that subject that I intend to dovote of my energies."

At the time of the outbreak of the war Mr. Palmer was in Belgium; immediately he left for London. When it was known that the authorities sanctioned the appointment of one representative for the American press, Mr. Palmer received the commission, but it meant a wait of fivemenths before he succeeded in getting with the British

rmy.

Army Lacked Munitions.

The difficulty with the British Army last year was the lack of munitions, and the British suffered heavily because of that shortage. "Kitchener," he said, 'had a man ready for every rifle that could be turned out."

"The Canadians have done well, for they have proved themselves able to tight by the side of trained European soldiers," he continued "It is wonderful to see the Canadians in the trenches facing German soldiers." The Linglish line regiments have done marvelously well. Whenever he saw, a Tonmy who had been in the retreat from Mons and in the first battle of Vipres, he felt that he ought to be put in a glass case. Those regiments had suffered heavily, yet strange to say, many of the men have come through all those battles without a scratch, "Foe Hits Hard."

"Foe Hits Hard."

"The Germans have studied the psychology of war so thoroughly that they are able to keep it up for a long time. They talk hig but they hit hard," said Mr. Palmer. For instance they speak of the new 17-inch guns on the battleships. Such a thing is impossible unless they have constructed new ships. This is simply the talk of the mess bureau, but it is good talk. The Germans are not miracle soldiers; where they have excelled has been in their thorouginoss. They have men and munitions at a given point at a certain time and then they strike hard. certain time and then they strike hard. certain time and then they strike hard. The German generalship is nothing to coast about. It is their policy to keep on the offensive all the time, for every yard of ground guined means something extra 10 bargain for when peace is to be considered."

Mr. Palmer thought that the German line on the west front could be broken, as there are certain points where the line might be pierced. The difficulty lies in the fact that there is no concerningly for a flanking move-

no opportunity for a flanking move-ment as one end of the line rests on the coast and the other on the moun-

Make Bulgars Work.

"The Balkans is the interesting sitthe Balkans is the interesting situation at the present time, for it is being where the skillfulness of German politics is being displayed," said Mr. Palmer. The German idea seems to be to get the Bulgars to do the work, so that Britain would be compelled to get

that Britain would be compelled to get her new army into that country. But the Germans are in a dangerous position there, he thought, as the Allies are holding the lines of communication and it will be necessary for a large enemy army to be in that territory if any progress is to be made.

The Austrians have fought well and they have been magnificently equipped. As for the Hungarians, Mr. Palmer considered them almost equal to the terman infantry. He thinks that the recks will play the safe game, as that tens to be their folley all along. Mr. almer spent some time with the trand Fleet. This was a singular prilinge as he and Mr. Kipling were the may two who were given this opportuity. "There will be no end to the

war until the new British Army comes in," he said, "but there is no doubt that the Allies will eventually win." Mr. Paimer is lecturing to-night in St. James Methodist Church under the auspices of the 73rd Highlanders.

ARE GETTING BACK FOR GERMAN ATTACK

Huns Are Paying Dearly for Securing Few Yards of Front Trenches

ADVANCE MADE IN MASSI

Most of British Were Able Retire Safely When On slaught on "International Trenches" Came

(Special Cable to The Gazette.) British General Headquarters, Fel ruary 17 .- The British artillery gav severe punishment today to the Ger man troops for their attack upon th trenches where they still remain in portion of the British front line, an they paid a heavy price for the few hundred yards of mine-craters and crump holes. Their guns also hav been active today to prevent the re

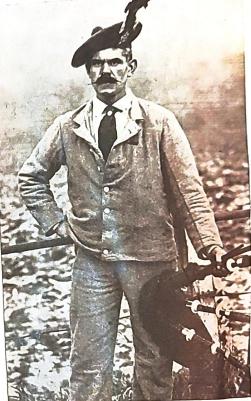
capture of the positions of the object of the spasmodic German attacks at various points of the Ypres salient was to obtain possession of these trenches. Although of only local importance, they were a cause of anhoyance to the Germans, as was a position in this part of the sallent which looked down into their lines. Its exact situation is the triangle formed by the Ypres-Commines Canal, of which it forms the bank, and the Ypres-Commines Railway, to the south of Zillebeke, and to the north of Hollebeke.

The truth is, as it appeared, the attack upon this hillock was forced upon the Germans by the local conditions and the necessity of restoring the courage of their men. For several months the German troops in the trenches which confronted the British at this point with one end of the Ypres-Commines Canal had been subjected to a continual nervous strain by the activity of the British troops. The main German attack took place

The main German attack took place suddenly at nightfall on Sunday. It began by a series of mine explosions, which dug up parts of the British trench line and formed new and deep craters. These joined to the indescribable chaos of "No Man's Land," so there was no longer a definable line for the British to hold. A rapid artillery bombardment followed, and then the German infantry advanced in masses.

Most of the British were able to retire to the support line of trenches, so that few prisoners were taken. The British did not leave the Germans in

British did not leave the Germans in peaceful possession. A series of bombing parties attacked them resolutely and caused great losses among them.
The British artillery has since kept the "International "trenches" under heavy and repeated fire, interrupted only by a terrible gale which made artillery observation difficult, and as the Germans are closely massed there the Germans are closely massed there their casualties must have been very



[Farringdin Co.

PIPER LAIDLAW, V.C.

Photo by]

LOST FOUR MILLION DOLLARS IN JEWELS ON PERSIA.



The Maharajah and Maharanee of Kapurthalia photographed in New York last summer. Recent reports from Cairo state that the Royal jewels of the Indian potentate valued at over four million dollars were lost with the Persia. The Maharajah and his wife, whose departure from America was kept secret, were to have joined their entourage which was aboard the ill-fated steamer at Cairo.

APPAM'S STATUS **AND TREATMENT** IN U.S. PUZZLES

Washington Likely to Accept Her As Fleet Auxiliary, Which Means Internment

CONTROVERSY IS CERTAIN

Whatever Uncle Sam Decides Will Meet Opposition from Either Berlin or London, and Probably from **Both Capitals**

(Special to The Gazette.)

Washington, February 1 .- The British passenger liner Appam, which was captured off the Canary Islands January 15, converted into a German fleet auxiliary, placed in charge of a German naval crew, and brought into Hampton Roads this morning, will be treated as a fleet auxiliary by the U. S. Government and interned at Norfolk until the end of the war. While high officials are refusing to comment on the status and probable treatment of the Appam, a close study of the facts, and the application to them of the principles of International Law and the precedents, as well as semi-official intimations, leave little room for doubt tonight that the captured British liner will be interned as a fleet auxiliary. Developments in the diplomatic controversy, certain to be precipitated by the arrival of the Appam, may render it advisable for the United States Government to postpone saying whether it regards the Appam as a naval prize of war or as a fleet auxiliary. But, in any ovent, the treatment to be accorded the liner will be identical in either case-internment of the vessel and its German prize crew until the end of the war, and the release of the British merchant crew and the passengers she to Hampton Roads.

toward the Appam is expected to be identical with that which it took is the case of the former British steamer Identical with that which it took is the case of the former British steamer Farn, which was captured by the German cruiser Karlsruhe on October 5, 1914, while en route from Cardiff, Wales, to Montevideo, Uruguay, with a cargo of coal. The Karlsruhe placed prize crew and officers on board the Farn, re-named the vessel the "K.D.-8," hoisted the German manpo'-war flag, used the vessel as a collier and fleet auxiliary until January 12, 1915, when the Farn put into the port of San Juan, Porto Rico, for provisions and water. The British Sovernment protested against the rentment of the Farn as a fleet uxiliary, instead of as a prize under ricle 21 of The Hague Convention, o. 13, of 1907, and contended that ader this treaty provision the Farn ould have been released to the itish owners of the vessel without lay. The United States, declined to ccept the British contention and insisted that the Farn should be treated as a fleet auxiliary and interned. This Government is expected to take the same attitude in the case of the Appam. Appam.

THE ONLY ALTERNATIVE.

The only other course open to the United States would be to accept the British contention that, under the terms of Article 21 of The Hague Convention, the Appam should be treated as a prize of war and released and retorned to her the sh owners and he terms of Article 21 of The Hague Convention, the Appam should be treated as a prize of war and released and retorned to her the sh owners and he terman crevel in trued. This contention was flatly rejected in the Farn-ease, which also involved the capture by a German commerce raider of a British merchant vessel, which was converted into a fleet auxiliary on the high seas, on the ground that the British Government has neverratified this particular Hague convention dealing with the subject and also on the ground that a belligerent may use a prize in its naval service, and when so used the prize becomes stamped with a character dependent upon the nature of the service. Furthermore, it is the contention of the United States that an enemy vessel which has been captured by a belligment cruiser becomes, as between the wo governments, the property of the aptor without the intervention of a prize court.

Whatever the action taken by the

whatever the action taken by the Whatever the action taken by the Inited States in its treatment of the Appam, the case, aside from becoming a classic in the annals of wonlerful sea exploits, promises to contitute a cardinal precedent in the reatment by neutrals of captured rize vessels which seek asylum in the orts of neutral nations, a proposition rize vessels which seek asylum in the orts of neutral nations, a proposition pour which the great maritime powers have been divided in opinion for nany years, and which was sought, ithout success, to be solved in The fague Convention of 1907.

Whatever the course taken here

rithout success, to be solved in The lague Convention of 1907.

Whatever the course taken by the nited States Government, the handnied States Government, the handing of the Appam case is expected to evelop into the warmest sort of a iplomatic controversy between this country and Great Britain or Germany, and possibly into a controversy with both of those nations. Germany will insist that the Appam be treated is a fleet auxiliary and accorded the privilege of again going to sea or of being interned. Great Britain will challenge such a disposition of the case and is expected to insist, more vigorously than in the Farn case, that the Appam should not be treated as a fleet auxiliary, and that the steamer should not be interned, but ought to be released to the British owners without delay.

The Appam is a vessel worth possessing in the merchant fleet of either nation, and the fight for ownership of the vessel promises to become an apple of diplomatic discord.

UNITALITUT , TI THE TELLS HOW RAIDER CAPTURED HIS SHIP

Innocent-looking Tramp Fired Shot, Then Dropped False Forecastle Head

SHOWED BIG GUN BATTERY

Made Hampton Roads by Catching All Wireless Messages, Which Permitted Dodging of British Patrol

Newport News, Va., February 1.— Pilot Poster, who brought the Appam into Hampton Roads tonight, told the story of capture as it was related to him by Captain Harrison. Lieutenant Berge refused positively to permit anyone except United States officers to board or leave the ship. An armed guard on the deck warns all sorts of vessels to steer wide of the Appam.

This is Captain Harrison's story of This is Captain Harrison's story of the Appam's capture as Foster told it: "It was a bright, clear day when we were captured. We were moving along at a fair rate of speed, when suddenly, in the distance, I saw what appeared to be an ordinary tramp steamer. Gradually she came closer. We did not fear her, and continued ahead with no attempt to escape and without making preparations to combat her, as we certainly expected no attack.

hat her, as we certainly expected no attack.

"Suddenly the tramp fired a shot from a small gun across our bows. I immediately hove to. As I did, the false forecastle head, made apparently of canvas or some other flimsy material, fell away and revealed a battery of huge guns."

"It immediately was apparent that resistance was useless, so we surrendered without offering resistance. "Once aboard the Appam, the German prize crew, under the protection of the battery of guns of the raider, immediately disarmed the Appam's crew and locked them in various capins. A similar precaution was taken with the prisoners.

"In the course of this work the twenty German captives who were being taken to England were discovered. They were liberated, that they might assist the crew in taking charge of the liner. A large number

ered. They were liberated, that they might assist the crew in taking charge of the liner. A large number of prisoners captured from various vessels sunk by the Germans were then placed about the Appam.

When the race for Hampton Roads started, a member of the prize crew was stationed at the wireless for the purpose of receiving all messesses, but to send none. By this method the whereabouts of the British croisers patrolling the regular ocean lanes were always known to Lieut. Berge, who steered far out of reach of them.

reach of them.

"The crew and bassengers of the captured vessel were given daily exercise but only in small numbers at a time. This it was very easy for he few Germans to control several hundred captive."

dred captiver."

The crew and passengers, accordFoster, had no complaint to
the crew their treatment.

he Appam, came to Norfolk at once.

the Appam, came to Norfolk at once, and has been in communication hroughout the day with the German embessy in Washington.

"We had heard how well they treat us in Norfolk," said Bergs, with a smile. "We knew that there were British warships cruising in this vicinity, but were of the opinion that they would be guarding New York and not Norfolk. We hung off the Virginia Capes Sunday. Not until after dark Monday night, with all lights out, did we start for the Cape entrance at full speed. Byerybody is well on board except the wounded, and we had a good time coming across. We ran short of provisions. Had we been well supplied with food we would have remained out longer," Beyond this, he would not talk.

APPAM CARRIED NO GUNS Lt. Berge Only One Permitted

Lt. Berge Only One Permitted

Ashore at Norfolk

(Associated Press Report.)

Norfolk, Va., February 1.—Given upfor lost days ago, the British passenger liner Appam, plying in the West African trade, sailed like an apparition into Hampton Roads today, flying the German naval ensign and with her ship's company under guard of a German prize crew. She brought word of a mysterious German commerce raider, the Moewe, which now roams the seas, and had on board the crews of seven British merchanimen and Admiralty transports captured by the Moewe before she seized the Appam and started her across the Atlantic for an American port, with Liout, Hans Berge, of the German naval reserve, and twenty two men in charge.

The Appam now lies off C. Pointenan in any of the guasiper cortres, was close enough to cross the Appam.

ashore.

great reserve by Lieut. Berge to Collector of the Port of Hamilton, when he formally reported his presence is American territorial waters later to American territorial waters later to day, the Moewe captured the Appan bound from Dakar, French Wes Africa, for Liverpool, after a brighten after a brighten of resistance on January 1 sixty miles north of the Madeir Islands. On board the Moewe the were the crews of five vessels, previously captured, all of whom weit transferred to the Appam.

viously captured, all of whom well transferred to the Appam.

From all reports the raider is a converted German merchantman, with false canvas forecastle concealing battery of guns of fairly large calible on January 17 she engaged in batten an armed Australian trader, the Clamactavish, which she sank after exciting combat, with a loss of 15 m willed on the Clamactavish.

killed on the Clan Mactavish.

to England for interament; men captured with the British ships; III passengers on the Appam, and the Appam's crew of 155.

SAYS APPAM IS WAR PRIZE.

Lieut. Berge claims the Appam is a prize of war, but Government officials have not accepted this view. She had one mounted rifle aboard when captured, but this was removed by the Mocwe, and there were no guns aboard when she reached port, except small arms carried by the prize crew.

arms carried by the prize crew.
On January 10th the Moewe captured and sank the British steamship Farringford, carrying 500 tons of copper ore. Later on the same day she captured the British steamship Corbridge with a cargo of 6,000 tons of coal. The Moewe did not sink the vestigation of the coal of the cargo of the coal of the coal of the cargo of the sel, but sent a crew aboard and held her as a collier.

For three days the Moewe was inactive and then the British Admiralty transport Dromonby hove in sight on January 13. She offered no resistance,

The Appam now lies off Point changed salues with her. When she Comfort, under the guast cortres was close enough to cross the Appam's bow she ran up the German ment at Wachington to determine he status—whether she is a man-of-war subject to internment, or a German prize. By tomorrow the Customs au thorities here hope to have orders tend the ship either to Norfolk of Newport News, where the anxiously waiting British civilians will be pu ashore.

the ship either to anxiously fewport News, where the anxiously few properties and the anxiously fewport News, where the anxiously few properties and the appart, nor where she went after the battle with the Clan Mactavish. Apparently all of the operations revealed by the arrival of the Appam took place in the vicinity of the Canary Islands. The Appam did not sight a single British or French man-of-war from the time she parted company with the Moewe until she entered Hampton Roads. The regular crew operated the ship under the German guard. She is said to have flown the British flag until she reached the three-mile limit.

WHEN THE APPAM ANCHORED.

WHEN THE APPAM ANCHORED.

When the Appam dropped anchor in Hampton Roads she was boarded by the duarantine officer. Dr. H. W. McCaffery, and given a clean bill of health. Soon afterward Lieut. Berge came ashore and called upon German Consul von Shilling, and together they went to the office of Colonel Haynes, commandant of Fort Monroe, to pay an official call. The commander of the prize then reported by telephone the arrival of the vessel to killed on the Clan Mactavish.

Appam, which was ten miles away a the time, in charge of a prize crew the mander of the prize then reported by telephone the arrival of the vessel to Collector of the Port Hamilton, of the Norfolk-Newport News district, and later he came to Norfolk and made a statement of facts to Mr. Hamilton for transmission to the Washington officials.

Just what the commander said to the collector about the treatment he desired from the United States has not been revealed and will not be until Washington has passed on the case. Mr. Hamilton accepted his word as a naval officer that he would not attempt to move the liner from her anchorage, or permit anyone to

MAJ. GLARK KENNEDY AWARDED D.S.O.

Five Non-Commissioned Officers and Two Privates of Montreal Honored

NURSE MONTREAL ALSO

Distinguished Conduct Medal Given to Soldiers of 13th, 14th and 22nd Battalions

One officer, five non-commissioned officers and two privates connected with Montreal battallons figure in the list of awards for conduct on the battieneld. Nurse Tremaine, of Mont-real, who attended the King after his accident in France, is also honored ofth the Royal Red Cross

The Distinguished Service Order by a conferred on Major W. H. The Kennedy, of the 13th Battalion, Char Kennedy, of the 13th Battalion, 5th Royal Highlanders of Canado, Montreal. Major Clark Kennedy, D. S.O., has been through the fiercest fighting sine, his battalion went into action and well-on April 26th, 1915, reported amon, the Montreal officers killed during the Battle of St. Julen. On the following day his wife received a direct cable from her husband, announcing that he had come through the ordeal of asphyxiating gas and lead on the Yser without mishap.

come through the ordest of asphysicating gas and lead on the Yeer without mishap.

Major Clark Kennedy, previous to coming to Canada, had seen service with the Imperial forces in the South African War, where he won a high reputation as an efficient soldier. He was born in Scotland about thirty-five years ago and was connected with the London office of the Standard Life Assurance Company before coming to Montreal early in 1903 to take the position of secretary of the company here. He joined the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada with the rank of captain under Cel. J. G. Ross, When war broke out he volunteered with the other officers of the 5th Royal Highlanders of Canada for active service, and while at Valcartier married Miss Kate Reford, daughter of the late Robert Reford.

AWARDED D.C.M.

AWARDED D.C.M.

AWARDED D.C.M.

Those awarded the Distinguished Conduct Medal are Sergeant Jones and Corporal Frank Abelson, of the 13th Battalion, Royal Highlanders, Montreal; Sergeant William A. Bonshor, Sergeant Cowan and Corporal McLean, of the 14th Battalion, Royal Montreal Regiment, and Privates Lambert and de Blois, of the 22nd Battalion, of Montreal, under the command of Col, Gaudet.

Corporal Frank Abelson, of the 18th Battalion, Machine Gun Section, A Company, was formerly with the geottish Riffes. He emisted at Valcasrtier on September 24th, 1914, He was born in Scotland, and his next of kin, Mary Abelson, lives at Stockton-on-Tees, England.

Sergeant William A. Bonshor, 14th

gergeant William A. Boushor, 14th Buttallon, A Company, was formerly with the let Regiment, He enlisted at Valentier September 21st, 1614, He was born in England, and his next of kin. Mrs. Florence Bonshor, according to the official list, lives and the service of the company of the company

NEED 10,000 MEN FOR WAR SERVICE

Steady Increase in Number of Units from Montreal District

NEARLY 5,000 READY NOW

Recruiting for 148th-Two Instances Where Every Brother in the Family Has Enlisted for War

There is a steady increase in the number of men being raised in this Military Division for service Overseas. A couple of weeks ago the number was 9,000. Today there are over 10,000 officers and men required for the various units authorized and organizing for service overseas, while it is quite likely that this number will be added to within the near futureas soon as troop movements make room for more battalions and units.

as soon as troop movements make room for more battalions and units. That there is plenty of work it hand for recruiting officers is shown by the fact that the units at present authorized call for a total osent uniform, probably a few more. Thus to complete the quota for the present requirements calls for 5,455 men and 130 officers. The greater proportion of these are for the three or four lifench-Canadian battalions recently authorized, and which are recruiting both in Montreal and throughout the countles of the Division.

The main forces either organized or organizing are the 73rd Highlanders (1,055 strong total required, 1,123; the 37th Grenadler Guards of Canada, as 37th Gre

CANNOT HAVE PEACE UNLESS WITH VICTORY

Emperor of Russia Sends Imperial Order to His Troops

By Canadian Press.

London, Jan. 14.—Reuter's Petrograd correspondent says that Emperor Nicholas, in an Imperial order to the Russian army and navy on the occasion of the Russian New Year's Day, proclaimed that there can be no peace without victory. The order follows:

"The year 1915 has passed, and ft was filled with memorable instances of sacrifice by my glorious forces. In a hard struggle with an enemy, strong in numbers and rich in all resources, they have harassed that enemy and checked his invasion, their breasts

The officers are at present at Halifa; qualifying for rank.

Then come the newer battallon the 148th, Lt.-Col. A. A. Magee, with 140 and 1,117 required, starting recruiting on the 26th; the 156th, Lt. Col. Barre, 200 men out of 1,117; the 163rd, Major DesRosiers, with 140 ot of 1,117; and the 178th, under Lt. Col. Girouard. This battallon is on just authorized, and Lt.-Col. Girouard is the only officer reported, while list the only officer reported, while list the at Victoriavill with a total strength of 1,117.

Other units being organized are the Howitzer Brigade, at Sherbrooke; Nishakeable resolution and in the fidelity of 18attery, Siege Artillery, No. 5 Uniof the whole Russian nation and in the Laval General Hospital, Imperial the Laval General Hospital, Imperial the Laval General Hospital, Imperial and engineers.

RUSSIAN GUESTS SEE DEFEAT FOR **GERMANY SOON**

No Fears For Future And Proud of Victories of The Army

Travelling over the Trans-Siberian railway from Petrograd to Vladivostok, thence to Japan and Vancouver and across the Dominion by the C.P.R., Messrs. Victor Pehmoeller, of the Rusfinance department; Roydestvensky and Deneitry Ter Assatowmoff, comprising a Russian delegation, are in the city. Mr. Pehmoel-ler explained that there were 170,000 Russians in Canada, and the transfer of their money between the respective countries was an important matter which had engaged the attention of the two governments for a considerable time, and which would now be solved time, and which would now be solved to the satisfaction of all parties concerned. The Russians in Canada were doing well, and had not been called home to join the army, but it had given the visitors great satisfaction to see the Russians in the Canadian regiments now preparing for the front, and it would be welcomed as good news by the people in Russia. the people in Russia.

The prevailing opinion in Russia concerning the war was that the Germans were on the stretch that leads to mans were on the stretch that leads to absolute defeat. At the present time Russia has \$,000,000 men under arms and preparing to advance. The idea that the Grand Duke was disgraced, prevalled in countries that were not acquainted with the situation. The that the Grand Duke was disgraced, prevailed in countries that were not acquainted with the situation. The accepted idea was that the Grand Duke's transfer was a great military coup decided upon by the Allies acting in concert, and while the Germans thought he had been superseded he went on to prepare one of the greatest triumplus of the war. The capture of Erzerum and the subsequent evacuation of Trebizond by the Turks have paralyzed the enemy, and it looks as though the Russian and British forces would soon get together and bring about the total discomfiture of the Turkish army.

Yesterday at the luncheon hour the Russian delegation was entertained at the Mount Royal Club by Lord Shaughnessy, several other prominent Montreal gentlemen meeting the Russian officials. Those composing the delegation were accompanied from Vancouver eastward by Mr. V. G. R. Vickers, manager of the Foreign Department of the Dominion Express Company.

Company.

WHEN BEAR TOOK ERZERUM TURKS FELL IN MASSES

Petrograd Admits Foe Withstood Five-Day Assault With Characteristic Stubbornness

BOOTY SEIZED ENORMOUS

All That Was Left of Some of Sultan Army Corps of Three Divisions Numbered from Three to Five Thousand Men

Petrograd, February 29, via London, March 1 .- Details of the appalling slaughter of Turks and the enormous amount of booty captured at the fall of Erzerum twere made public today by the Russian Headquarters' Staff in reply to Constantinople's claim that the fortress was evacuated without loss of men and with the sacrifice of but fifty old guns, which could not be removed. The statement follows:

"The Turkish communication of the 21st states that the retreat of Turkish Army from Erzerum towards positions west of the fortress was effected without loss and that the Turks abandoned in the fortress only fifty old guns they could not remove. At the same time Turkish Headquarters denies statements alleged to have been disseminated by the Russians of the capture in Erzerum of 1,000 guns and 80,000 prisoners. The same Turkish communication declares that Erzerum was really not a fortress, but merely an open town with fortifications, devoid of any military value.

"In view of these assertions, the Russian General Staff announces that the fortress of Erzerum was the only fortified point in the interior of Asia Minor protecting western Armenia and Anatolia and commanding all the best roads of trans-Caucasus and the interior of Asia Minor. For many years past great improvements have been carried out in the works by the Turks with the assistance of the Germans. The terrain in front rendered it naturally strong, while it was covered on the flanks by mountain masses, most difficult of approach and with their passes protected by powerful on the path of our offensive, with enormous defensive advantages on the northeast and east.

TURKS FOUGHT GALLANTLY.

"DURKS FOUGHT GALLANTLY.

"During the five days" assault the fortress was defended by the Torks with stubbornness to which the enormous number of dead and frozen bodies gives testimony. The Caucasus army succeeded in surmounting a steep mountain, protected, not only by frost, but by wire entanglements and other defenses, and assaulted the fortress after an artilliery preparation. The assault on the forts and principal position lasted from February 11 to February 15, inclusive.

"After we had taken the forts on the left flank of the principal Turkish line of defense, extending forty versts (27 miles), the fate of the forts in the centre and on the right flank, and, after them, of the second line forts and the principal defensive position was decided February 16, after short attacks. These fortifications, which were full of Turkish dead, remained in our possession.

"During the assault on the fortress

in our possession.
"During the assault on the fortress several Turkish regiments were anniseveral Turkish regiments were affiliated or taken prisoners with all their officers. On the line forts alone we took 197 artillery pieces of various calibre in good condition. In the defense works of the central fortress we took another 126 pieces, In the fortified region of Erzerum we took a large number of storehouses of various properties.

large number of storehouses of var-

large number of storehouses of various kinds, which have already been mentioned by the Headquarters' Staff. "The exact number of Turkish prisoners is 235 officers and 12,753 men. "It is possible to estimate the force of the blow which we dealt the Turkish army by the fact that some of their army corps of three divisions now number only from three to five thousand men, with a few guns. All of thousand men, with a few guns. All of the remainder have either fallen into

the remainder have either famen into our hands or perished in the fighting or from cold.

"The Turkish prisoners captured in Erzerum, or in the pursuit, complain bitterly that their Headquarters' Staff was concentrated in the hands of the Germans, who during the assemble on Germans, who during the assault on the fortress were the first to abandon the fortified positions, causing panic and disorder among the already-shak-en Turkish troops."

THREE ZEPPELINS DESTROYED IN LONDON RAIDS

Twelve Air Raids on London Were Repulsed During December

DEFENCE IS NOW MOST ELABORATE

On No Occasion Were the Enemy Permitted to Reach the Outskirts of London

New York, January 12.—Twelve attempted raids on London by Zeppelins during December were repulsed by the British, chiefly through large fleess of aeroplanes, and three of the German aircraft were destroyed or captured, according to Dr. W. H. Vincent, of the Colonial Medical Corps who arrived today on the American liner Phiodelphia.

"The real reson why Zeppelins have not been able to bombard London or its suburbs since October 14 last," said Dr. Vincent, "is because the British have established an elaborate and efficient defense against the German air raiders. During the month of December there were twelve separate attempts by Zeppelins to reach London, From two to four Zeppelins participated in each attempt. During November there were several other attempts. But in no case were the German dirigibles able to even reach the outskirts of London,

"Three Zeppelins to my knowledge, were destroyed during December by the British defenders. One of the big dirigibles was brought down by shots from a warship anchored in an English harbor. The otner two were destroyed by British aeroplanes. The general opinion among military men in England is that London is now virtually safe from further Zeppelin raids.

"Nevertheless the Britsh have taken elaborate precautions to guard against, the consequences of a possible raid. The actual damage which might be caused by bombs from Zeppelins is not feared nearly as much as the possibility of a general conflagration. To prevent this the London fire department has been brought to a high state of efficiecy and in addition volunteer fire companies have been organized in all of the suburbs.

"In the same manner medical divisions have been organized in and
about London. All of this territory thas been divided into small districts with a medical staff, in charge of a chief, in each one. Should a fleet of Zeppelins approach dangerously near London all of the fire departments and medical staffs would receive an alarm within a few moments.

"While the aeroplane patrols were attacking the Zeppelins, and the fire departments were on the look-out for incendiary bombs, the medical divisions would be on the move. Each chief has a list of automobiles which he can commandeer at an instant's notice. Many of these are so equipped

that they can be quickly transformed into ambulances,

"As a result of this organization, no matter where a bomb struck in London or its suburbs, a fire company and a medical staff would be on the spot within five minutes after the bomb hit the earth."

Dr. Vincent declined to give details of the aeroplane defence of London, saying that this was an important military phase and his connection with the British medical corps forbid him declosing such matters. He declared, however, that it was most complete and efficient.

TURKS LAUNCHEU VIOLENT ATTACKS AT DARDANELLES

Lt.-Col. Monro Tells of Heavy Fighting on Eve of Evacuation

LARGE PROPORTION OF ENEMY KILLED

Turkish Officers Had Difficulty in Getting Men to Attack Allied Forces

By Canadium Press.

London, Jan. 12.—An additional report from Lieutenant-General Sir Charles C. Monro, concerning the fighting preceding and the evacuation of the southern tip. Wie Gallipoli penusula was made public last night. the Says: "The Turks attempted a heavy atter on our lines January 7 between 1.20 and 3 p.m. Our trenches were continuously shelled, and from 3 to 4 p.m. the bombardment became intense. The Turks also opened a heavy musketry fire,

"At 4 o'clock they sprang two mines near the western bird cage and fusilier bluff. A quarter of an hour later they fixed bayonets all along our front. Their officers were seen apparently endeavoring to make their men assault. They were only successful in doing so opposite the fifth avenue and fusilier bluff.

Completely Repulsed.

"The Staffordshires completely repulsed an attack, and a large proportion of the Turks who attacked were killed or wounded. Our casualties were five officers and 130 men killed or wounded.

"Aeroplane reports show that the naval fire on the left bank was most accurate, and it is probable that the enemy suffered considerably."

"The night of the 7th was fine. The evacuation and operations were quietly and successfully continued. The 8th was fine, with the sea calm until four p.m., when the weather suddenly grew worse. At 11 p.m, the wind had increased to 35 miles an hour. From midnight onward it was only just possible to use the plers and lighters and impossible to corry out the programme of embarking the troops in destroyers alongside the sunken ships at West Beach, owing to the connecting piers being washed away. The embarkation

at Guney Beach became impossible One lighter went ashore there, and the remaining troops had to march to West Beach for embarkation.

"In spite of these difficulties the programme at West Beach was completely by 2.30 a.m. and the troops froughly Beach and all the beach parhad embarked by four o'clock.

Submarine Was Reported.

"A hostile submarine was reported off Cape Helles about nine p.m. The Turkish artillery was practically signed the whole night until the store were fired simultaneously by a time fuse after the evacuation was completed. The Turks then fired red light all along the line and opened a heav shelling on our beaches and secont trenches. The red lights continue one and a half hours and the shelling until after daybreak.

"The French embarkations were car ried out by their own navy, which als greatly assisted us by embarking som

of our animals."

Allowed to Leave.

London, Jan. 12.—The Daily Express says to-day that Andrew J. Bethea Lieutenant-Governor of South Carolina, and a companion from the Ford peace party who are detained at Tilbury, opposite Gravesend, having satisfied the British authorities that they have no intention to prosecute a peace compaign in England, have been given permission to proceed to America and will take the first boat available.

Alliance Française Met

Mons. Joachim Merlant, professor of literature in the University of Montpelier, France, delivered an interesting lecture before the Alliance Francaise in the ballroom of the Ritz-Carlton Hotel last evening. Prof. Merlant was wounded in the trenches and his left arm is still in a sling. He was given a great reception.

EVERY BROTHER JOINED.

An instance of all the brothers of a family going to the front occurred yesterday when James Smith joined the 148th Battalion. Smith, who is a Scotchman, was a member of the McGill Auxiliary Battalion last summer, and is following in the footsteps of his three other brothers who are already on the firing line in the

Another instance of all the brothers of one family joining the colors is that of George M. Whitehouse, who has just joined the N.C.O. class. Two of Whitehouse's other brothers are already at the front one with the Coldstream Guards, and one with the South Staffordshires, while the third is under training in England

South Staffordshires, while the third is under training in England.

A recent addition is George Anderson, who has been a member of the 5th Royal Highlanders, and for nine months has been with the Composite Regiment. His brother is a member of the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles.

Regiment. His brother is a member of the 5th Canadian Mounted Rifles. The class was put through their final drill yesterday to be in readiness for the inspection to be held by H.R.H., the Duke of Connaught to day.

MINI MATTER

LAY STILL WHILE RAT GNAWED LEG

Canadian Bank of Commerce Man Feared to Betray His Position

GERMANS SMELT RAT, TOO

But Daring Patrol Escaped-Third Book of Letters From the Front Issued by C. B. of C.

Among the interesting human documents making up the collection in Book No. 3 of the "Letters from the Front," issued by the Canadian Bank of Commerce in pamphlet form, so that friends of the 740 bank officials on the firing line can see how they are playing their part in duties far removed from the peaceful ledgers, rolls of green-backs and drawers of silver and gold, usually associated in men's minds with officials of banks, there are naturally some more interesting There is so much in than others. common, however, to be found in them all that it is easy to discover that all of the men are at the same time "fed up with war," would not have missed it for anything, and will not give up until they finally show the Germans who's who' and what's what. Words like mud, rats, mice, shells, Jack Johnsons, coal-boxes, Black Marias occur so frequently that it needs little imagination to understand that life is one long discomfort at certain times in the trenches. Interlarded with these words are casual descriptions of air-fights (which seem to be always happening), as exciting, amusing accounts pening), as exciting, amusing accounts of things which made the soldiers laugh of singing under the hardest conditions and other stray words which show that the spirit has risen above the discomforts of the body. Sniping, exploring between the lines, sleeping midst swarms of rats and mice, and conversations between the trenches, also figure frequently in the letters.

COVERED A GERMAN.

Probably the most interesting in-dividual letter in Book No. 3 was from Sergeant T. L. Golden, Lord Strath-cona Horse, formerly of the Wetas-kiwin branch, dated Belgium, Oc-tober 6, 1915, and who was promoted from private to corporal, and then to sergeant:

"Four nights ago I was in the front line, about seven miles south of here. About 7 p.m. volunteers for patrol to reconnoitre a position between the lines were called for. Nick Carter and I were the chosen ones, and along with a lightpart we get out at duely with a lieutenant we set out at dusk in front of our wire and through the leng grass. The expedition had somewhat of a savor to it, as the last

patrol who tried to reconnoitre the place a couple of nights before got all shot up. After taking an hour crawl a few hundred yards, and for five minutes to negotiate the twenty feet of the journey, we fot curselves about fifteen yards aw After taking an hour to from a small pent-up shack, with deer and windows facing us. T shack had its back to a hedge, behi shack had its back to a hedge, behing which was a trench, we believed. Very distinguished the voices of about the control of t fellow seemed to tread on another's toe, for there was a volley of (what I thought was) swearing for a second. Then I heard one of them stumble into the hedge from the cracking of sticks. I may tell you here that it was a cold frosty night and the grass was covered with half frozen dew. I had left off my serge in order to be able to move more freely. I was wet through and nearly frozen—lying absolutely motionless for a couple of hours in this condition was not the most comfortable thing in the world you can well imagine. Then to crown matters, a great rat came along and started in to gnaw at my right leg, evidently thinking that I was a dead one; quite a compliment to the immobility which I was prac-It got on my nerves and not being able to resist the temptation I gave the rat a swat and sent him scurrying through the grass. The Germans also smelt a rat at this time, for they opened up with their rifles. It grew rather exciting when the bullets tore the earth all around us, and splashed clay in our faces. Luckily no one was hit. I figured there were at least ten of them. When they quit, one of them started crawling out in the grass, right straight for me. I covered him and let him come. Just at this point I thought I'd sure give the show away. I was leaning partly on my left side, and my old heart started thumping like the engine in that old Overland of yours. Then the humor of the thing struck me. In my own mind I said to that German By Jove, old son, you've a damn poor chance of living if you come any further.' Then I figured out that the danger was not too great, the odds being in my favor, and found myself smiling through the peepsight of my By now my heart had gone back to normal behavior. I was just going to indulge in that squeezing motion that Sergeant Major Collins used to teach us in Wetaskiwin, when the thought struck me that if I fired, it would give the show away, and nine men entrenched in a hedge were too long odds on three of us lying in the open and forebore for the moment. Brother Fritz remained about ten feet away from the muzzle of my rifle, when he cither got cold feet or decided that everything was O.K., for he turned around and went back to his kennel. I wasn't the least bit sorry turned around and went back to his kennel. I wasn't the least bit sorry. Meanwhile I'd made my own reconnaissance and had a good plan of the place in my head. In about ten minutes the officer gave us the signal to get back to our trenches, which we did in safety. We compared notes, drew plans and sketches and went to bed. The C. O. pronounced the work as very successful. We had every scrap of information that was wanted

ENGLAND MUST BE PUNISHED IS CRY IN GERMANY

Rumor Persists in London That British Officer Prisoners Will Be Putoto Death

STORM OVER "BARALONG"

Voice of Government as Heard in Reichstag in Complete Accord With Public Clamor for "Fearful Punishment"

(Special Cable to The Gazette.)
London, January 21 - While the Baralong case continues to furnish the German papers with a subject attacks on England for vitrolic coupled with a unanimous demand for an immediate retaliation, no hint is given regarding the nature of the re-Fear is exprisals to be taken pressed in some circles here that Germany will proceed to execute thirty British officers low prisoners of the Germans. This rumor is ofen repeated and is believed by many. It is impossible to trace its source to any official information, but it is certain that energetic acton is forthcoming to satisfy the ublic clamor-ing voiced by the German press which o mands "fearful proishment of Engand's degradation

The complete ext of the statement made in the Reichstag by Dr. Zim merman, unier-secretary of the For eign Office on behalf of the Govern

ment, follows:

With the most sincere satisfaction I am able, in the name of the Govern ment, to note the unanimity with which you, in common with the German people and the German Government, denounce this disgraceful Baralong case. You have approximately branded it as a horrible incident and the impertinence of the English answer. It needs no further words from to lay additional stress upon this horrible deed of the English.

me to lay additional stress upon the horrible deed of the English.

"We have also been able to short with unanimity the fact that the point also the Government agrees with you. Ithank you in the name of the Government for the ediname of the Government for the ediname of the government for the one

more given expression to your horror. I can assure you, and heg you to take this assurance home with you, that the Government will find right ways and means of punishing sharply and emphatically this horrible deed."

SOCIALIST IS FOR JUSTICE.

The plan for drastic reprisals is not supported by the Socialist deputy, Herr Ledebour, who makes the following statement:

"If reprisals are demands."

Ledebour, who makes the following statement:

"If reprisals are demanded they must, in my opinion, not be allowed under any circumstances to lead to the death of persons not concerned in such deeds as the Baralong affair. In my opinion, the submarine war must not go beyond the limits fixed after the Lusitania case. The Government itself then declared that ships would not be torpedoed without warning. If warning should be no longer given, that would be warfare which conflicts with the principles previously recognized by the Government itself, but as our Government I hope that there will be no change.

"In view of various phrases uttered by several speakers, and in view of the utterances of a part of the press, the impression might arise that it is permissible to torpedo ships without warning. Therefore, it is imperative

the impression might arise that it is permissible to torpedo ships without warning. Therefore, it is imperative to declare to the wide circle of people mot in agreement with such views that measures of reprisal are always a double-edged weapon. If excesses a double-edged weapon. a double-edged weapon. If excesses of any kind are committed which are incompatible with the laws of humanity we must decidedly project against them. Even in war we must strive to make the laws of humanit respected as far as possible. The also is a dictate of patriotism. We can render our country no great also is a dictate of patriotism. We can render our country no greate service than by seeing that in regard for humane behaviour, as we as in everything else, she shall mare at the head of civilized nations," Count von Westarp is strongly or posed to any suggested leniency. "A cowardly murder has been complete the control of the covariety of the

"A cowardly murder has been commuted," he said. "The British proposal to submit the case to a tribunal posal to submit the case to a tribunal amounts to a refusal to give atonement for the crime. The British note is permeated by a tone of self-sufficing arrogance, for which only foreign words can be found. Worst of all, England actually dares to reproach German troops on land and sea with crimes of a similar nature. Such an insulting calumny recoils upon its crimes of a similar nature. Such an insulting calumny recoils upon its inventor; just as the Baralong case remains an eternal stain upon the name of the captain of the ship, so the British note is a monument of shame to England."

shame to England."
Dr. Oertel, a newspaper owner, says: "We expect the German Government to take action with all the severity and all the means in its hand to punish the British Government as it most thoroughly deserves."
The Frankfurter-Zeitung says: "The indignation of Germany is enormous.

The Frankfurter-Zeitung says: "The indignation of Germany is enormous. The nation's demand for reprisals is enormous. The German Rejchstag has experienced an hour of greatness which will have an effect far beyond the German frontiers. It will find an enthusiastic echo wherever on land or sea German soldiers face the enemy.

what are differences of opinion between parties about questions of domestic policy, such as the Prussian franchise, compared with the solid uranimity with which the Reichstag supports the Government when it sets out appropriately to rebuke and brand before the world English perfidy and arrogance?

BRITISH LABOR TO GIVE ALL AID IN WINNING WAR

Resolutions Adopted by Overwhelming Votes, 600,000 Miners Deciding to Support Govt.

SOCIALISTS HAD NO SHOW

Eloquent Ranting of Ramsay Macdonald and Philip Snowden Ignominously Failed to Convince Bristol Conference to Reject Motions

Bristol, Jan. 26.—British organized labor, on the first day of a conference which has attracted world-wide attention, outvoted the extreme socialist anti-war section and adopted two resolutions expressing the patriotic resolve to carry the war through.

James Ramsay Macdonald, Socialist and Labor member of Parliament for Leicester, and Philip Snowden, Socialist member for Blackburn, by the power of their eloquence, tried to persuade the delegates to vote against the motions, but when requested to define their position clearly, made evasions and were unable to convince the conference.

One representative of the Socialist section, when asked to state the terms on which the Socialists would have participated in a voluntary recruiting campaign, declared: "On no terms."

He immediately lost his hold on the delegates, who were overwhelmingly in the opposing camp.

The conference was a most representative one. A large section of labor and commerce attended, while seated on the platform were French Socialist deputies, and Robert Applegarth, one of the three founders of trade unionism in Great Bri-

Many of the addresses were patriotic in tone, and James Ramsay Macdonald was criticized in unmeasured terms by his fellow-Scotsmen for speaking roundabout the resolutions without making his own party's position clear.

George James Wardle, member Parliament for Stockport, and editor of the Railway Review, demanded an expression for or against carrying on the war, and it was after that that the convention responded by carrying the vital resolutions, which decided the issue of the conference, by large manufactures for the conference of the conference of the conference. jorities favoring labor's co-operation with the authorities to bring about a victorious ending to the war.

600,000 MINERS UNANIMOUS.

It could be seen immediately the conference began that a large body of opinion favored supporting the Government, and when the 600,000 miners threw a unanimous vote into the balance against the anti-war movement, the success of the patriotic resolution was certain. resolution was certain.

Early in the proceedings an attack on the Compulsory Service Bill was made by the president of the conference, William C. Anderson, member of Parliament for the Attercliffe division of Sheffield. Mr. Anderson, who has opposed the bill in Parliament, declared that it did not redeem the pledge of Premier, Asquith regarding compulsion.

"No form of words can offer immunity from danger," he said. "We cannot have forced military service without the risk of forced industrial service. Any attempt to use this weapon to coerce trades unionists will lead to great bitterness and end in failure."

Mr. Anderson said there was danger in Great Britain's "attempting the impossible" by seeking to be simultaneously a great naval, a great military and a great industrial power. He said the world would be different after the war, adding: "It will be a hard and a bad world for labor unless labor takes a fiant in shaping it."

The first resolution was moved by James Sexton, on behalf of the Na-tional Union of Dock Workers. The resolution expressed "the horror of the conference at the atrocities committed by Germany and her allies," and pledged the conference to assist the Government as far as possible to

Mr. Sexton said he was opposed to militarism, but that the war must be won. "If Germany wins," he continued, "nothing else on God's earth matters."

Ramsay Macdonald, labor member of Parliament, appealed for toleration. He deprecated such a controversial resolution which is versial resolution, which, he sald, calculated to interfere with la previous comradeship and unit labor's unity in fighting a common enemy.

WHAT THE VOTING SHOWED.

Mr. Sexton's motion was adopted by card vote of 1,502,000 against 602,-

The other resolution voted and adopted, 1,847,000 against 206,000, entirely approved the action of the Parliamentary Labor Party in cooperating with other political parties in the national recruiting campaign.

in the national recruiting campaign.

W. H. Ayles, a local labor leader, in welcoming the congress, remarked that the members of the party in Bristol neither had the time not the inclination to engage in recruiting.

Mingled applause and dissent greeted this remark and the situated was further heated by John Hodge, member of Parliament for the Gorton Division of Lancashire, who protested against this introduction of a debateable subject in the official welcom-

LIEUT. BUCHANAN, 24TH BATTALION; **KILLED IN ACTION**

"Gallant Lad" Was Only Eighteen When Volunteering for Service

FIRST OFFICER OF 24TH KILLED

Very Popular With Men-Father is Reginald H. Buchanan

"Kindly accept my sincere sympathy and condolence in the loss of a gallant lad, Lieut, R. H. B. Buchanan, who fell in action yesterday, gallantly doing his duty for King and country.

(Signed), "SAM HUGHES."

This was the telegram received last night by Reginald H. Buchanan, 40 Westmount boulevard, which told him that his youngest son had given up his life for the cause of Empire, while serving with the 24th Battalion Victoria Rifles, under the command of Lieut.-Col. J. A. Gunn.

Lieut. R. Heber Bancroft Buchan-an was only eighteen years of age when the call for volunteers was made at the outbreak of war, but following in the footsteps of his uncle, Major Victor Buchanan, of the 5th Royal Highlanders, he volunteered for active service and obtained ed for active service, and obtained a commission in the 13th Battalion. But the night before they left for Valcartier, Col. Loomis and Major Buchanan decided that he was too young for active service, and he was ordered to remain with the home contingent for a time.

JOINED THE 24TH.

Disappointed at being kept back at the last moment, Lieut. Buchanan resigned from the Royal Scots, and when Lieut-Col. J. A. Gunn started he 24th Battalion, he obtained a commission, and went overseas with them, as part of the Second Contingent.

Lleut, Buchanan took a keen interest in military matters, and in the welfare of the men with whom he was associated, and was very popular. He is the first officer of the 24th Battalion to be killed in action—although several others have been wounded.

wounded. His father received a few days ago a letter from him, dated December 26, from the trenches in Belgium, reporting small engagements with the Germans in the trenches and some few cognities.

Some few casualties.

Lieut. Buchanan was attending McGill University and war broke out, studying engineering in order to fit his father's busi-

LATE LIEUT, BUCHANAN



First officer of the 24th Battalion to be killed in action

To Form Canadian Munitions Battalion for Work in England

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from our London Correspondent.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 21. -Arrangements are being made for the formation of a munitions battalion from among Canadian mechanics who are now serving overseas, the idea being to do special work in British factories, though still under military discipline and retaining pension rights and other allowances ROLAND HILL.

FRESH PEACE STEP BY THE POPE SEEN IN NEW CONSISTORY

Visit of Austrian and Bavarian Prelates, Following Audience to Those of Cologne and Belgium, Significant-New Cardinals Will Give Austro-Germans Majority

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood, of the United Press.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The utmost importance was attached today to the Vatican announcement that the Pope watican announcement that the rope will hold another consistory early in March. It is understood that the Cardinals will be summoned into conclave as another step in the Ponconclave as a step in the Ponconclave as another step

conclave as another step in the Poniff's program for an early peace.
Ostensibly the Consistory has been
Ostensibly the Consistory has been
called in order that Pope Benedict
may impose the Red Hat upon Mgr.
Scapanelli, Papal Nuncio at Vienna,
Scapanelli, Papal Nuncio at Vienna,
and Mgr. Fruhwirth, Nuncio at
Munich, who were created Cardinals
in December but who did not come
to Rome.

In reality, diplomats believe, the Pope wants to inform himself of the precise conditions and possibilities of precise conditions and possibilities of precise conditions and the feeling in peace in Vienna, and the feeling in the Kingdom of Bavaria.

The visits of the Austrian and Bavarian prelates to Rome will follow closely the Pontiff's addiences with closely the Pontiff's addiences with Cardinal Hartmann, of Cologne and Cardinals nutthe Vatican.

Cardinal Mercier, of Belgium, who are reported to have delivered unofficial peace messages to His Holl-

The coming of Mgr. Scapanelli and Mgr. Fruhwirth is believed to be a continuation of the Pope's plan of conferring constantly with Cardinals from the balligerest countries in the ness. from the belligerent countries in the hope that from these conversations may develop a tentative program for

peace.
At the March Consistory, Pope
Benedict will name successors to the

Benedict will name successors to the two Prelates elevated to the Sacred College. Mgr. Aversa, former Nuncio to Chili, is likely to succeed Mgr. Scapanelli at Vienna.

Diplomats of the Allies here view with open concern the arrival of the two new Cardinals, who will relinquish their posts and take up permanent residence in Rome as Curla Cardinals. They will become the Pontiff's closest advisers and furthermore will give the Austro-German Cardinals numerical superiority at the Vatican.

MONTENEGRIN ARMY FALLING BACK NOW SCUTARI FULL OF FIGHT

Essad Pasha's Albanian Army Waiting There to Join King Nicholas' Forces-Latter's Urgent Appeal to Powers-Britain Needs More Munitions at Once

Special Star Cable by United Press.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—King Forgras has sent an appeal to the Allies to rush aid to the Montenegrin forces if the latter are to escape annihilation.

The appeal, transmitted to the Italian Foreign Office, asks for immediate supplies of food, several batteries of artillery and ammunition.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Jan. 21.—The Montenegrin army is falling back on cutari, Albania, closely followed by the Austrians and engaged in co stant clashes, according to despatches received here today.

The army of Essad Pasha, former ruler of Albania, who declared war on Austria, has arrived at Scutari and will join the retreating Montenerins.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—A most imperative need for more ammunition has forced the Government to propose a drastic amendment to the Munitions Act, Premier Asquith informed the House of Commons this afternoon.

To increase the number of persons engaged in making shells, the Government proposes to replace skilled union workers, engaged on minor tasks, by men and women classed as "semi-unskilled," transferring the skilled union men to more important

This measure, the Prime Minister announced, will be introduced following an agreement with the Labor party members.

What reception the Government's proposal will receive from the Radical Laborites is not known. A few months ago, the Minister of Munitions, Lloyd George, made unsuccessful attempts to obtain the sanction of the unions to such a scheme. The Radical leaders declared they suspected a scheme to undermine unionism, but said they might agree to such a program if convinced that it was absolutely necessary.

ATHENS, Jan. 21.—After a twoduys' bombardment, an AngloFronch squadron silenced the forts
at the Bulgarian town of Porto Lagos and landed troops on Bulgarian
soil. The Allied land forces destroyed Bulgarian gun emplacements
and after a brief reconnaissance,
withdrew.

The landing was made on Wednesday, with only slight casualties,
Anglo-French troops moved northward toward the Bulgarian railway
a few miles north of the Bay of
Porto Lagos, but encountering a
superior Bulgarian force, withdrew
to their ships.

An official statement from the
Bulgarian War Office, telegraphed
here today, reported the bombardment of Porto Lagos and Dedeaghatch by an Anglo-French squadron of twenty-four warships on
Tuesday, but made no mention of the
landing of troops the following day.
On the same day the Turkish War
Office reported, another AngloFrench squadron shelled Turkish
positions on the Gulf of Saros.

The warships taking part in the
raids on the Bulgarian and Turkish
coasts presumably were from the
Anglo-French Dardanelles squadron
of Admiral de Robeck. It is thought
possible the reconnaissance at Porto
Lagos was preliminary to a troop
landing in force.

Austrians on Move

Austrians on Move Against Forces of Montenegro Again

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 21.—The Geneva correspondent of the Temps says that, according to despatches from Vienna, an active renewal of military operations has been undertaken by the

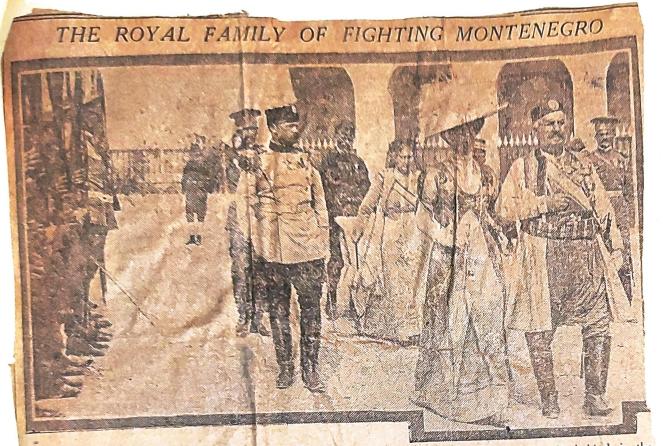
Austrians in Montenegro,
Gen. Koevess' army is in movement, according to these advices, and one Austro-Hungarian division is advancing in the general Cettinje-Podgoritza direction, while another is moving south along the Adriatic coast toward Antivari,

coast toward Antivari.
Other detachments of less strength are reported to be in Albania, within fifteen kilometres of Scutari.
The Montenegrin Consul in Paris makes the official announcement that all negotiations between Montenes o and Austria have been broken off and that Montenegro has decided to ght to the bitter end.

CONSTANTINE CONDEMNED. By Canadian Press.

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—King Constantine's appeal for the sympathy of the United States, made through the medium of newspaper interviews, finds no response in the American press. On the contrary, the New York Press emphatically condemns the course of the Greek monarchy. "Nowhere on earth," it says, "is Constantine's policy of default and betrayal more bitterly condemned and more strongly despised than here in the United States. The King of Greece is as wide of the mark as he possibly could shoot when he thinks there is, or can be, American sympathy for his betrayal of Serbia, and for his default upon his country's bond to the Allies when Greece begged them to come into her territory and do for her what she could not do for herself."



King Nicholas is in the foreground with his daughter, Queen Helena of Italy. Immediately behind is the Queen of Montenegro.

FEB

MONTENEGRINS WILL DIE, BUT NOT SURRENDER

New York, N.Y., Jan. 21, 1916.

Editor Star, Montreal.

Contrary to news given by some papers under occult had influence to harm Montenegro, King Nicholas and his people will remain faithful to the holy cause and the freedom of our oppressed brethren under the enemies' yoke. We will die gallantly, but not surrender. Thank you for your help to our cause.

SEFEROVITCH, Consul-General.

Captain Acv. Seferovitch, Montenegrin Consul-General in New York, was in Montreal last week and gave an interesting and moving address before the Canadian Club.

SWEDISH EMBARGO MAY BOOM PULP TRADE IN CANADA

Agitation Afoot for British
Tariff to Encourage it

MARKET IS ALL
THAT IS NEEDED

Plenty of Raw Material —
Development Would Make
Empire Independent

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 21. GERMAN SPY AT

The Canadian-American paper

LARGE IN NEW YORK Stockholm announcement that the Swedish Government has prohibited the export of paper pulp, wet and dry, produced from wood,

Last year Sweden sent Britain three millions sterling worth of wood pulp, chemical and mechanical, wet and dry.

Wood-pulp is not specifically included in the sub-committee's recommendations for duties in the forthcoming British Budget, although paper is, but the action of Sweden in prohibiting exports for wood-pulp has given rise to a strong demand for an immediate tariff, and an administrative action will taken to encourage the Empire's inbe dependence of foreign countries for this essential article of commerce.

DUTY WILL BE URGED.

The Government will be pressed to impose a substantial duty on woodpulp, giving preference to Canadian and other Dominion supplies.

The Times says:

"In this, as in many other things, the Empire is quite able to sustain itself, and raw material is available if a market is assured. All that is required is such a change in the national outlook as would encourage the production of the native article.

"It is not too much to say that to guarantee such encouragement would open immediately resources vast untapped areas in Canada an Newfoundland. They are ready f development, but development mear capital, and capital is shy of ented, ing industries which mean compets tion right from the outset with es tablished sources of the supply."

"The whole position would It changed by a grant of even a sma guarantee of existence to the nati The public might suff product. some temporary inconvenience, be the result would be the great d

BERLIN TAGEBLATT'S DENIAL. Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 21.—Contradictory advices from German sources on the situation at Athens reached here today. One report from Berlin said that King Constantine has rejected the demands of the Allies that Teutonic diplomats be expelled from Greece. The Berlin Tageblatt denies that such an ultimatum was defined.

The British Foreign Office has added nothing to its former statement that it believes the German reports to be untrue.



Recent photo of Ignatius T. Lincoln, who has escaped from the U. S. authorities' grip.

GREAT BRITAIN DIRECTS STATES, WRITES LINCOLN

In New Letter to Newspaper, Threatens Exposures if Pursued

HUNT DELIBERATELY UNFRIENDLY ACT

Mysterious Hint of Dire Results if Appeal is Ignored

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

NEW YORK, Jan. 21. - The folowing letter was received last night y the American, through a mes lenger. There was nothing in the leter or on the envelope to indicate tor, New York American;—
"Joke aside, my escape is a serous matter, and there is more belind this statement than anybody can

"Joke ande, my beauty out matter, and there is more benind this statement than anybody can magine,
"I have tonight addressed a note to Capt, Offley's office making a final appeal to him, not to act as subsequient to officials, of the British Covernment against me, I will see what they will do,
"If reason, fair play and justice prevail at Washington, I will surrender of my own free will, Washington knows what I mean. But if not, then I will disclose the full story of my case and flight to the American people through your columns.
"The crux of the whole thing is that Great Britain is directing the Secret Service of this country, as it apparently is directing other Departments as well. But whatever happens I will certainly not tolerate that either United States Deputy Marshal Johnson or anybody else be made a scapegoat for the inexcusable blunder of people higher up in Washington.
WARNING TO JOHNSON.
"Many people will consider it presumptuous for an individual thus to speak. Why? Meanwhile I request Deputy Marshal Johnson not to participate in the hunt. He can see from my stand in your columns this morning that I want to save him. I am not afraid of him; nevertheless, if he will not immediately drop out of this childish hunt of a so-called Secre Service, I will consider it as a deliberately unfriendly act and —speal out.

"I refuse to be hunted, builled and calumniated by an asinine Britis' calumniated by an innate right to the surface of the calumniate of

out.
"I refuse to be hunted, bullied and calumniated by an asinine Britis' Government. It is my innate right to fight against it with every mean available.—just as one Government of the another. available.—Just as lights another.

"The next step rests with the United States Government.

"Yours very truly."

J. T. T. Lincoln.

World Offers \$250 Reward for Lincoln

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press. NEW YORK, Jan. 21. — Is it pos-

one of whom the authorities possess a good description and a good photograph recently taken, to disappear i New York City? Is it possible for his

New York City? Is it possible for his to pursue an avocation here, ming ling daily with crowds and, challeng ing recognition, escape it?

The World thinks not, and toda offers a reward of \$250. for the arress of, or information leading to the arrest of Ignatius T. T. Lincoln, whose real name is Ignatius Trebich, self-confessed German spy, who escaped from the custody of the Federal authorities in Brooklyn last Salurday afternoon.

eral authorities in Brooklyn last Salurday afternoon.

The Sunday World published recently in a series of articles, Lincoln own account of his services as a spfor the German Government. The publication directed the attention of the British Government to this manages a member of Parliament, and

the British Government to this may once a member of Parliament, and ultimately resulted in his arrest here on a charge of forgery alleged to have been committed in London.

WAS IN BROOKLYN JAIL.

After his arrest Lincoln had been held a prisoner in the Raymond St., Brooklyn jail, until his escape, pending the decision of the United States Supreme Court on the question of his extradition.

Supreme Court on the question of his extradition.

The World furnished to the Department of Justice an excellent photograph of Lincoln and a copy of his signature. This photograph is reproduced in the World today and an accurate description of the fugitive also is printed.

is printed.

To quicken interest in this matter and to lead to Lincoln's early capture the World offers this reward.

The World will give the reward to Lincoln himself, should he some to

DOMINIONS NOW BEING CONSULTED ON UNITED ACTION

No Formal Imperial Conference Contemplated But Views Sought

DETERMINATION TO COMBINE INTERESTS

Australian Premier Sums Up Spirit of Empire in Stirring Speech

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 21. -Premier Hughes left Australia on Wednesday for England. Mr. Bonar Law says he will enter into personal consultation with Mr. Hughes on the subject of the House of Commons resolution last week, instructing th British Government, with the aid o the Dominion Governments, to bring the whole economic strength of the Empire into co-operation with the Allies in a policy directed against he enemy.

No formal Imperial conference is contemplated, seeing the difficulties created by war conditions, but the expectation of far-reaching tariff proposals in the forthcoming British Budget, and such foreign incidents as Sweden's new prohibition of the export of wood pulp, make it extremely desirable, in the opinion of the leading people here, that the Canadian Premier should take the earliest possible opportunity to visit London in order to review Canada's interest in the Empire's new economic position.

CONSULTING WITH DOMINIONS. Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, states that Mr. Bonar Law has sent to Premier Borden and other Dominion Premiers, for their consideration and comment, a verbatim report of the House of Commons debate of Jan. 10, which ended in the unanimous resolution the House of Commons to favor immediate consultation between the British and Dominion Governments with a view to united action upon the proposed economic union with Russla, France and Italy against Germany and Austria.

Mr. Hughes, the Commonwealth Premier, speaking in Sydney

Wednesday, sald:

"We must cut out every fibre of Germany; we must cut out all German goods; we must cut out everything and every power which Germany exercised before the war, so as to prevent her troubling us again.

Mustralian party differences seen silenced in the presence of war Journals that opposed Mr. Hughes deplore his absence from the Commonwealth at the present juncture, but recognize that it is necessary All parties are united on this point WINDERMERE.

TARIFF SHADOW OF NEXT BRITISH **BUDGET INDICATED**

Official Committee Urges General Tariff on Specified Imports

WOULD CONSULT THE DOMINION

Imported Articles Marked — Public Funds for British Goods

Special Cable to The Montreal Star-from Our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 20. -The shadow appears today of the next British Budget, in which Canada will be vitally concerned. A report of the representative sub-committee, appointed by the British Government to advise, recommends an immediate general tariff for revenue purposes on all imports into the United Kingdom off the following twelve selected industries for which, before the war, Britain was largely ependent upon Germany, viz;-the lanufacture of electrical apparatus, ptical glass, table glass bottles, cerin kinds of china-ware, earthenare, and porcelain, cutlery, toys, rushes, paper, printing stationery, wellery and fancy leather.

O CONSULT DOMINIONS.

The committee recommend that all uch imported articles should also is marked; further that all articles should be made to agree our minions in order to agree our m mon policy throughout the Empire.

FIRST OF DERBY RECRUITS CALLED TO COLORS TODAY

By Canadian Press,
LONDON, Jan. 20.—Groups two,
three, four and five of recruits who
enlisted under the Earl of Derby's
plan were formally called to the colors today, in accordance with the
proclamation of Dec. 12. These
groups, the first Derby recruits to
groups, the first Derby recruits to
be called out, are composed of unmarried men from nineteen to twenty-two years of age.

In order to prevent congestion at
the recruiting offices and to cause
the smallest inconvenience to the
men, only the first drafts will actually begin training at once. The
other drafts will be summoned on
succeeding days.

succeeding days.

The men have been warned of the The men have been warned of the necessity of reporting for duty immediately, the recruiting committee having stated that anyone who is summoned and does not appear will be treated as a deserter.

The number of men in the first four groups after substracting exemptions and postponements of service, is estimated roughly at 100,000.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT. By Canadian Press.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, via London, Jan. 20.—Anattack by the British with the use of smoke bombs on the German position north of Frelinghien in northern France, is announced in today's official statement by the German army headquarters. It is declared that the attack along a front of several hundred yards was beaten off with heavy loss to the British. The statement says: statement says:
"Western theatre of war:

"Our positions north of Frelinghien were attacked yesterday evening by the English, who used smoke bombs, The attack extended over a width of some hundred metres. The enemy

was repulsed with severe loss.
"Enemy artillery, according to the usual plan, shelled the church at

"An English biplane, carrying two machine guns, the machine being a unit of an enemy squadron, was shot down near Toufcoing by a German airman.

"On the Yser, fire from our anti-aircraft guns forced an enemy ma-chine to land in the enemy lines. The aeroplane was immediately destroyed

by our artillery.

"During last night we dropped bombs on military establishments in

By Canadian Press.

ATHENS, Jan. 18, via Paris, Jan. 18. -(Delayed)-King Constantine this norning sent for the Associated ress correspondent in order to exress through the newspapers of the Inited States, as he said, his proound indignation at what he termed 'the unheard of high handedness of the recent action of the Allies toward Greece."

King Constantine was greatly moved as he recited one after another the long list of what he called "the Allies' encroachments on the sovereignty of Greece, culminating in the

occupation of Corfu, and the blowing up of the bridge at Demir Hissar."

"It is the merest cant," said the King, "for Great Britain and France King, "for Great Britain and France to talk about the violation of the neutrality of Belgium and Luxembourg after what they themselves have done and are doing here. I have tried in every way I know how to get fair play in the British and French press and to obtain a fair hearing from the British and French public. public.

STATED POSITION TO BRITISH.

"No sooner had the British newspapers attacked Greece with the most amazing perversion of fact and misrepresentation of motives, than I called one of their correspondents and gave him, face to face, a. full

statement of Greece's position.
"I have given a most frank statement to the French press through one of the French newspapers which had been most bitterly attacking Greece.
The only forum of public opinion
open to me is that of the United

"The situation is far too vital for me to care a snap about royal dig-nity in the matter of interviews, when the very life of Greece as an independent country is at stake. I shall appeal to America again and again, if necessary, for that fair hearing which is denied to me by the countries of the Allies.
"Just look at the list of Greek ter-

ritory already occupied by the Allied troops—Lemnos, Imbros, Mytilene, Castelloriza, Corfu, Salonika, includ-ing the Chalcidice peninsula, and a large part of Macedonia. In proportion to all Greece it is as if that part of the United States which was won from Mexico after the Mexican war were occupied by troops, and not so much as 'by your leave.'

CANNOT PAY FOR SUFFERING.

"What matters that they promise to pay for the damage done when the war is over? They cannot pay for the sufferings of my people driven out of their homes. They plead military necessity. It was under the constraint of military necessity that Germany invaded Belgium and occurred. pied Luxembourg.

pied Luxembourg.
"It is no good claiming that the neutrality of Greece was not guaranteed by the Powers now violating it, as was the case in Belgium, for the neutrality of Corfu is guaranteed by Great Britain, France, Russia, Austria and Prussia, and yet that has not made any difference in their action.

"And what about that plea of miliray necessity? Where is the military necessity of destroying the Demir Hissar bridge which cost a million and a half drachme, and which was the only practicable route by which we can revictual my troops in eastern Macedonia?

"The bridge was mined, it could have been blown up on a moment's notice at the enemy's approach. It is admitted that there was no enemy anywhere near the bridge and no inspection that any was coming. dication that any was coming.

"WHERE IS THE NECESSITY?"

"What military reason was there therefore to blow up the bridge now, except to starve out the Greek troops around Serres Dramma? troops around Serres Dramma? Where is the necessity for the occupation of Corfu? If Greece is the ally of Serbla, so also is Italy, and transportation of Serbs to Albanta and Italy would be simpler than to Corfu. "Is it because Italians are refusing to accept Serbs fearing a spread

ing to accept Serbs, fearing a spread of cholera, that the Allies think that the Greeks want to be endangered the Greeks want to be endangered by cholera any more than the Italians?

"They say that they are occupying Castelloriza, Corfu and other points in search for submarine bases. The British Legation at Athens has a standing offer of £2,000 — a great fortune to any Greek fisherman—for information leading to the detection of a submarine base, but never yet received any news about a submarine base in Greece and never vet have any submarines been seen supplied from Greece.

"TAKING IT OUT ON GREECE."

"The history of the Balkan poll-

"The history of the Balkan polltics of the Allies is a record of one crass mistake after another, and now, through pique over the failure of their every Balkan calculation, they try to unload on Greece the result of their own studiety."

We warned then his the Gallipoli enterprise was nound to fall, that negotiations with Bulgarla would be fruitler, and that the Austro-German old certainly crush Serbia. They had not believe, and now, like angry unreasonable children, the Entente Powers turn upon Greece. They have deliberately thrown away every advantage they ever had of Greek sympathy. Greek sympathy.

"At the beginning of the war eighty per cent of the Greeks were favorable to the Entene. Today not forty — no, not twenty per cent would turn their hand to aid the Al-

"Why does your Majesty not de-

"Why does your majesty not de-mobilize?" said the correspondent. "Perhaps I shall, but I do not feel I can afford to disarm before the fate of Salonika is decided. The Al-lies evacuated Gallipoli after a year. One day they may change their mind about Salonikt, leaving the place at the mercy of the first comer. Salon-ika is Greek; I propose that it shall remain Greek."

THINKS WAR WILL BE A DRAW.

"Does your Majesty believe that Germany can be victorious?" asked the correspondent.

"That depends," replied the King, "on what is meant by victorious. If you mean take London, Paris and Petrograd, probably not. But I believe that the Teutons can defend themselves where they are for a long transfer. themselves where they are for a very themselves where they are for a very long time. If economic exhaustion does not force Germany to sue for peace, I believe it will be very difficult, if not impossible, to conquer her in a military way."

"Then what does your Majesty think about the outcome of the war?"

The King replied: "A draw - don't

By Royal order the above interview was countersigned by Court Marshal Mercati. countersigned by Court CONFLICTING GREEK RUMORS. By Canadian Press,

NEW YORK, Jan. 21.—A special cable to the New York Times from Berlin says:

"Reports have reached Berlin that the demands made by the Allies in their ultimatum to the King of Greece that passports be handed the representatives of the Central Powers have been refused. Further in ers, have been refused. Further information is lacking.

"The last remaining bridges about Salonika have been destroyed.

FRENCH ARTILLERY BUSY. By Canadian Pross,

PARIS, Jan. 20, via London, 3:35 p.m.—The following report was made Public by the War Office this after-

Between the Oise and the Aisne there were clashes between pairols last night, in the region of Puisaleine. ast night, in the region of ruisaleine. In the Champagne our artillery dispersed a supply train on the road between Ville-sur-Tourbe and Vou-

"A hostile aeroplane dropped three bombs on the outskirts of Luneville, None of them caused any damage. Another aeroplane of the enemy was brought to the ground near Flin. The were captured near Ogevilleur,

ADEQUATE BANKING FACILIT-IES.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Jan. 21.-H. W. Thornton, general manager of the Great Eastern railway, at a meeting here last night of the Electrical Manufacturers' Association, urged the organization of the resources of the whole country in order to insure Britain's retaining a commanding position in world commerce after the

war.
"The first thing required," he said. "Is adequate banking facilities, and I suggest that a committee of live British business men be appointed to do for the manufacturers what Lord Derby has done for recruiting. I have great faith and confidence in the recuperative power of the British Empire."

Arrangements for 184th Complete

Jan. 20. — Lieut.-Col. William H. Sharpe, former M. P. for Lisgar, Manitoba, who has undertaken to raise the 184th Manitoba OTTAWA,

Battalion, is in Ottawa.

He has completed arrangements with the Militia Department for the organization of the corps, and intends to go overseas with it.

An Athens despatch to the Havas Agency, of yesterday's date, says that the Serbian Premier, accompanied by several Ministers, has arrived at Corfu, as well as 200 Serbian officers and soldiers.

The local authorities, acting in conjunction with the forces of occupation, had made preparations for their accommodation.



King Constantine and M. Venezelos, from a photo taken when the latter was Premier and the two were friendly. Now rumor, whispers of a possible revolution in Greece with Venezelos a candidate for the first presidency of the Hellenic Republic.

No Neutral Land Where Germans Hape Sub Bases

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 18, (Delayed).—The highest French authority takes the occasion of the interview with King Constantine to define the principles according to which France has acted towards Greece and to give to the Associated Press certain facts concerning Greece's course toward the Allies.

cerning Greece's course toward the Allies.

"The interview given by King Constantine to the Associated Press," said this personage, "prompts observations which in both matter and manner show the groundlessness of his accusation against the Allies. He reproaches the Allies with hypocrisy in talking of Germany's violation of Belgium and Luxemburg after what they have done in Greece.

"But the Allies talked of the violation before their own action, and for the excellent reason that Germany violated the neutrality of Belgium and Luxemburg without excuse or provocation and in the midst of peace, whereas what passed in Greece, independently of other considerations mentioned further on, is the consequence of a long war characterized by the ruin of small peoples acterized by the ruin of small peoples

acterized by the ruin of small by Germany.

"The King declared that the Allies have occupied Greek territories without his permission. There is no question of an occupation, properly speaking, but of a temporary use of content nortions.

Figure 1. The results of the ruin of the rui

Serbian Boy Vyears Hun Soldier's Shoes

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Little Ser-

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Little Serbian Constantine Protich is walking around New York today in a dead man's shoes. He arrived on the French liner Espagne.

Constantine killed the German soldier whose boots he wears. He is sixteen and an enlisted soldier. The Austrians captured him several times but let him go because he is so young. Austrians captured nim several times but let him go because he is so young. A Canadian physician, Harriett Cockburn liked the boy and brought him

Italians Will Fight Till Victory is Won

FLORENCE, Italy, Jan. 21.-In an

FLORENCE, Italy, Jan. 21.—In an address delivered here Antonio Salandra, the Italian Premier, said:
"We thought this would be a short and easy war, but it has become a long and hard one. We had thought that all the hardships would be of a military character, but we find it difficult even behind the front to keep on fighting. However, we are going to do it and we shall persevere until victory is won."

BRITISH RELIEF FORCE NEAR KUT-FI-AMARA WITHOUT MEETING TURK

Teutons Falling Back From Greek Frontier in Anticipation of Allied Attack-Montenegro Repudiates Austrian Peace Terms and Renews Battle Along Entire Front

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 20.—The Teutonic forces gathered along the Greek frontier are falling back and making preparations to defend themselves against attack by the Allies, the Salonika core respondent of the Daily Mail Telegraphed today.

The Bulgarians are destroying bridges and the Germans and Austrians withdrawing infantry and cavalry units from Monastir,

the correspondent reported.

DRAWING NEAR KUT-EL-AMARA

General Aylmer's forces, marching to the relief of the British surrounded at Kut-el-Amara, advanced to within seven miles of Kut-el-Amara last night without coming in contact with the enemy, it was officially announced in the House of Commons this

The announcement was made by the Secretary of State for India, the Rt. Hon. Mr. Chamberlain, and was greeted with cheers.

General Sir John Nixon, who retired from command of the British Mesopotamian forces because of ill health, is on his way home, Mr. Chamberlain announced.

MONTENEGRO RESUMES FIGHTING

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Jan. 20, via London, 1:34 p.m.-Fighting between Austria and Montenegro has been resumed. Montenegro notified Italy officially of this eact today.

Montenegro's decision was communicated to the Italian Foreign Office

The note is to the effect that King Nicholas and the Montenegrin Gove ernment have rejected all terms offered by Austria, and that fighting alseady has been resumed along the whole front.

King Nicholas remains with his army to organize the defences of the

Bountry.

The message sent here by the Montenegrin Prime Minister, said that fighting had been resumed on all fronts. King Nicholas and the Montenes grin Princes are with the troops.

PROTESTS HARSH CRITICISM

In transmitting the report from the ontenegrin Premier, the Monte-two months ago.

The main Montenegrin army is beginning the south. ygrin Minister expressed regret at

ygrin Minister expressed regret at ds harsh criticism of King Nicholas le pearing in the Italian press. He in included as utterly untrue the targe that the King had entered in-

al Star Cable by Un d Press.

LTROGRAD, Jan. 20. With Erfum, the principal city of Turkish Armenia, as his objective, the Grand Duke Nicholas is pressing his Caucasus offensive energetically. Advices received here today said that the Slavs have penetrated to within two days' march of Erzerum and expect to open a bombardment within another week.

Earlier in the war, the Russian

Caucasus armies moved against Erzerum, but were driven back by vasty ly superior forces without arriving within striking distance. Heavy artillery is accompanying the present advance, the city being well fortified. Erzerum has always figured as the bulwark of Armenia in previous Russian wars and is the Turkish base for the Caucasus operations. It is a city of about 45,000, partly enclosed by a wall.

by a wall.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan 20.—The Allies have reached a definite agreement as to their future military and diplomatic policies in the Balkans, it was stated today, following the departure of the French Premier and military officials who attended the Allied War Council here yesterday.

"Any situation that may arise within the near future will be dealt with firmly, the world may be assured of that," was a statement emanating from a well informed source.

Exactly what phases of the international situation were considered at the brief session of the War Council could not be learned officially today. It was understood, however, that developments in Greece formed a principal topic of discussion.

Before Premier Briand left for Paris today it was hinted that both the Icitish and French Governments may authorize the issuance of statements dealing with yesterday's conference tonight or tomorrow.

The arrival of the German Kalser in the Balkans, presumably on his sistent reports from Berlin that King Constantine is growing really Special Star Cable by United Press.

sistent reports from Berlin that King Constantine is growing restless under the economic pressure exerted by the Allies, and information that Roumania is watching matters at Athens very closely, made the Greek capital the centre of world interest today.

Berlin reported today that the Ger-Berlin reported today that the German people are now convinced that the Allies plan either to unseat King Constantine and place Venizelos at the head of the Greek republic, or to force Greece into the way by cutting off all shipments and threatening her with exercision with starvation.

Sofia correspondents warn the Berlin newspapers that the situation is most critical. The Tageblatt correspondent in the Bulgarlan capital hints at Roumania's possible entrance into the war on the side of the Allies if they execute a successful Allies if they execute a successful coup in Greece.

> THE MONTREAL STAR O OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, O London, Jan. 19.-Lieut. Kenneth McCuaig, of the Royal & Montreals, is now in London & on a month's leave from the

许

MESUPOTAMIAN ADVANCE

Paris Official Statement Declares Announced ment of Montenegro's Surrender Somewhat Premature, Reporting Peace Negotiations Broken Off-South African Troops for Egypt

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PRETORIA, S.A., Jan. 19.—The first of the South African brigades to be sent to Egypt has arrived at its destination, it was officially announced today.

The Pretoria dispatch is the first intimation that South African troops were being dispatched to Egypt, presumably to meet

the reported Turco-German invasion.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 19.—British forces advancing to the relief of the besieged garrison at Kut-El-Amara have been unable to make further progress because of the "atrocious" weather, the Secretary of State for India, the Rt. Hon. A. J. Chamberlain, amounced is the House of Commons this afternoon.

When last despatches were received here, the Turks had been driven back to within six miles of Kut-el-Amara's outer forts.

REPORT SOMEWHAT PREMATURE

By Canadian Press,

PARIS, Jan. 19, via London, 2:15 p.m.—The followin

official statement was issued today:

"The wireless news of the surrender of the Montenegrin army appears somewhat premature. It is now announced from another source that negotiations between Austria and Montenegro have been broken, the conditions of surrender imposed by Austria have ing been found quite unacceptable by Montenegro.

"The King, the Royal Family and the diplomatic corps are

bout to proceed to Italy.'

ALLIED PRISONERS AT INGOLDSTADT HAVING FINE TIME

Special Star Wireless by Carl W. Ackerman of the United Press.

BEHLIN, via wireless, Jan. 19.—
Conditions in the Bayarian prison camp at Ingoldstadt, near Munien, where English, French and Russian officers are interned, are "excellent," according to the American Ambassador, Mr. Gerard, who has just returned from an inspection trip.

Mr. Gerard met more than 200 imprisoned officers of the Allies. Their spirits were splendid, he said. During the three days he spent at the camp many of the younger officers were enjoying winter sports and coasting down the ramparts of one wing of the fortress.

the fortress.
"There are over 4,000 officers in the camp," said the American Ambassador. "They are so well satisfied that they do not want to be trans-

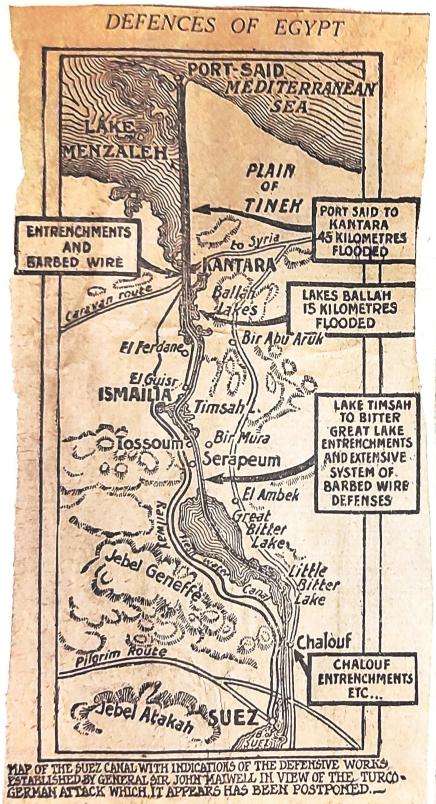
bassador. "They are so well satisfied that they do not want to be transferred.

"The French officers have built a theatre and while I was there they staged the first act of "Faust." The Bavarians permit them to have knives and forks, while only spoons are allowed in the other prison camps. A member of the American Episcopal church in Europe is, contucting services in the camp."

Mr. Gerard reported that the American Red Cross hospital at Munich directed by Dr. and Mrs. Jung. of Washington, is doing excellent work attending to the Germans.

"They are helping to do away will the bad feeling between citizens the two countries," he said. "The Americans have a very good lit is hospital. Most of the nurses are A terican girls. Between the hospisa and the prison camp the American are observing the strictest neutra vand caring for the physical and stritual needs of Germans, Frei De English and Russians."

17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 18. - We have had some most strenu-Stai Artillery Never Lets Ger-Montreal Sta ous work since the battle of Lange Enemy Trying to Mislead still wet and cold, but during two GUN ON PARAPE man Lines Have a Mo-ment's Peace officer, is Allies But Without western This tells me. STORY OF MIRED and day, and we have Special Cable to The N from Our Landon the Huns ten to one." on the Canadian artillery Flanders, splendid practice. from Our Ldn ent (Copyright.) marck, and have The weather back from days 13 erge of Ru



Eight field guns were brought into the trenches one night, and they bounded it to pieces before the German artillery could get the range Just before dawn seven of the guns were taken safely back to their original positions behind our lines, but one remained, apparently mired on the parapet.

AN AMUSING EXCHANGE.

Our trench artillerymen temporarily abandoned it, but a Western infantry colonel, going the rounds, spotted it, and had the whole battallon digging a road on which to run it back to a place in conspicuous safety.

The operation was a success, and an artillerfy Staff officer telephoned down his compliments to the infantry colonel for his patriotic saving of the gun.

"Not, a d—d bit," was the answer, "we weren't going to have a day of Hun shelling just because you left an eighteen-pounder scarecrow in full view on our parapet. Take it away tonight." And they did.

CANADIAN ARTILLERY BUSY.

Some infantry officers who have returned from the front give their full share of praise for the work that our artillery has been doing during the last few weeks. They have never given the Huns a moment's rest. The heavies, too, have been making life miserable for the new regiments we know the Huns are bringing up to reserve points.

There is hardly a man who has been in the Canadian trenches that does not believe that when the dry weather comes the Huns are going to attempt some kind of a diversion.

One strange thing noticed during the last few weeks is that the Germans seem to have removed their heaviest guns from the western front. The artillerymen who have that department to look after tell me that they have not seen a shell large than a nine-inch one for severa weeks.

CAN'T FOOL THE ALLIES.

In spite of all the Huns' movements with the object of mystifycation, the officers on the Allies' side know perfectly well what is happening, and were never more confident that we shall be able to withstand whatever frightfulness the Germans may use in their next attempt to win their way through.

An instance of good intelligence work was related to me by a colonel who was informed that a certain regiment was going to relieve the enemy opposite to him on a certain night. Just to confirm the report, he grabbed two of the first enemy listening patrols who ventured out, as they were of that particular regiment.

Last week we had more than the usual number of deserters coming in, and all profess to be out of sympathy with, and tired of, the war.

ROLAND HILL

ALLIES LANDING LARGE FORGES ON THE GRECIAN COAST FOR GEN. SARRAIL

Berlin Believes This Means Determination to Force Greece From Her Present Attitude of Benevolent Neutrality - Rumored Bulgars Withdrawn From Albania to Avoid Friction

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 18.-Large bodies of Anglo-French troops are being landed on the Greek coast to reinforce General Sarrall and meet the Austro-German-Bulgarian drive, which it is believed will not be long delayed. The reinforcing troops presumably are veterans of Gallipoli.

Salonika despatches reported the targest forces being landed on the shores of the Gulf of Orfant, fifty miles northeast of Salonika, to protect the Allies' right wing.

That General Sarrail expects a hard smash by the Bulgars in this region is indicated by the fact that h- caused the railway bridge at Dehir Hissar. twenty miles north of Orfani, to be blown up several days ago.

Amsterdam correspondents telegraphed today reports of the landing a rBitish force at Piracus five miles from Athens, and also at Phaleron

The news was received from Berlin and has not been confirmed by Athens correspondents of news agencies or English newskapers.

The War Office would not comment on the Berlin report. Officials generally ridiculed a Berlin statement that the Greek Government was about to move to Larisza, eighty miles southwest of Salonika, through fear that the Allies were threatening Greek neutrality. They pointed out that if this were the case, Larisza would be no more impregnabl to Anglo-French attack than Athens.

In diplomatic circles it was persistently rumored today that important developments are imminent in the situation in Greece. The meeting of the Greek Parliament next Monday, it was reported, may bring a re-opening of discussion of some of the matters in dispute between Greece and the Allies,

BERLIN HEARS OF ULTIMATUM

Special Press. Star Wireless by United

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, Jan. 18. England and France have presented a virtual ultimatum to Greece, according to Sofia despatches today, demanding that Greece handle the diplomats of the Central Empires their passports

Central Empires their passports within forty-eight hours. If the Greek Government does not accept, the Allies will take "neces-sary measures," the Sofia despatch asserted.

The Sofia despatch, coming on the heels of Athens' reports that Brit-

ish troops have been landed five miles from the Greek capital, left little doubt in Berlin that the Allies have decided to exert pressure of armed forces to compel Greece to abandon her neutral position.

In this connection Overseas News

Agency officials said:
"The fact that the British are blockeding the Greek coast most tightly and are subjecting Greece to other inconveniences is interpreted by Berlin newspapers as meaning that the Entente is preparing the overthrow of the Greek Government, to substitute a republic with M. Venizelos

OLD HIGH SCHOOL AS BARRACKS FOR 148TH BATTALIO

Authorization has been Brig-Gen. E. W. Wilson, G.O.C. 4th Brig-Gen. E. W. Wilson. G.O.C. 4th Division, to convert again the old High School on Peel street into a military barracks. The building is now used by the 148th Battalion under Lieut.-Col. A. A. Magee as an organization centre only. Fitting the building up will take several weeks. The unused flats of the Guy street barracks are to be used as quarters for men of the 150th and 163rd Battalions. The Highlanders will remain in their present quarters until ordered forward.

ordered forward.

main in their present quarters until ordered forward.

Authorization for the formation of another French-Canadian Battalion for the Quebec Division is announced from Ottawa. This is the second new battalion that has been authorized within the past week and makes in all seven French-Canadian battalions that are being raised or will be raised in this province. The new hattalion is the 189th and will be commanded by Lieut-Col. F. A. Puize of Rivlere du Loup and will be recruited in the Levis and Richmond district. Authorization for the 178th Battalion was granted only on Saturday.

W. W. Craig, of 268 Bishop street, received a cable from his son, David N. Craig from London yesterday, stating that he had been promoted to a lieutenancy in the Royal Field Artillery. Lieut. Craig is twenty-three years of aga and enlisted last November with the Reserve Battery, C.F.A.

PERSONAL NOTES,

Lieut. D. C. Alexander, son of Jernes Alexander, of Montreal, has been appointed to No. 4 Company, C.A.S.C., 2rd Divisional Train, C.E.F., now being recruited in the 6th Division with headquarters at Halifax. He will go overseas shortly. Lieut. Hugh Farthing, son of Bishop Farthing, has gone to Halifax the ion the same company.

Lieut.-Col. J. J. Creelman, commanding the 2nd Brigade, C.F.A. has returned to France to report for duty on the 25th inst.

Lieut. Louis Keene has been transferred from the Motor Machine Gun Service of the Imperial Army to the 16th Battalion commanded by Lieut.-Col. Hercule Barre. It is understood that Lieut, Keene will be promoted to a captainty. a captaincy.

SPECIAL BANQUET.

A special banquet os to be giver by Licut.-Col. A. A. Magee and offi-cers of the 148th Battalion on Friday night next to the N.C.O. class, in honor of its completion. It is also anticipated that the class will be in-

LT.-COL. DR. H. B. YATES



Well known Montreal medical mai reported scriously ill in England He was in charge of No. 3 Gen eral Hospital in France before hi illness.

spected by H. R. H. the Governor General: The dinner, which is to tak place at the Edinburgh Cafe, is also take the form of a Christma celebration as there were no festivities at that time for the 148th.

Gunner Arthur L. Fatterson, 422 Dorchester street west, of the West mount Field Battery, but aga zetted second lieutenant in the Roya Field Artillery, at Shorncliffe, an has again left for the frent.

SERB GOVERNMENT AT SCU-TARI.

By Canadian Press.

BRINDISI, Italy, Jan. 17.—Forty members of the Serbian Government have arrived here from Scutari, accompanied by diplomats of the Allied Powers accredited to King Peter.

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Jan. 16, via Paris, Jan. 17.

The Idea Nazionale says the Serbian Government will have headquarters at Brindisi for some time. Premier Pachitch, Ljouba Joyanovitch, Minister of the Interior: M. Drachkovitch, Minister of Public Works, and a number of other Government officials, are at Brindisi.

BLAME IS COLLECTIVE. By Canadian Press.

PADUA, Italy, Jan. 16, via Rome, 11, p.m.—Signor Barzilat, Cabinet Minister without portfolio, in an address here today, speaking apparently for the Government, declared that it was uscless to attribute to Italy responsibility for the taking of Mt. Lovchen and the Montenegrio disaster.

As in the case of the loss of Serbla, he said, the blame was collective and the result of the Allies'

Serbin, he said, the binne was lective and the result of the Allies' ineffective program.

"Our enemies," said the Minister, "find salvation in silent service, obedience imposed by one man. We should have foreseen this work because of the uncertainties inherent in a league of free peoples.

"There is no ground for the charge that Italy is responsible for the errors of last June. Preparation of the protection of a country without frontiers before hostilities were pressing was the common task.

"In the future this order of argument will not be profitable, and the Governments making use of it to excuse failures will not merit nor receive pardon from their peoples."

QUIET THOUGHTS AND PRAYER SAYS KAISER WILHELM

By Canadian Press.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 15, by wireless to Sayville.—Emperor William has issued a public pronouncement requesting the German nation to celebrate his coming birthday, January 27, on which date he enters the fifty-eighth year of his age, with only quiet thoughts and prayer.

Whoever wishes to give special expression to his feelings is urged by the Emperor to do so in the form of gifts, in order that the wounds inflicted by the war may be healed and in order that soldiers families may be better cared for. The Emperor further says:

"It is still necessary that the hearthoughts and strength of the German nation, both in the field and at home, be directed to the one great alm of gaining a decisive victory and winning a peace which, as far as the human mind can conjecture, shall permanently safeguard the country against a repetition of hostile at-

RUSSIANS RESUME THE OFFENSIVE AGAINST A LENGTHY BATTLE-LINE

Vienna Reports Renewal of Onslaught by Czar's
Men on Bessarabian Front, Mentioning "Five
Great Attacks"—Montenegrins are Apparently Surrounded by Overwhelming Numbers

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PORTSMOUTH, Eng., Jan. 15.—Admiral Sir Hedworth Meux was today elected to succeed Lord Charles Beresford in the House of Commons, Lord Beresford having been elevated recently to the House of Lords.

Special Star Wireless by United Press.

VIENNA, via Berlin wireless, Jan. 15,—Montenegrin troops, after abandoning Cettinje, retreated on the whole south and west front toward the Albanian border, it was officially announced today. The War Office also reported the renewal of the Russian offensive around Czernowitz.

The Austrian official statement follows:

"On the Bessarabian front the Russians have again attempted to break through near Toperoutz and east of Rarinczle. Five great attacks failed. The well-directed Austro-Hungarian artillery fire contributed eminently to the repulse of the Russians.

"Since the beginning of the battle in East Ga"cia and Bessarabia the Austro-Hungarian forces of Generals Pflanzer, Baltin and Bothmer have taken 5,100 Russians, including thirty officers. Austro-Hungarian patrols have routed Russian field guards near Karpilovka."

"On the Italian front several places near Malborgeth and Reibl were shelled by Italian artillery. Italian airmen have been active in the Trieste district. One bomb dropped in Spirano, but caused no

In Montenegro, the troops of that country, having abandoned their capital, are in retreat on the whole south and west front.

The Austro-Hungarian troops, who are following up the enemy, have passed the line of Budua-Cettinje-Grab-Grahovo and have entered Montenegrin territory east of Bileoa and near Aytovac.

"Near Ghahova the Austro-Hungarians captured three cannon with their gunners, as well as 500 rifles, one machine-gun and a quantity of ammunition."

MONTENEGRINS SURROUNDED

STRIKING ACHIEVEMENTS OF LAND AND SEA POWER

Dr. Livingstone's Daughter Follows in His Steps THE MAN WHO OPENED UP THE DARK CONTINENT TO EUROPE

A quiet lady from Scotland has been visiting her father's grave in Africa. Perhaps it may seem a small thing to note in times of great events, but it is a story abundantly worth the telling. For the quiet lady is the daughter of Dr. Livingstone, and without Dr. Livingstone we may well ask what Africa would have been like today.

have been like today.

"Germany wants no colonies; I will see that she has none," Bismarck, the great German Chancellor, used to say. But he learned of the wonders that Livingstone revealed; he saw the British flag carried into more and more of the dark continent of Africa; he saw how Stanley had been able to set up a colony—the Congo Free State. And then he desired that Germany should have African colonies, too, and soon he was boasting that here and there in Africa Germany was

undermining British influence.

Germany began her career of colonising in various parts. She claimed, on the western coast, the Cameroons and German South-West Africa, and, on the east coast, German East Africa up to the eastern shores of Lake Tanganyika.

We have been fighting her in Africa since the outbreak of the war. We have capturead her south-western colony. With Sir Horace Smith-Dorrien, the hero of Mons, at the head of our men, we are attacking her in East Africa, and we have beaten her forces to the ground in the Cameroons. We have been fighting there for long. Buea, the real capital, fell to us three months after the outbreak of the war, but the retreating Germans established a new capital at Yaunde, and the fighting grew in intensity and area. We suffered a trying reverse before the forts of Garua, but we sent two war vessels up the River Cameroon; and a French cruiser, backed by a tiny armed British yacht, captured the chief seaport of the colony. Many places had to be taken successively before the capture of Yaunde, the second capital. Now the Cameroons, with a territory of 190,000 square miles and with a population of about 3,500,000, are doomed to fall to Britain and France, France having taken a gallant share in the fighting.

The battle on Lake Tanganyika was our own concern. Ujiji, Livingstone's old centre, passed, with German East Africa, into possession of the enemy. They have done much to develop the commercial possibilities of the place, for Ujiji is the head of the great

S. BRITISH PUBLIC SOLID FOR COMPULSION: PEACE ADVOCATES ARE SHUT UP

Meetings Are Closed by Demonstrations Against Slackers and Men Without Armlets-Patriotic Enthusiasm Swamps Whiners - Agitation for Airtight Blockade Widespread

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent, (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 17. The English Pacificists, who, tthough a small, are a somewhat noisy body, are having an extremely uncomfortable time. The Unionist and Radical Vigilance Committees formed in the House of Commons are starting a campaign in the constituencies of thirty Radicals who are opposing the Military Service Bill in the House of Commons, with a view to their dismissal from Parliament.

Mr. Anderson, a Labor M. P., who is foremost among the anti-compulsionists, met with great hostility when addressing his constituents at Sheffield last night. After nearly an hour and a half of futile efforts to speak, he sat down amid cries of "You are a traitor!" though at a late hour the anti-compulsion resolution was declared carried.

A comewhat obscure anti-conscriptionist meeting at Rougeland, a suburb of London, was last night broken up by men in khale. The speakers, who vainly urged the police to intervene, were silenced by cries of "Where are

The hostile element closed the meeting by the vigorous singing of "God Save the King!" and by the giving of the strong for the Army and Navy, followed by short speeches against a per a which would benefit Germany.

Public opinion is so obviously behind be Compulsion Bill that its pas-

sage in the House of Commons is an undoubted fact.

DEMAND TIGHTER BLOCKADE NOW

Similarly there is a strong feeling now behind the movement for tightering the blockade of Germany, especially to prevent the imports of any foodstuffs like cocoa,

A vigorous demand is also arising that the Government frankly disclose the measures for the air defence of London, in view of an expected renewal of German Zeppelin aeroplane attacks next month.

This has practically become an issue in the election now pending in Mile End, where a retired flight officer named Billing is fighting the officially nominated candidate for Warwick.

WINDERMERE.

Manitoba is fighting two enemies of the British Empire. She is sending her men against the Germans and she is passing a law to abolish the retail trade in alcohol.

caravan route from Zanzibar. Or this great lake, discovered and explored by British enterprise and daring, the Gormans had established n sort of little navy, hostile to us and our Belgian allies—whose possessions also touch the lake. There was an armed steamer, the Kingani, as the head of the German fleet; the other vessels were armed dhows, one-masted sailing vessels up to 250 tons, whose very name makes us shudder with recollections of the slaves they formerly carried. The Kingani and the dhows had been used by the Germans in convoying troops and stores from Livingstone's old town, Ujiji, to the southern end of the lake, and so rendering still more difficult the task of our troops engaged in East Africa. But today the Kingani is under the British flag, and there will be no more transport by the lake of enemy material from Ujiji, we may imagine.

Nitchener Is Now Guarding Aerial London

War Office Takes Over System of Defence Against Zeppelins.

London, Feb. 5. - The Government has decided that henceforth the British War Office shall be solely responsible for the defence of London from air attacks.

A Parliamentary deputation was received by Lord Kitchener and Mr. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Admiralty, at the War Office today, seeking information on the protection of London from air raids. The Ministers explained to the deputation that the difficulties in assuring adequate defence in the past were due to a deficiency in antiaircraft machines-a deficiency also felt by the army and navy—but that efforts to remedy the shortage were meeting with good results.

meeting with good results.

A great development in the defence of London, they said had been effected since the last air raid, and the progress was not confined to the increase and organization of anti-aircraft artillery under the able superintendence of Sir Percy Scott, but extended also to improved arrangements for defence by agroplanes. aeroplanes.

aeroplanes.

Heretofore the War Office and Admiralty had co-operated harmonlously in this matter, but it was felt that unity of control was desirable, and that this was only possible if the whole work of defence were undertaken by the army. At the Admiralty responsibilities were in the course of being transferred to the War Office, and they hoped the transference would be completed within the next few weeks.

CLEVER RUSE SAVED CANADIAN BATTALIONS FROM GERMAN SHELLS

Brigadier, Seeing That Teutons Had the Relief Timed, Halted His Men, and Let Enemy Shell Roads-How Private Charged Enemy Trench All by Himself

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent. (Copy-

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 22. These things happen often and it must be remembered we do twice as much such straining as the Huns, now that we have artillery in quantity and quality.

Two battalions coming into the trenches to relieve the division troops suddenly got caught in a terrific shell fire from the German batteries, which had the roads well marked-too well marked, in fact, for we got

out of it in fine style with only thirty casualties.

The Brigadier saved the battalions by ordering them to remain just where they were, and the German shells beautifully slaughtered the empty macadamized roads at the points where the battalions would have been had not the wise Brigadier tumbled to the enemy's game, How the Germens knew at what time the battalions would be relieving is another

LISTENING POST "CABBAGED"

Another incident, which rarely happens to Dominion troops, was the "cabbaging," which in English means capturing of one of our listening

One of our privates, who seemingly went stark, staring mad, made a sudden dash out into the open and with bayonet at charge scrambled through the enemy's barbed wire, and through shot at many times entered an enemy trench. One of his particular chums was among those captured in the listening patrol. We took full toll next evening and grabbed eight Germans.

Lieut. Nell MacDonald, "Foghorn," has returned to London in what seems a cross between a private's and officer's uniform from France on leave, "Been too bus to get an officer's uniform," he told the Provos Marshal who questioned him. "Been towing up Huns instead of tailors."

HAS BECOME A FATALIST

The veteran of Cobalt has been doing really splendid work in the last month and several glorious sapping exploits are to his credit. He has become a fatalist and tells his friends: "This is my last leave, goys. I'm going to get blown up myself when I get back." He has a great grievance against military authorities because as a private he had to bring back his rifle and full equipment,

Lieutenants McCoy and McLellan, who were posted as wounded in vesterday's list, were caught by shrapnel when taking in reliefs. Neither

will be in hospital long.

The German front line truches are thinly held just now and frequently our listening patrols efter the enemy works without encountering single Hun. There are pleny of barbed wire and steel entrenchments behind these lines, though our artillery is gradually crumbling it.

ROLAND HILL.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT. Special Star Wireless by United

BERLIN, via Wireless to Say-ville, L. I., Jan. 24.—Bombs thrown by French aviators in their raid on Mctz, capital of Torraine, fell on the Bishop's residence, it was officially announced this afternoon. Two civilians were killed and eight wounded. One of the enemy aeroplanes was shot down and its occupants captured.

Bombs also fell in the hospital court at Metz, the War Office announced. It was also stated that several inhabitants of Monastir, Serbla, were killed and wounded by bombs thrown by aviators from the Allies' Camp in Greece.

"German aviators bombarded the "German aviators bombarded the railroad stations and military establishments behind the enemy's lines on the west front," continued the official report. "In several airengagements the Germans had the upper hand. Lively artillery and aeroplane actions occurred along the entire west front." entire west front.

"On the eastern front, German artillery north of Dvinsk set afire a Russian railroad train."

MAJOR TAYLOR IN FUND TALK TELLS OF TRENCH SPIRIT

OTTAWA, Jan. 24—Preliminary to a Patriotic Fund campaign for OTTAWA. \$400,000 in the capital an enthusiastic patriotic rally was held on Saturday night, His Royal Highness the Governor-General making an appeal on behalf of the dependents of soldiers who are at the front or in

training in Canada.

Major The Rev. Dr. Bruce Taylor, who has been to the front as a Chaplain, made an interesting address. In craphic style and with delightful humor he told of trench life as he The picture was far from saw it. sombre. He spoke of the buoyant optimism of the Canadians, their pluck and resourcefulness. The tem-per of the boys was such now that there would be no fraternizing or no truce till the victorious end.

The duty of those at home, the Rev. Mr. Taylor pointed out was to care for the families left behind.

Other speakers were: Dr. Michael Clark, M.P., of Red Deer Alta; Dr. Mary Crawford, of New York (recently in charge of the American hospital at Neuilly, France), and Hon. Senator Belcourt.

The campaign has been given a good start by a \$60,000 grant from he city and a pledge of \$100,000

rom the Civil Service

DEATH OF DR. YATES IN LONDON TODAY

Popular and Well - LT.-COL. DR. H. B. YATES Known Montreal Phy sician Died on Active Service as Medical Officer, After Brief Illness

Lient.-Col. H. S. Birkett, home from the front on military duty, received a cable this morning from Canadian headquarters in London announcing the death of Lieut-Colonel Harry B, Yates, today, after a brief illness, Bronchitis was the cause of death.

Dr. Yates contracted it in France, and Dr. Yates contracted it in France, and after undergoing treatment in the McGill Hospital, was sent to England, settling at Ransgate, where Mrs. Yates joined him.
Dr. Yates went to the front with the McGill Hospital. He was reported in a casualty list issued on Jan. 16 as lying seriously ill.

SUCCESSFUL PHYSICIAN.

Lieut-Colonel Henry Prydges Yates, M.D., was born in Montreal on May 10, 1865, the son of the late Henry Yates C.E., of Brantford, Ont., a native of Lancashire, England, and Emplly Sapey Yates, a native of Nor-wich, England. He was sent to Eng-land at an early age for his cduca-tion, and passed through Charter-house and Jesus College, Cambridge, taking his degree as Bachelor of Arts in 1888. Returning to Canada, he studied medicine at McGill University, and graduated as Doctor of Medicine and Master of Surgary in 1893.

Dr. Yates successfully practised his profession in Montreal, and was appointed Lecturer in Bacteriology in McGill University and Assistant in Bacteriology in the Rojal Victoria

Hospital.

SERVED AS ALDERMAN

SERVED AS ALDERMAN.

In 1906, Dr. Yates was elected a member of the Montreal Cty Council, as alderman for St. George's Ward, and received reelectio, by acclamation two years later. We rendered splendid service at the City Hall, and took a prominent fart in the effort to provide the cty of Montreal with clean governmen. He served as Chairman of the Fire Committee and was instrumental in effecting improvements to the Fire Dypartment. partment.

From 1906 to 1908, Doctor Yates served as Norwegian Consul-General for Canada, and in 1908 he received from the King of Norway the Knight-

from the King of Norway the Anight-hood of St. Olaf, first class.

He took a great interest in the St.
John Ambulance First Ald Work, and served as president of the Mont-real Centre, in 1910 he became an Esquire of the Order of St. John of Temaslem

RED CROSS WORK

On November 12, 1914. Dr. Yates, was elected President of the Quebec Branch of the Canadian Red Cross Society. On November 11, 1915, he was elected the Honarary President of the Branch.

was elected the Honarary President of the Branch. On the outbreak of the war in 1914, Dr. Yates at once volunteered his services, and was appointed assistant director of medical ser-vices at the Militis Headquarters in



Well known Montreal medical man who has died on active service. He was in charge of No. 3 General Hospital in France before his illness.

Montreal. On February 1, 1915, he was gazetted a lieutenant-colonel.

HIS PRIVATE LIFE.

In January, 1896, Dr. Yates married Miss Alice Mary Bunting, daughter of the late C. W. Bunting, M.P., Toronto.

Toronto,
In politics Dr. Yates was member of the Conservative party. While in religion he was a munder of the Church of England. He was a member of the Masonic Order,
Dr. Yates was a member of the St. James, Club, the Mount Royal Club, the Montreal Hunt Club, the University Club, the Club Lafontaine, the Canadian Club, the Montreal Jockey Club, the Forest and Stream Club and various athletic and golf clubs in Montreal. clubs in Montreal.

HIS MILITARY RECORD.

Always actively interested in military affairs, he became connected with the Third Victoria Rifles, nineteen years ago, when he entered the regiment as surgeon-lieutenant. In 1901 he was appointed captain and medical officer. In 1905 he was promoted to be major. He always took an active part in all work connected with the medical side of military work.

LONDON, Jan. 24.—The war news today indicates that the Rusians are maintaining their ofensives in every direction now. A highly successful naval raid on the Anatolian coast nad on the Asia Minor coast of the Black Sea had had disastrous results for the Turks, who have lost forty vessels and various wharves, barracks, and stores destroyed by bombardment. ment.

Along the Bessarabian frontier and on the Stripa river the Austrians are being forced back, and the Russian onslaught is so great that they have been unable to shift troops anywhere along the entire line to reinforce any other part.

In Albania a new German-Austria-Bulgar offensive is aimed at the Italian expeditionary force, which is well equipped and competent to give the nivaders a much stiffer fight than the Montenegrins, half-starved and practically without guns or ammuni-tion, could do.

The Bulgarians and the Austrians

are said to have occupied Berat, an important town in the interior, north-east of Avlona, and their advance on Avlona, which is held by the Italians, is indicated as imminent.

Other Austrian forces are reported moving toward Durazzo, where Albanian troops under Essad Pasha, are reported to oppose them.

On the Greek border, an important offensive operation reported is a raid by a squadron of forty-five French acroplanes on Monastir, southwestern Serbia, where notable military damage has been inflicted on the quarters of the Teutonic Allies.

Such difference of a serious nature as may have arisen between Greece

as may have arisen between Greece and the Entente Powers would seem to have been smoothbed over, assuming the correctness of a news agency dispatch from Athens, which states that negotiations for a loan by the Entente Powers to Greece are nearing a favorable conclusion.

HUN AIRMAN BOMBS DOVER.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 24, via Sayville, The German Amiralty issued the fol-

lowing today:
"A German naval neroplane during the night of January 22-23 dropped hombs on the station, barracks and docks of Dover."

The official British account of the German aeroplane attack, as given out yesterady, said that the east coast of Kent was visited early Sunday morning by a hostile aeroplane which dropped nine bombs, killing one person and injuring six.

READY TO ATTACK SALOINKA.

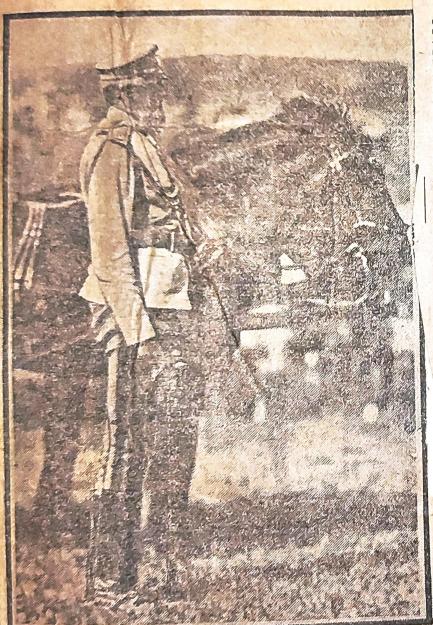
LONDON, Jan. 24.—The Daily News correspondent at Athens says it is rumored that the Kaiser, accompaned by von Mackensen, has arrived at Chevgeli, on the Greco-Bulgarian frontier.

The Austro-Germans, it have now nearly completed the nocessary arangement for an attack on Salonikai. An army of 320,000 men is reported to be ready, supported by heavy artillery, including three 16-inch guns. Bulgarians who, in co-operation

with Austrians, captured the Albanian town of Berat, are reported to be advancing toward Avlona, which is held by the Italians.

Austrian troops are said to be moving in the direction of Durazzo, where Essad Pasha, at the head of his Albanian troops, is preparing resistance.

THE GRAND DUKE GETS REVENGE



The leader of the long Russian retreat, Grand Duke Nicholas, is now the leader of the strong Russian advance which is smashing the Turks in the Caucasus.

gazetted Brigade Commander

Brigadier

and temporary

F. W. Hill, of the Canadian Local Forces, has today been

ondon, Jan. 24.-Lieut-Col

17 Cockspur street

Special Cable to The Montreal

CANADIAN PROMOTIONS

Star From Our London Cor-

respondent. (Copyright.)

been appointed to Lieut.-Col.

Cape's Battery,

Minden Cole's 97th Battery.

in London of

SWEEPING VICTORY OVER TURKS

of Kenmare, Ireland

By Canadian Press.

Special Star Cable.

LONDON, Jan. 22.—The Russians have won another sweeping to victory over the Turks in the Caucasus, repulsing an atttempt of the Ottoman troops to break through the Russian lines.

The Turks were overwhelmed, driven back as far as the forts of Erzerum and sabred by the hundreds. Fifteen hundred Turks were slain or taken prisoners and large quantities of

The defeat of the Turks was an utter rout and in their precipitate flight they left their arms, ammuniten and a vast quantity of war materials. Stragglers crowded the roads and were gathered in by the hundreds.

PRESSING ON TOWARDS ISPAHAN

LONDON, Jan. 22.—Russian columns operating in Persia have won another victory there, according to a despatch from Teheran. They have occupied Sultanabad, which is 150 miles southwest of Teheran and sixty miles southeast of Hamadan—the old Biblical city of Shushan, where Esther won a throne. The Turkish garrison of Sultanabad has fled to Burudjird, and the German Consul fled with them.

The Russians are reported as pressing on toward Ispahan, about 100 miles further south, and when that is taken the Russian occupation of Persia will be in a fair way of completion.

According to a despatch to the Times from Petrograd, military observers there designate the latest Russian successes in the Caucasian

theatre as a notable victory.

By the capture of Koprikeu the Russians have wrested from the Turks the strongest natural defensive position on the way to Erzerum. This success makes a break in the Turkish centre and relieves a grave menace to Russian territory.

Russian advanced columns are now less than thirty-five miles from the Turk's most important stronghold.

RUSSIANS BESIEGING ERZERUM: TURK SWEPT BACK FROM CAUCASUS

Grand Duke Nicholas Presses Great Campaign -Victory in Persia Also - Germans Hinting at Separate Peace for Belgium-Another Bait Offered Serbia.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Jan. 22.—Austria has made a fresh offer of peace to Serbia, following the failure of the negotiations with Montenegro, according to an Athens despatch to the Giornale l'Italia.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, January 22.—An Amsterdam despatch to the Exchange Telegraph Company states that the Frankfurter Zeitung, discussing the possibility of a separate peace between commany and Belgium, says that as long as Belgium has not signed the London agreement regarding the making of separate peace she is do as her interests commnad. The nwspaper is quoted as addition

"At present, Chancellor von Bethnann-Hollweg considers Bel-Sensible Belgians ought to be warned of to wait too long or Belgium only as an article of exchange for territory seized by the Allies. gian will be regarded by Germany as to good a prize to be relinquished."

The Amsterdam despatch says that this article has caused a sensation in Germany, and that it is believed to have been inspired from official sources.

MONTENEGRINS DEFEAT AUSTRIANS.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Jan. 22,-The Montenegrins, under General Martinovitch, have repulsed the Austrians in severe fighting at Berani, on the Lim river, according to advices from San Giovanni di Mec la today.

General Martinovitch defeated an attempt to encircle his right wing cutting off his retreat upon Scutari, and annihilated an Aus-

It is reported here that General Martinovitch, with the consent of King Nicholas, has ordered the complete evacuation of Montenegrin territory, and will gather his troops, with the Albanians under Essar Pasha, for a stand against the Austrians at Scrutari.

RUSSIANS BESIEGE ERZERUM

is and trenches."
I statement issued operations in the west coast of AI-

which on January columns, wh

the rescue, taking the crews of both official statean an Austrian torpedo-boat which enemy this morning The following British of ment issued tonight says: Austrian hydro-acroplane damage was done. three mines west prisoners.

crafts

been reciprocal mine east

SUBMARINE'S FEAT BRITISH

FRENCH AERIAL FLEET **BOMBARDING MONASTIR**: RUSSIANS PRESSING, UI

Czar's Troops Hurling Fierce Attack Again Entire Austrian Line on Stripa and Bessal bian Frontier-Turks Lose Many Ships Teutons Prepare to Attack Italians

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 24.—Bombardment of Monastir, in southwe ern Serbia, by a squadron of forty-five French aeroplanes yest day is reported by the Havas correspondent at Salonika.

Considerable damage is said to have been done to ammu tion depots, the quarters of the General Staff and the railre

station.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 24.—Russian torpedo boats have si thirty-three Turkish sailing ships and destroyed seven at their do in a raid along the Anatolian coast, the Ministry of Marine nounced today.

The torpedo boat flotilla also bombarded three wharves a destroyed the stores, barracks and custom houses at the Turk villages of Samson and Onnepatz, on the Asia Minor coast of t

Black Sea.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 24.—Heavy fighting has been resum along the Stripa river in Galicia, and along the Bessarabian bord according to advices received here today.

By simultaneous assaults the Slavs are pressing the enen back from the Stripa and attempting to bend the Austrian rig

flank near Czernowitz.

The assault is being directed so fiercely on every front th the enemy has been unable to shift reserves to meet the hea Russian attack.

MONTENEGRIN ARMY IN DANGER

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood, of the United Press.

ROME, Jan. 24.—The remnants of the Montenegrin Army are reported today to be in grave danger of capture. Austrian troops, having occupled the Montenegrin scaport of Dulcigno, are said to be moving eastward to cut off the Montenegrin's retreat to the Adriatic from Scutarri. The situation of General Martinovitch's forces is most critical.

If the Montenegrins escape the Austrian net and reach the Adriatic, they will be transported to the Island of Corfu. As rapidly as possible the

ENGLAND PUTTING HER WHOLE WEIGH INTO FIGHT TODAY

Truly Prodigious Effort Which Germany Will Feel Very Shortly

LLOYD GEORGE IS CONFIDENT AS EVER

Draws Grim Picture of Result Should Germany Win War

International By Ivor Nicholson, International News Service Special Correspon-dent. (Copyright, 1916, by the In-ternational News Service.) Ivor Nicholson,

LONDON, Jan. 24.—Few people will quarrel with the statement that the outstanding figure of the war in Great Britain is David Lloyd-George, Minister of Munitions. For a month past it has been the aim and ambition of every newspaper man on this side, either permanent or visiting, to get Lloyd-George to talk for publication. Up till today he had steadfastly refused, but, at my earnest lication. Up till today he had stead-fastly refused, but, at my earnest solicitation and mainly, of course, because he wanted to, Mr. Lloyd George consented to anser some questions dealing with the situation after eighteen months of war.

In choosing the International News Service as the medium for making his views known throughout Canada and the United States, the Minister of Munitions appreciated the fact that he will be speaking to millions

of people all more or less interested in the world war.

The first question was whether England is really putting its whole weight into the war. Mr. Lloyd

weight into the war. Mr. Lloyd George replied:
"England is preparing to puts its whole weight into the war and Germany will feel it in a very short time. It is an effort such as England has never made before, a truly prodigious effort. In the days before the war she had the greatest fleet in the world, but now she has one of the greatest armies; and in a very short time it will be about the best equipped army in the world.

NEW BRITAIN DEVELOPED.

But that is not all—a new Britain is now being developed, a new industrial Britain. Under the pressure of war we are improving and quickening our industrial resources to an extent which would have been impossible but for the demands of this conflict.

"Let me give you an example," continued the Munitions Minister.
"In the first place, we have introduced scores of millions of pound worth of automatic machinery, which will have an enormous effect upon our industries when the works over. In addition so that, we are adding

In addition eo that, we are adding to our already great industrial army of skilled workers, and shall need hem in he fuure o replace the ravages of war in this country.

exhausted Britishers, in everything that constitutes real and true wealth, we shall be better equipped, better trained, and, what is more important perhaps the state of the s perhaps, a better disciplined nation. In fact, we shall indeed be a nation, and not with a congeries of conflicting interests.

LIBERTY THE ONE GREAT GOAL

There is not a more essenialtly pacific man in the world than Lloyd George, bu he loves libery more than

"As you know," he said, "when I mentioned this point, I have always opposed settlement of international disputes by organized force. I fought this doctrine for three years, when I thought my country applied it in soul, and I was in favor of Britam entering this war because I saw in it the only means of destroying this hideous German menace to peace civilization.

"Everything that has happened in eighteen months of the war tends to confirm me in what Premier Asquith called 'the great decision.' You will You will remember that Mazzini said was war the greatest of crimes now waged for the sake of a great truth to enthrone

or a great lie to entomb.'

'Yes, the Allies are engaged in a mighty effort to dig the grave of that micked lie that 'might is right,' and, mrrk you, we shall not cease to strive to our uttermost until we have dug the grave deep and wide and can bury that lie in it in the firm confidence that we are insured beyond all possible doubt against its resur-

THE TWO GERMANYS DESCRIBED.

Lloyd George is not one of thosperfervid, perspiring patriots whimagine they are doing their country a service by decrying everything German, Talking on this phase, he

said:
"I think America and all of us should realize there were two Gershould realize they war. On the one manys before the war. On the one hasd there was th industrial, commrcial and intellectual Germany and in a most remarkable way she had blended the three elements.

"Now, that Grmany," said Mr. Lloyd George with emphasis, 'was rendering a great ser'yice to civilize

rendering a great ser'vice to civilization. It was conquering the world by the success of its methods and example. That conquest would have proved a very genuine blessing. It would have been the means of saving some of the terrible waste from which most of the serious evils of humanity are spreading. As an ardent Social reformer I freely confess I was learning a good deal from that the serious restriction of the serious s that side of Germany, particularly in the direction of munition and nationol organization,

"But," continued the Minister in changed tones, "this is my other point:—Side by side with this Germany, which we admired, was the military Germany! These two Germans could not live together in rapid and beneficient development. This first Germany meant the permanent overthrow of old barbarous Germany for, in spite of the fact that it em-ployed weapons of science and cul-ture, it was not the less barbarous!

Former Plea Made for Sanity in Armaments

"I recalled the interview given by Mr. Lioyd George on New Year's Day, 1914, in which he made a plea for sanity in armaments, believing the common sense of the industrial classes—capitalists or labor had risen

said:

"Germany's military classes say this fact just as clearly as I did They made a most desperate effort for that very reason to re-establis their proper predominance. Germany started spending money on its arm as well as its navy.

"I saw this could only mean that the military class was determined to strike at the earliest possible modern of the earliest possible modern of the earliest possible modern of the Exchequent to the found in the military was once more to be found in the earliest possible modern of the Exchequent told me:

"We are going to with the war."
I reminded him of this today. He replied vigorously:

"And Lam still of that opinion."

replied vigorously:
"And I am still of that opinion."
To a question about the strength and solidarity of the Alliane, he an

"The Allies are as firmly united now as at the beginning of the

NO INDUSTRIAL TROUBLE.

When I hinted at the possibility of industrial trouble at home, Mr. Lloyd

George retorted:
"I refuse to believe that such a thing will occur. I am convinced will occur. thing will occur. I am convinced that those who would entertain for a moment the idea of thus hampering our gallant troops at the front are but a very small fraction of workers. As for industrial compulsion, it is merely a horse employed by I am convinced is merely a bogey employed by those who would create trouble ir order to further their objects."

ALLIES WERE DEFEATED.

In spite of Mr. Lloyd George's firm

In spite of Mr. Lloyd George's firm confidence in victory for the Allies I asked him what he prognosicated if they were defcated.

"If the militry class in Germany should win," he sald with vehemence, "their triumph will be permanent. Make no mistake. We should witness the triumph of an idea, a pernicious idea, of course, but a potent one. It is just the old idea of organized force which has been the basis of all military empires.

"The Germany of quiet pacific levelenment the Germany that was

levelopment, the Germany that was concerning herself with improve-ments in the condition of her peo-ple, the Germany that was increas-ing her democratic vote by millions at each successive election, would vanish from the sight of this generation, and in its place what should

ation, and in its place what should we see?

"We should see a Germany of triumphant warriors seeking whom it could deprice, looking for fresh spheres or shall I say fresh hemispheres, to conquer."

BRITAIN'S DEBT TO THE FLEET.

No one could admit a greater obligation to the fleet than does Lloyd George.

"If we overthrow German militar-ism now," he said, 'i't will be because our command of the sea has given our unpreparedness. You have only to imagine what would have happened if command of the sea hadn't been ours, or if it had ben wrested from

"We would have been overrun as "We would have been overrun as easily as the Balkan Peninsula within three months, mind, after the declaration of war. London would have fallen as quickly as Belgrade. France would have made a gallant resistance, so would Russia, but the armies on the North and Eastern frontiers of France could have been turned by descents on her south and west coasts. meny were to win

against the organized insanity of swollen armaments, or the race for supremacy. Mr. Lloyd George the said:

"Germany's military classes said this fact just as clearly as I did They made a most desperate effor for that very reason to re-outsite."

"Other would be helpless. Let we never forget that indisputable facts and France would not be been milited to build up great armies to defend their frontiers and command of the sea would be taken from Great for that very reason to re-outsite."

"When the first the race for swolling that in the season of the season would be taken from Great that indisputable facts and France would not be been milited to build up great armies to defend their frontiers and command of the season would be taken from Great that indisputable facts and France would not be been milited to build up great armies to defend their frontiers and command of the season would not be been milited to build up great armies to defend their frontiers and command of the season would not be been milited to build up great armies to defend their frontiers and command of the season would not be been milited to build up great armies to defend their frontiers and command of the season would not be been milited to build up great armies to defend their frontiers and command of the season would not be been milited to build up great armies to defend their frontiers are season would not be been milited to build up great armies to defend their frontiers are season would not be been milited to build up great armies to defend their frontiers are season would not be been milited to build up great armies to defend their frontiers are season would not be been milited to build up great armies to defend their frontiers are season when the season would not be been milited to build up great armies to defend their frontiers are season when the season would not be been milited to build up great armies to defend their frontiers.

163RD BATTALION NOW QUARTERED IN GUY, ST. BARRACKS

Over 200 officers and men of the Giver 200 officers and men of the 163rd Battalion. French-Canadians, commanded by Lieut-Col. DesRosier, and being raised by Major Olivar Asselin, marched to the Guy street barracks this morning. They will be quartered there for the present.

Authorisation has been received from Ottawa for the appointment of Major DeSerres as junior major of the 163rd, and Capt. Robert Roy, as adjutant of the same unit. These two officers returned with Col. DesRosier from active service a few weeks ago, and the securing of all three men for the 163rd Battalion will ensure that the men will receive a thorough training in modern methods. thorough training in modern methods

of warfare.

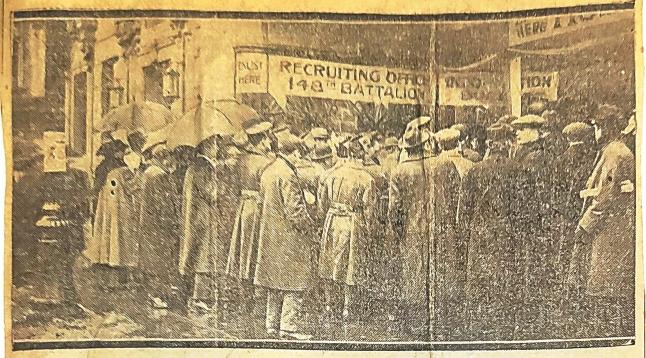
The Rev. Father Riou, who has been with the Oblate Fathers Mission for twenty years, has been officially appointed as chaplain to the 163rd Battalion. He formerly served with the French army, so is well acquain-ted with military life. This is the first Roman Catholic priest appointed at the commencement of the raising of a battalion—in pursuance of a recent decision which allowed chaplains to be so appointed, instead of waiting until the battalion was nearly complete.

nearly complete.

Major Asselin is keeping a sharp look-out for men who have enlisted in other battalions and then deserted. Yesterday he caught two men, one of whom had been in the 69th, and the other in the 57th Battalion. and the other in the 57th Battalion. Both of them apparently would have made good recruits, but Major Asselin would have none of them, but instead handed them over to the offlicers of their respective battalions to be dealt with under the recent Order-in-Council which imposes a heavy popular for absorbers and description. penalty for absentees and deserters.

Recruiting offices are being open-ed for the 163rd, at Sherbrooke, St. Hyacinthe, St. Henri, Verdun, Mais-onneuve, and in the north end this week, and the districts will be thor-oughly worked for recruits commencing with next week.

EAGER TO ENLIST IN 148th BATTALION



Enthusiastic crowd at the downtown recruiting office at the corner of Craig and St. Peter streets. Seventyfive men offered themselves yesterday at the different recruiting stations.

SEVENTY-FIVE MEN OFFERED ON FIRST DAY'S RECRUITING

Men Previously at the Front Return With 148th Battalion

Recruiting for the 148th Battalion, which began yesterday, continues to make spierdid progress. Up to last night about seventy-five men had offered themselves—fifteen through the down-town recruiting office, twenty from the St. Catherine street office, and the balance at headquarters. The total results of the day was that about thirty new men were sworn in, and several more medically examined, who will be sworn in at a later date.

Amongst those taken on yesterday with previous military experience are the following:

Robert Brodle, who was thirteen years in the Royal Navy. At the outpreak of the war he joined the 28rd Battalion, which reinforced the "Princess Patricia's." He was wounded at Festubert, and returned to Montreal. When allowed to do light duty, last summer, he joined the Auxiliary Battalion. He is now a member of the 148th. Brodie's brother is a member of the 83rd, and he has three other brothers, two in the Royal Horse Artillery and one in the Middlesex Regiment, and their three sons are also under arms, one being in the Royal Navy, one in the Army Medical Corps, and one in Kitchener's Army. Brodie's wife has three brothers at the front. In addition to this wonderful record, Brodle has nine cousins who are all fighting in one portion or other of the war zone.

OFFICIAL STORY OF CANADIANS IN FLANDERS ISSUED

Sir Max Aitken, Author-Introduction by Sir Robert Borden

HIGH PRAISE BY LONDON PRESS

Lauded as Doing Justice to Canadian Loyalty and Heroism

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent. (Copyrighted.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE. 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 27 .-The first volume of the official story of the Canadian forces in Flanders as told by Sir Max Altken, appears today in a shilling volume, with a preface by Mr. Bonar Law and at introduction by Sir Robert Borden.

Sir Robert Nicol, one of England' best-known popular critics, says in a three-column review in the British Weekly:

"I question whether anything to equal it has been written since the war began. Max Aitken is to ranked in power in describing the battle with William Napier. really hear the rattle of musketry and the thunder of the artillery, till we are actually sharers in the excitement of the strife.

"The book, with its story of the splendid patriotism of Canada, and the magnificent achievement of the Canadians, is a singular commentary on the contemptuous predictions of Goldwin Smith and Sir Richard Cobden, that Canada would never pour out her blood for her British connec-

WON YPRES BY GRACE OF GOD

Regarding the second battle Ypres, Sir Robert says: "We surely won that battle by the direct grace of God."

The Daily Express, in a two-column review, says:.

"We in England sadly need a Max Aitken to describe our own eighteenyear-old heroes and adventurers, and our own soldiers who were livery stable-keepers in the days before the

"Canada is the child of France and England, and somehow one feels that if Wolfe and Montcalm could look down from the great silence and watch the doings of men, they would find it a splendid sight that France and England should be fighting together for the cause that belongs to them both, and that Marchand should be Earl Kitchener's brotherin-arms."

WINDERMERE.

ALLIED POWERS WILL ACT TOGETHER ABOUT BLOCKADE IN FUTURE

Washington Does Not Expect Concessions From Great Britain in Reply to its Note Protesting Against Orders-in-Council-Arbitration Thought Likely Solution of Difficulty

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 27.—A joint Note, signed by all the Allies, answering the latest protests from the United States and Sweden and setting forth the Allies' position towards neutral trade for the period of the war, is in contemplation, it was learned today.

By uniting all the Entente Powers in a single declaration of policy, the Allied diplomats plan to make an impressive showing of unified purpose that will influence all action by neutrals.

The first official hint of such a program was dropped by Sir Edward Grey in his speech on the proposed blockade yesterday.

WASHINGTON IS PESSIMISTIC

Special to The Montreal Star by support, intends to continue the neu-

WASHINGTON, Jan. 27 .- Diplomatic problems continue multiplying today. France and Italy are new countries involved in new disputes over the blockade of Germany and the mounting of guns on Italian lin-

With England lines are drawn for a renewal of negotiations over the Orders-in-Council; with Germany, negotiations for final settlement of the Lusitania case are suffering a brief respite while this Government's demands are being considered in Berlin.

The State Department is today considering a new and separate protest to France over French co-operation with England in enforcing the British Orders-in-Council blockading Germany. With England lines are drawn for

British Orders-in-Council blockading Germany.

The debate in Parliament over the blockade is being closely studied. The Administration, as a result, has little hope of concessions from the Allies in reply to its Note, notifying England that it would not recognize the "paper" blockade.

Announcement that France will aid England and is joining in the forth-

Announcement that France will all England and is joining in the forth-coming Note to this country is re-garded by officials as foreshadowing, the inclusion of France in future

support, intends to continue the neutral-commerce interference, with slight concessions, wherever possible, to appease neutrals.

The arming of Italian merchant ships is becoming a prominent issue. Arrival of another armed Italian vessel at New York—the America—has researed a problem for order sale. presented a problem for quick solu-tion. The Verona, armed, is also there.

It is indicated in official circles that the Verona and America, like the Verdi, probably will be allowed to sail with their guns still mounted, under a pledge to use their guns for defensive purposes only, and that the protests of Austria against the armament will be taken up later, with ment will be taken up later Italy.

Italy.

The question promises to become important and result in a definition of the American attitude regarding arming of merchantmen in connection with recognition of submarines as "cruisers."

Negotiation with England, and probably France, over the seizure of American mail to and from Germany, promise to continue. The American protest and the Petitish reply on this question will be published tomorrow. question will be published tomorrow.

GERMAN EXPERT'S VIEW.

By Canadian Press.

EXPECT ARBITRATION SOLU-TION.

All developments in the blockade situation, according to belief here in official circles, tend toward an eventual offer of arbitration of the blockade issues. Officials are convinced that England, with France's blockade would be enormous.

BY Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, via Sayville wireless.—Capt. I. Perius, naval expert of the Tageblatt, in discussing the proposal for a blockade of Germany, says that public opinion in England is not unanimous in regard to the advisability and probable efficiency of such measures. He points out also that the cost of a strict blockade would be enormous.

AUSTRIAN ATTACK WAS ANTICIPATED BY THE ITALIANS

San Giovenni di Medua Evacuated and Guns Removed

DURARYN FULL OF STARVING PEOPLE

Germans Report Great Ac tivity by the British Artillery

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan 27 .- The Matin's Rome correspondent says that the town of San Giovanni di Medua was evacuated ten days ago in anticipation of attack by the Austrians, and that all the guns were sent to Brindisi,

The Serbian soldiers have gone to Durazzo, according to the correspondent, and it will be difficult for the Austrians to advance from Medua to Durazzo, as the journey in-volves seven hours march over roads which are now knee deep in mud.

GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESS.

BERLIN, Jan. 27, via London.—Re-ports from France and Flanders say

BERLIN, Jan. 27, vla London.—Reports from France and Flanders say that a favorable turn int he weather has been followed by active fighting on the entire western front. Alon nearly the whole line the roar of artillery is heard, but the reavies fighting has been in the vicinity of Nieuport, to the north of Ypres and in the Argonne.

German patrollinug parties brough back word that German artillery had done effective work against trenches of the Allies near Nieuport.

The British artillery, it is said, was hardly less active than that of the Germans. On one section of the lont the British fired 1,700 shrapnel hells 700 high explosive shells and about the same number of bombs within a period of twenty-four hours.

The mine explosions mentioned in today's official bulletin of the German headquarter's staff were four in number. The Germans immediately occupied the craters caused by the explosions.

In another section near Nieuville

the explosions.

the explosions.

In another section near Nieuville the Germans announced that they captured three successive lines of French trenches and held them successfully against eight counter-attacks, and it is affirmed that these trenches are still in German hands, although the fighting for possession of them has assumed the character of hand-to-hand encounters.

The Germans also claim good progress to the south of Arras through the work of the sappers and miners.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

By Canadian Press. LONDON, Jan. 27. — The great Trade Union Congress at Uristol England, today passed by an over-whelming vote a resolution declarwhelming vote a resolution declar-ing against the adoption of conscrip-tion in any form, as "against the strict of British democracy," and as indangering the people's liberties. Specific opposition to the Military service bill was registered by the

Congress.

The Austrians are pushing southward in Albania, but apparently are moving deliberately, although without encountering much resistance,

Their road down the Adriatic seacoast leads them to Durazzo, foltowing their occupation of San Giovanni di Medua, but advices from Albania indicate that their progress is likely to be slow, owing to the condition of the roads.

At last accounts the Bulgarian forces co-operating with the Austrians had encountered the Albanian troops under Essad Pasha and had met with a defeat at the latter's hands.

hands.

CONDITIONS AT DURAZZO. By Canadian Press.

ROME, Jan. 27.—Robert Maverick, one of the Americans who had been sent at the request of the Austrian government, to protect the interests of Austrian prisoners of war held by the Serbians, has returned to Rome after a brief visit to Durazzo.

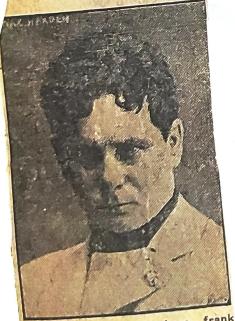
He says there has been little fighting in Albania and that the Austrians

ing in Albania and that the Austrians

are not making any useless efforts.

He adds that the conditions resulting from a shortage of food are indescribable, that Durazzo is now full of starving people and that he saw a Serbian fall dead in front of the head from starvation as it later. his hotel from starvation as it later appeared.

Coming of the Comments of the ERMAN JOURNALIST NOW IN EXILE



Maximilian Harden, whose frank statements caused the suppression of his paper in Germany. He has hurried to Switzerland to resume publication there,

MOULD ENSURE BLE DIAIDE GREAT BRITAIN TO CONTROL A MERCHANT SHIPS

Partial Prohibition of Imports Has Been Decided Upon

SAME SYSTEM AS

Plan Urged by Times on Attention of the Administration

Special Star Cable by United

LONDON, Jan. 27. — The British Government has decided upon a partial prohibition of the importation of many articles not absolutely necessary in order to relieve the shipping situation, Mr. Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, announced in Runciman, President of the Board of Trade, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon. The whole British Mercantile marine, he stated, will be placed under Government control at the same

Neutral countries, principally the United States, from which most of the articles on the prohibited list were imported, are the hardest hit by the action of the Government. Imports of wood pulp, glass, and tobacco will be permitted only in limited amounts. It is possible that the Government will later prohibit the importation of furniture, wood and other raw material, and the export of rags and waste from export of rags and waste from which paper and other pro-ducts may be manufactured. • • • • • • • • • • • •

Special Cable to The Montreal State
From Our London Correspondent
(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 27.-The war continues to have a marked effect upon British internal conditions. From Monday a 4-lb loaf will cost ninepence halfpenny, as compared with fivepence halfpenny in August, 1914,

Vigorous pressure, led by the Times, continues to be brought on the Government to lower freight rates by assuming control of all British shipping in a manner similar to the present control of all British railways.

The suggestion is that the Government pay the owner for the use of the ship 2 per cent per annum on the present value, which may be estimated at 5 per cent above the prewar value.

then have full power to direct the movements of ships in the best in-It is represented that one immediterests of the nation. ate effect would be to bring wheat from North America to Britain for five shillings per quarter as against the present rate of sixteen shillings od threepence. RAILWAY CONTROL CANADIANS HAVE

The shipowner will then be able to allow for depreciation at 5 per cent and also carn 5 per cent on the original capital, and still have a surplus

of 20 per cent, enabling him to pay

a dividend of 25 per cent per annum. The Government setting through

the Shipping Control Board, would

BEEN DOING GOOD WORK AGAINST HUN

Germans Gof Into Trench But Were Quickly Hustled Out Again

BRITISH GUNS ARE DAMAGING HUN FORTS

Second Division Has Had Lively Time—Canadian Guns Supreme

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from Our London Correspondent, (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 27-Though there has not been very severe fighting these last few days, the Canadian brigades have found quite employment to keep them busy, and they have been in the limelight on several occasions, one of which had to do with the losing of a portion of a trench which one night changed hands four times-note the even number.

Whether the Germans surprised a certain brigade which had already distinguished itself, by allowing a barricade to be constructed in front of them or not is a question, as the Germans paid a toll of five to one in the final settlement, but while the work which was going on in front of our regular trenches was changing hands, there was considerable artillery activity and an attack further north which resulted in the complete

Militure of the Huns. officers and men of the Second Dion, which is now on leave, have dling tales to tell of the last few f i fighting

GERMANS SHOW DESPERATION.

Our artiflery has always been supreme and, despite croakers in England, our airmen, too, have been having quite the best of it, but the Germans have shown a daring and foolish desperate attempt to penetrate our main trenches.

It has generally been a question of the artillery each night decimating them along certain fixed principles of algebra, but occasionally isolated parties have reached our trenches. when their arms have been thrown down and a general surrender has been the rule, with the exception quoted above.

Of that action I have been unable to gather details, but no harm was done. All that happened was the unusual sight of the Germans in the Canadian trenches, and that didn't last long.

BITTER FIGHTING NEAR YPRES.

It is not far from Ypres where the bitterest fighting has occurred during the last few days, and the heavlest bombardment since last October, but it did not daunt the Canadians.

Everyone thought that the attack which meant another thrust at Calais would surely come through our lines, but nothing of the sort happened.

We took advantage of the sudden lack of enemy artillery, which the enemy had removed to the west of Yprcs, to make one or two very valuable reconnaisances.

Meanwhile the Allies to the north were decimating the fresh troops which the Germans had brought up to enable the Germans to give the Kaiser, as a birthday gift, a free road to Calais.

Altogether it was a dismal failure and the effect on the Huns has been worse than mere defeat.

BRITISH ARTILLERY DO GREAT WORK.

The men who have come back on leave speak of the much augmented volume of British artillery working night and day, never giving the enemy a chance to repair their parapets, which they seem quite ready to abandon for their small forts of cement and steel situated behind their lines.

Even these little land monitors are not immune, for during the last few days heavy British howitzer batteries have been playing havoc with them.

There is finer weather now on the Flanders front, and it has resulted in renewed activity, but in every move made on the front from the coast to where the British line ends we have had the best of it.

It is a pity that Canadian correspondents could not have been ou with our division these days, but ar official trip has been postponed until early in February.

ROLAND HILL.

DETERMINED PLEDGE OF PREMIER ASQUITH SHALL BE ENFORCED

British Government Has Proof Conclusive Imports Into Germany Have Been Slowly Strangled Into Negligible Quantities by Fleet -Today's Debate Absorbing Topic in Britain

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent, (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 26. -Tonight's debate in the House of Commons on the blockade of Germany excites the deepest interest among the public. All shades of political opinion have determined that Premier Asquith's declaration of eleven months ago will be fulfilled, viz., commodities of every kind will be prevented from reaching or leaving the German Empire.

Radical and Unionist M. P.'s unite in demanding why, on the only information so far available, which is of newspaper origin, the British Navy's mailed fist seems so often released from the German throat.

The general feeling is so inflamed by any suspicion that the Fleet is hampered in placing the enemy within an impenetrable, seagirt steel ring, that Sir Edward Grey and Mr. Asquith will both speak tonight.

Those who should know tell me that they will make an unanswerable case for the Government, and will show how surely the Navy is starving Germany of all essential supplies while safeguarding the legitimate interests of the United States and other neutrals.

Their case is that importations into Germany have dwindled away in recent months to a negligible quantity by the operation of the Orders-in-Council and rationing agreements which allow European neutrals only what they can prove to be their normal requirements for internal consumption.

What has particularly misled Government critics is the fact that Sweden is the main channel for the entry of goods into Russia. It is our Ally, not Germany, who has been receiving the large bulk of suspected trans-shipments. WINDERMERE.

DENMARK NOT WANTED IN WAR

Special Star Cable, by Charles P. Stewart of The United Press.

LONDON, Jan. 26. — War rumbl-ngs may disturb Sweden at present, out Denmark pretty certainly is going to keep out of this war. She wants to keep out, and both Germany and England want the same thing. This much is gleaned from conversa-ions with officials in Copenhagen, and well informed persons here tolay.

If Denmark fights at all, it must be with the Allies. She lost Schleswig-Holstein to Germany fifty-two years ago and has hated the Germans ever since. But Germany could cross the imaginary line separating the two countries and overrin Denmark within a short time. Hence Denmark cannot afford to fight.

On the other hand, Germeny is not auxious to invade Denmark, The Germans receive considerable quantities of supplies through Denmark's other than food,

neutral ports, despite the British blockade. They realize that England would blockade these ports if Den-

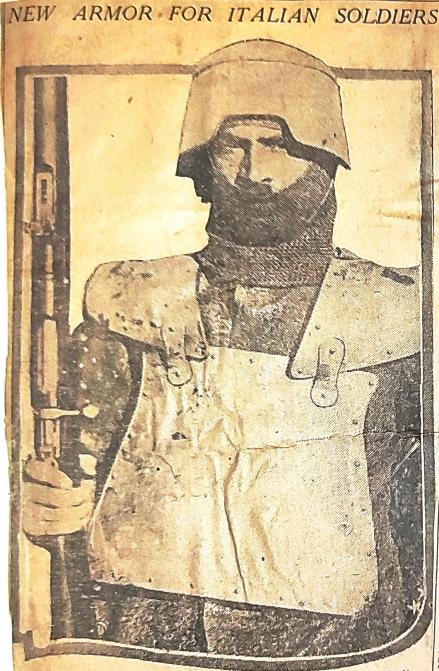
mark were occupied by Germans.
Furthermore, Germany does not want to increase her troubles by conquering Denmark and making it nec-essary to defend Denmark's long shore line against possible landings

by the Allies.
England gets large stores of foodstuff from the Danes, If Denmark en-

stuff from the Danes, if Denmark en-tered the war and was occupied by German troops, this source of supply for the British Isles would be cut off. It is rumored that an agreement exists by which Denmark divides her foodstuffs between the Germans and the English.

the English.

In evidence of this fact it is cited here that no Danish ship carrying food supplies to England has ever been torpedeed. Swedish and Norwegian ships have been blown up as so have Danish ships with cargoe other than food.



Unusual methods of warfare between the Austrians and the Italians he Alps has brought about unusual means of fighting, and this mediaever the solution of them. It is a return to the armor of the Middle Agriculture of the work. The viven the neck of this warrior is protected with a steel net work. The viven the neck of this warrior is protected with a steel net work. The viven the brain, are completely shielded from rifle fire.

From Our London Correspondent (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE

TOCKSpur street, London, Feb. 2.—
Germany's extraordinary ideas of present Canadian conditions is shown by reports published in the semi-official Cologne Gazette on Jan. 29.

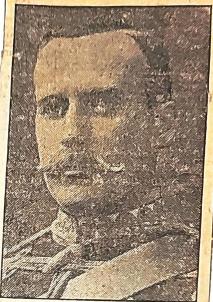
The following is an exact translation made from a copy of the Journal now before me:—

"Most Government offices in Cansable. All scientific institutes, particularly the Natural History Survey, are practically at a standstill because no money is available, all the revenues being used for the support of the English war.

"It is well-known in Germany that the Canadian Government are about to take the entire supplies of Canadian wheat under their control.

"English colonies must pay dearly for their Motherlands ambitton."

COL. C. A. SMART



Montreal Officer, now Brigadier of the 15th Brigade, Bramshott Camp, England.

COL. C. A. SMART IN COMMAND OF 15TH BRIGADE

Colonel Charles A. Smart, of Westmount, who left Montreal in command of the 2nd. Brigade Canadian Mounted Rifles has been appointed Brigadier of the 15th Infantry Brigade, at Bramshott Camp, England. The Brigade consists of 4,400 men, composed of the 34th Battalion from London, the 35th Battalion from Toronto, the 40th Battalion from Halifax, and the 55th Battalion from Halifax, and the 55th Battalion from New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

Island.

The news is contained in a letter sent from Bramshott Camp to a friend in Montreal, and is confirmed in letters received by Mrs. Smart, who says that her husband is in excellent health, and very proud of the honor conferred on him. The Mounted Brigade has been reorganized, the different regiments being dismounted at present.



ZEPPLINS WANDERED BEFOGGED ABOUT SKY IN KAID ON

Berlin Papers Make Comments Based Upon False Statement by German Admiralty-British Resolution Strengthened by Twenty Aerial Attacks—Anther Hun Lie Exposed

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent (Copy-

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Feb. 2. The marvel is that seven Zeppelins, covering six large English counties

and dropping 220 bombs, have done so little damage.

The War Office statement shows how completely the German airmen were befogged, for a Berlin official telegram claims to have done damage to the Liverpool and Birkenhead docks, Manchester factories, and Nottingham and Sheffleld smelting furnaces, whereas, the British official statement proves that no bombs have been dropped on the counties in which these places are.

MALICIOUS LIE CONTRADICTED.

The general impression is that the raids are Germany's reprisal for England's supposed action in preventing Russia, Belgium and Serbia from entering upon separate peace negotiations.

The Foreign Office contradicts this latter malicious falsehood, which is a pure invention of the German Chancellor. No Ally has shown any desire to discuss peace until their objects are fully attained.

Twenty raids on England have caused 681 casualties, of whom 280 have been killed and 451 injured-mostly women and children-without inflicting any military damage of consequence.

Instead of weakening England's resolve, they have strengthened it, and have as their only achievement the momentary raising of the spirits of the German masses.

WINDERMERE.

TO GUARD AGAINST DISASTER

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 2. - The Times, commenting in a guarded way on the Zeppelin raid, says:

the Zeppelin raid, says:

"Each new raid discloses some weakness in our preparations. We suggest, in the light of Monday night's experiences, that the Government might well revise methods of dealing with railway traffic in case of a Zeppelin alarm.

"Some dislocation of traffic is inevitable, but necessary steps ought to be taken with the least possible inconvenience to the public, which was not the case on Monday.

was not the case on Monday.

"A number of trains, heavily laden with passengers, were suddenly held up wherever they happened to be, and kept standing for hours without explanation. At some stations crowds were allowed to gather, waiting for trains.

"A single bomb dropped in one of these buildings would have caused a shocking massacre. When it is known that train service will be suspended, the travelling public ought to be warned not to congregate in stations. The studied air of mystery thrown over the interruption of traffic on Monday was calculated to make the timid uneasy."

GOOD RECORDS BY CANADIANS N RIFLE TEST

All Firers Instructors Canadian School of Musketry

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 2.—The Ross rifl test at the Hythe ranges at a distance of 200 feet, second class figure target one minute time allowance, produc

one minute time allowance, produced the following results:

Sergt.-Major O'Brien, of the 11t Reserve, in twenty-seven rounds wo eight bulls, twelve inners and seven magples, the score being 82; Sergt Chatterton, of the 9th Reserve, it twenty-six rounds, six bulls, nind inners, six magples and five outers the score being 68; Sergt.-Major Bruce, of the 12th Reserve, in twenty-five rounds, seven bulls, fourteen inners, and four outers, the score being 74; Sergt.Major Hunt, in twenty-five rounds, five bulls, eleven inners, six magples, and two outers, the score being 67.

The rifles were borrowed from the

The rifles were borrowed from the 30th Reserve indiscriminately, and were, therefore, not specially prepared for the test.

FROM CANADIAN SCHOOL.

The firers were all instructors from Shorncliffe, which has done such excellent work in training the 2nd Division under Lieut, Col. Prismall, assisted by Sergt. Major Raker. The following have been officially

gazetted: Lieut. F. E. Brown of the 8th Canadians, to be Lieutenant in the Dublin Fusiliers; Pte. R. K. Robertson, of the Mounted Rifles, to be Lieutenant in Lovat's Scouts; R. Page, of the Canadian Infantry, to be Lieutenant in the South Stafford-shires; Pte. D. E. Lothian, of the Infantry, to be Lieutenant in the Scaforths.

The Canadian Army Samus Tourist Stafford Stafforths.

Seaforths.

The Canadian Army Service Corpa appointments are as follows: Capts. C. S. Stafford, J. V. Spencer, R. G. McGillivray and C. M. Rutten, appointed temporary majors; Lieuts, E. R. Birchard, W. N. Nicholls and T. G. Hodge, temporary Captains.



Baron Zweidinek (left), Charge d'Affaires of Austrian Embassy, and Count von Bernstorff, German Ambassador. 134

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BRITISH CASUALTIES.

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Special Cable to The Montreal Star from our London
Correspondent. (Copyright.)
THE MONTREAL STAR
OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street,
London, Jan. 28. — Today's
casualties include thirty-seven
officers, of whom sixteen are
dead, and 384 men, of whom
ninety-seven are dead.

The regiments suffering most are the 6th Buffs, 9th Rifle Brigade, 5th Connaught Rangers, 7th Munster Fusiliers, 5th Dublin Rifles, 16th King's Royal Rifles, 2nd Argyll and the Sutherland Highlanders.

It is unofficially reported that Lieut.-Cols. Bowker, of the 4th Hampshires, and Grimshaw, of the 62nd Punjabs, have been killed in action.
WINDERMERE.

AUSTRIAN EMPEROR

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Emperor Franz Josef of Austria has suffered a severe chill and is growing weaker and more depressed, according to a Copenhagen despatch this afterneon

noon.
Copenhagen reported receipt of Vionna despatches declaring that the Archduke Karl was in constant attendance at the Emperor's bedside.

1161



TO COMMAND



Major Victor Buchanan, who been appointed to the command of the 13th Battalion (Fifth Royal Highlanders).

LATEST AUSTRIAN SCHEME.

ROME, Jan. 28.—Austria hopes to induce Prince Mirko, second son of King Nicholas of Montenegro, to accept the throne of a reconstructed Montenegro and to place William of Wied on the throne of Albania, according to reports received here to-

day.

Prince Mirko, who is thirty-five years of age, has always been suspected of pro-Austrian leanings.

The Montenegrins Consul-General today issued another denial of the Austrian statement that the Montenegrins have laid down their arms.

ARABS OFFERED HOURIS

LONDON, Jan. 28.—Voluptuous beauties from Turkish harems are being offered Arab chiefs to induce them to join in the campaign against the British, according to a correspondent of the Dally Mail, who recently visited Constantinople.

LULL ON ITALIAN FRONT.

BERLIN, via wireless to Sayville, Jan. 28.—The majority of the Montenegrin troops have been disarmed and the country is now quiet, according to an Austrian official statement issued on Wednesday, but only received here today.

The Austrian War Office reported a juil on the Italian front, Fifty Italians deserted to the Austrians, near Oslavia, it was stated.

MAJOR BUCHANAN TO COMMAND THE **13TH BATTALION**

Special to The Montreal Star.

LONDON, Feb. 8. - Major Victor Buchanan, of Montreal, has been appointed to the command of the 18th Battalion (Fifth Royal Highlanders, Montreal), in succession to Lt.-Col. F. W. Loomis, who has been nominated to command the 16th Brigade with full present rank of Colonel.

Like Col, Loomis, Major Buchanan is himself an old officer of the Highlanders, and has served with the 13th Battalion since it went to the

LINEK APPAM HAS GONE DOWN OFF MOROCCAN COAST

Special Star Cable by United Press.

HULL, Eng., Jan. 28.—The African liner Appam is believed to have sunk off the Moroccan coast.

There have been no reports of submarines operating off the west coast of Morocco. It is possible the liner foundered in one of the severe storms reported in all regions of the Atlantic recently.

tic recently.

The Appam left the West African port of Dakar, in French Senegal, for Liverpool on Jan. 11. The British steamer Tregantle, from Puerto Obligato, reported today that on Jan. 16 she picked up one of the Appam's damaged lifeboats off the Moroccan coast in latitude 33.24 N., longitude 14.32 W.

The lifeboat's bow had been smashed off. It contained three water

ed off. It contained three water casks and one lifebelt, The Elder-Dempster Company have

received no word from the Appam.
When she was about four days out radio communication with the vessel suddenly ceased.

TOOK PASSENGERS AT DAKAR.

On previous trips northward along On previous trips northward along the African coast the Appam made several stops, picking up passengers at some ports and discharging them at others. For this reason, it was stated, the exact number of her passengers is not definitely known. She usually carried a crew of more than 34. She took on 166 passengers at Dakar.

Daigar,
The Appam should have reached port one week ago today. For several days' past concern has been manifested in shipping circles regarding

MAJ. ASHTON, NOT LIEUT. ASHTON, IS AWARDED D. S. O.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Jan. 31.—The following correction is made in the list of discorrection is made in the list of dis-tinguished service order awards is-sued on Jan. 14:—For Lieut. Edward John Ashton, read Maj. Edward James Ashton, of the 19th Canadlan Battalion, now attached to the 9th Reserves.

Promotions in overseas contingents include the following Canadians:

ents include the following Canadians:

G. F. Bertram and G. L. Bull, of the 3rd Mounted Rifles, to be Lieutenants; Lieut. Balfour to be Captain in the Artillery; to be Lieutenants, W.S. Tuck and A. M. Turston, of the Engineers; G. B. Field, H. E. Urle, C. F. D. Ross, G. E. T. Sissons, A. C. Young, M. White, P. P. of the Canadian Light Infantry section; Lieut. J. S. Allen, to be Lieutenant in the 2nd Battalion; Lieut. W. O. White, to be Paymaster of the 7th; Capt. Humble, to be temporary Major of the 8th; Lieutenants to Captains, I. S. Gysin and R. J. Paget, of the 19th; Lieut. Kilmer to be Captain; E. M. Amphlett, to be Lieutenant in the 26th; A. G. S. Fleming, to be Lieutenant in the A.S.C.; Capt. E. Goldle, to be Major in the A.M.C.; Maj. Mc-Crae, to be temporary Lieutenant, Colonel; Capt. Wainwright, of the Canadian Artillery, to be Paymaster.

COAL LACK CLOSES MILL.

REGINA, Sask., Jan. 31.-A local REGINA, Sask., Jan. 31.—A local mill has been forced to cease operations, and local dairies are burning wood, owing to the lack of coal. While twelve cars of coal arrived here Saturday over the C.P.R., and more came in today, the shortage is very acute in the city.

her fate. In the insurance market here take. In the histrance market hope was nearly abandoned, and it was difficult to effect reinsurances, even at the high rate of 75 guineas per cent.

Two or three other steamships coming in the same direction as the

Appam are also overdue.

Among the passengers on board the Appam were colonial officials.

Appam were colonial officials.
A report from Lisbon recently announced that mines had been discovered in the Bay of Biscay.
The Appam was one of the newest of the liners owned by the British and African Steamship Company and operated under the direction of Elder-Dempster and Company, of Liverpool. She was built in 1913 displaced 7,781 tons and was 425 feel in length, with a sixty-five foot beam Her course from Dakar to England carried her past the Canary Islands

AVLONA THE ALLIES' ONLY STRONGHOLD IN ALBANIA AT PRESENT

Enemy Will Now Occupy the Entire Balkan Peninsula to Greek Frontier in Ten Days, Says Correspondent—Allies Will Hold Avlona and Salonika at All Costs

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Jan. 28 .- A dispatch to the Matin says that French bluejackets have occupied the small town of Antiphilo, on the

coast of Asia Minor, opposite Castelorizo.

A Havas despatch from Salonika says the French marines were landed from a warship, which was supported by two armed trawlers, and took prisoner the local garrison, consisting of a captain and 25 men. They destroyed the telegraph wires, seized a number of documents, and permitted Greek families which had been driven away to return to their dwellings.

TEUTONS CLOSING ON AVLONA

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood of the United Press.

ROME, Jan. 28-Albania, with the exception of the port of Avlona, and

exception of the port of Aviona, and the immediate hinterland, is being evacuated by the Allies.

Italian forces hold strongly fortified positions at Aviona, Heavy Austrian and Bulgarian detachments are closing in upon the seaport from the north and the east. They are meeting with little resistance.

Official despatches received here today indicated that the attack of Aviona and one of the most important battles of the Balkan struggle may begin within a fortnight.

The Austrian fleet in all probability will attempt to participite in the engagement by shelling Aviona from the Adriatic. In this event an encounter with the Allies' squadrons is certain to bring perhaps the greatest naval fight of the war.

SCATTERED RESISTANCE USE-

SCATTERED RESISTANCE USE-

Conquest of Montenegro and the capture of the Albanian towns of Scutari and San Giovanni di Medua

Scatari and San Giovanni di Medua by the Austrians made further resistance by scattered Serbian forces in Northern Albania useless.

All Serbian troops and all Montenesrins and Albanians who would not surrender to the Austrian invaders, are being transported to the Greek island of Corfu as rapidly as Allaed transports can reach them, or being moved southward to join the Italians at Avlona.

Within ten days, the Austro-Ger-

Within ten days, the Austro-German-Euigar occupation of the entire Balkan Peninsula to the Greek frontie. It is believed, be complete. The Allies, however, are determined a haid Aviona, as they now hold alenka on the eastern side of the eninsula.

Both are strategic positions of the greatest value. They will be retained at all cost as military and naval bases, from which future campaigns for the conquest of the lost countries will be directed.

DURAZZO'S CAPTURE NEAR.

The Italians already have evacuated Durazzo, or are about to do so. Announcement of Durazzo's occupation by Austrians who occupied San Glovanni di Medua may be made at any hour. The Austrians are now prassing steadily down the Adriatic, planning to unite with the Bulgarians moving westward through the Elbassan district, for a joint drive southward upon Avlona.

No fear is felt here for the safety of the Italian expeditionary force at Avlona. The Italians hold a more favorable position at Avlona than do The Italians already have evacuated

Kal

Aviona. The Italians hold a more favorable position at Aviona than do the Anglo-French at Salonika, and it is strongly fortified. If the Austrian navy sorties out of Cattaro harbor, it will encounter immensely superior Allied squadrons in the Adriatic.

TO ATTACK AVLONA FIRST.

Official circles here have been informed that the Teutonic attack on Salonika will be postponed until the Austro-Bulgars drive at Aviona in an attempt to complete the conquest of Albania.

The Austrians hope to drive the

of Albania.

The Austrians hope to drive the Italians into the sea and remove the menace of a hostile force on their right flank when they begin the march toward Salonika.

Greece has long had territorial ambitions toward Southern Albania. Whether an invasion of this region by Austrian troops will throw King Constantine to the side of the Allies or will turn him toward the Central Rowers out of fear of an Austrian invasion is a matter of conjecture here. asion is a matter of conjecture here

Special to The Montreal Star.

OTTAWA, Jan. 31.—Fifteen
million dollars are in sight for
the Canadian Patriotic Fund,
About \$7,200,000 has been paid in
ao far, while subscriptions, mainly secured in campaigns last
week, total about \$8,000,000.

In addition to the \$5,000,000
contributed by Montreal, Toronto
and Ottawa, Guelph gave \$90,000,
Hull \$30,000, Barrie \$27,000, and
Hespeler \$20,000.

There were also systematio
appeals to various county counclis, and from these sources
about \$800,000 was pledged.

Another \$25,000 was pledged.

Another \$25,000 was added to the Patriotic Fund Campaign total this morning by donations received since Saturday by J. W. McConnell, the chairman of the One Day's Pay Committee, and this total is likely to be increased every day this week, as there are still many firms that have not sent in their lists.

This total does not include \$32,000 which was announced on Friday from the Dominion Bridge and Montreal Ammunition employes, and which is a separate gift of almost a similar amount announced from the companies by the Munitions Committee. This sum, however, is included in the total of \$510,049 announced by Mr. McConnell on Friday night, and in the total of \$2,379,854 then announced.

The chairman and treasurer of the then announced,

The chairman and treasurer of the Fund, Messrs. Birks and Ross, received a number of small subscriptions during the week-end, but none exceeded a hundred dollars, and after corrections have been made it is not corrections have been made it is not anticipated that the grand total will be much altered, except by the one

LATEST GERMAN LUSITANIA NOTE UNSATISFACTORY

Special to The Montreal Star by the United Press.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 25.—That an unsatisfactory, rather than satisfactory, turn has been given the Lusitania negotiations by Germany's latest note, was indicated at the White House today, where it was officially stated that "the announcement that the German note meets all of the United States demands is unjustified by the facts."

It was revealed that the note was

It was revealed that the note was delivered to the Secretary of State, Mr. Lansing, by Ambassador Bernstorff on Saturday, and by Mr. Lansing to President Wilson yesterday. The latter today placed it before his Cabinet.

Cabinet.
To the end that he may clear up the situation as far as possible before he leaves on his western trip, the President will confer at length with Mr. Lansing tomorrow afternoon. He has changed his time of leaving for New York from tomorrow at noon to tomorrow at midnight, in order to have this conference.

at noon to tomorrow at midnight, in order to have this conference. In the meantime it is possible the Secretary may go over the matter again with Ambassador Bernstorff, though announcement has not been made of arrangements for such a meeting.

FER 1916

MUST HAVE PEACE THIS YEAR, AVER HUN FINANCIERS

Declare Nation Cannot Fight After August Without Ruin

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Jan. 25.—The Daily Telegraph has the following from Leonard Spray, its correspondent at Rotterdam:

"Important news reaches me from a reliable source. Recently a meering of the directors of the Deutsche Reichsbank, the Schaffhaussen Bankverein and other great banking institutions in Germany discussed the financial situation and came to the impossible for Germany to remain at war after the end of next August without being faced by economic ruin.

without being raced by ruin.

"This does not mean that by that time the Germans will be at the end of their resources for continuing the war. But the bankers made it clear to the government that if hostilities keep up after that date, there will not be left a sufficient margin o money for the Empire to be a left resume its economic life after pear is declared.

resume its economic life after pear is declared.

"The great representatives of Geman finance are bringing treme, dous pressure to bear upon the Goernment to conclude peace before becomes necessary to entrench upon this monetary margin, which must be kept intact if Germany is to resume its commercial and industries existence after the war.

MUST HAVE PEACE THIS YEAR

"In the view of these authoritie not even victory could ensure her be ing able to keep her commercial hea above water after the war.

"Therefore,' they say, 'we mus have peace this year,'
One who has been in close touch with the ruling circles of Berlin says:

says:
"I believe that whatever may be "A believe that whatever may be its military position, firm peace over-tures will be made by Germany next autumn or before. She will seek, if still in a position to do so, what Britain may regard as terms of premature peace.

"And if such terms

"'And if such terms are refused, then, all financial considerations will be disregarded, the militarists will have their way, the war will be continued on a paper pasis and Germany will continue to fight, heedless of everything.'"



Major Norton Griffiths, M.P., D.S.O., leaving Buckingham Palace after his recent investiture.

Sagon, who claims Montreal as his home, left Canada to enlist in the French army, when war broke out, how he was sent to a munitions factory near Paris and deserted in the hope of being sent to the front, where he had two brothers, is told in a letter received before a court-martial where he deregoire munitions plant at Poissy, was passed before a court-martial where he told his story:

"I am not French." he said, "but was born in Paris of a French-Swiss father. With my father and two brothers. With my father and two brothers. I lived in Montreal, Canada. When war broke out we all left for France, now at Salonika. ry:

or French." he said, "but
n Paris of a French-Swiss
th my father and two brothin Montreal. Canada. When
out we all left for France.
brothers was killed at the
hampagne, and the other is

"You know, w was to serve at in a munitions if actory, being a rever was in my way out but desceible sent over to

CANADIAN GUNS DO TO HUNS' TRENCHES Tanean on December 2, interviewed by the naval authorities, states: by the naval authorities, states: by the naval authorities, states: by the naval authorities on without any colors being shown by the sub-any colors being sho TERRIFIC DAMAGE

Short Range - Enemy's Guns Blown Smithereens

al Cable to The Montreal Star from Our Landon Corresponden Special Star Cable by United Press (Gopyright)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Jan. 31 "I have been at the front almost a year, but with the possible exception of the bombardment before Loos, I never witnessed such a terrific artillery duel as that of last Wednesday and Thursday.

"It is the opinion in the Canadian lines that we busted up what was meant to develop into a really serious attack, and it wasn't by luck either that our guns made a perfect ranging."

An artillery observation officer who arrived in London last night uses the above words as a prelude to a graphic description of the fighting between Ypres and Wytschaete.

Today the Haigh report mentions the incident as part of a general German attack on the Loos salient.

The enemy fired more shells in a few hours than they have done in weeks, and they did considerable damage to the Canadian wire and parapets, but the latter were quickly rebuilt," the officer declared.

"Our field guns started a reply by searching for lighter enemy batteries, with considerable success. South of what is left of Hill Sixty, I saw four guns absolutely blown to smithereens, and very few men managed to dash to the shelter of their dugouts,

"Heavy British batteries behind us pounded away all Wednesday night and Thursday at places where they knew there were enemy reinforcements.

PREPARED FOR GREAT ATTACK.

"At noon on Thursday there was a terrific explosion at Gheluvelt, which I believe must have been one of the enemy's main magazines.

"The news reached us that much more important engagements were taking place further southward, and we were to be prepared against an attack on a large scale.

"Our Canadian artillery brigades had then taken up their positions, and they jumped into action like veterans. No wonder! for they have many of our old officers-some of the best that ever came from Canada.

"Late on Thursday we had the trenches fully manned, and at one place, where the Hinterland was only fifty yards away, we could see the Huns preparing to use gas. The wind, however, was favorable on neither side, and the attempt was abandoned.

"After exceptionally heavy firing, always on our trenches, the Germans suddenly leaped over their parapets.

CANADIAN GUNS WRECK LINES.

All our Field Artillery Then something tremendous happened. suddenly made a range of about five yards from the front of the Hun trenches, though the distance between the trenches varied from forty to a hundred yards. Each battery made practically a perfect practice, and we must have killed hundreds of them with shrapnel before they scrambled back. In addition, we caught their reinforcements coming through their communication trenches. The Infantry hardly had to use machine guns

"The Huns' front line for about half a mile looks as if an earthquake had struck it, and I don't think they will ever get a chance to repair it,

"If the Germans intended a mere demonstration, it was most successful from our point of view, but if really an attack, it was a dismal

Several journalists from the Allied countries have visited the Canadian lines recently, and if they write half as enthusiastically as they spoke, the Dominion fighters will get their full share of praise.

ROLAND HILL.

U-BOAT SANK COMMODORE.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—The following British official statement was issued

"The master of the Harrison Line

affirmative, they unrolled one of the flags, which was the German ensign."

Russian and Austrian Aeroplanes Active

VIENNA, via Berlin wireless, Feb. -Austrian aeroplane raids on the Albanian ports of Durazzo and long were reported in an official statement today, announcing the greatest aerial activity of Austrian air squadrons since the beginning of the war.

the war.

Not only in Albania but on the Galician front, where both Austrian and Russian air squadrons have engaged in raids, have important sky

battles been fought. "Five Austrian aeroplanes on Jantwo attacked on February 1 and three on February 3," the War Office stated, "shelling enemy camps near the city with great success. All returned cafely turned safely.

ONE PLANE BROUGHT DOWN.

"On February 2 Italian encamp-ments at Aviona were shelled by three aeroplanes. One of the aeroplanes was struck in the motor and forced to descend to the sen. The commander of the group of aviators, the naval Lieut. Knoyovic, dropped into the ocean and rescued both officers from the crippled machine.

"On the Galacian and Bukowina fronts, lively activity by Russian and Austrian aeroplanes is reported. A Russian squadron threw six bombs on the city of Buczacz, killing two inhabitants and wounding several

others.
"Another Russian aeroplane was disabled by a bomb northeast of Luck and three Russians captured.
"An Austrian air squadron bombarded successfully the districts west captured of Zharaz.

of Courthov and north of Zha Russlan infantry raids against Zharaz advanced positions northeast of Bo-

yon failed.
"On the Italian front lively artillery duels are proceeding at several

"In land fighting in Albania, Austrian vanguards have reached the districts west of Kruvo, twenty miles from Durazzo."

GERMAN SPY IS JAILED BY SWISS

PARIS, Jan. 25. — A Havas despatch from Berne says that the court has sentenced the Berlin lawver Salomen to forty-five days' imprisonment and fine of 1.000 frames.

It is further ordered that he have relied from Switterland for a neried five years and that he pay the cost of his trial.

The charge again Salomen was that

The charme again Salories was that he practiced espionage in Switzerland and that he had a forged passnot describing him as an American citizen

MAY CARRY HEAVY CARGOES

The typ, of machine used by the Teutons in these labest attacks from the sky has not been reported in official statements issued either in London or Berlin. London writers on aeronauties believe the Germans have equipped their new Fokkers to carry heavy cargoes of bombs, and plan systematic raids by the giant air Uhlans,

Dunkin until recently was the headquarters for the staff of one of the British armies in Northern France. Since the removal of these headquarters it has been practically immune from air attacks. The first great air battle of the war was fought along the sand dunes between Dunkirk and Nieuport, when a British air squadron engaged and defented a Gorman flottia returning from a raid on Dunkirk.

By Canadlan Press.

PARIS, Jan. 25.—German troops
Paris, Jan. 25.—German troops
Denetrated advanced French trenches
in their new offensive movement near
the mouth of the Yser, the French
War Office stated this afternoon. It
was declared that the enemy was
later driven out.
The renewal of the German attacks
followed a few hours after the bombardment, in which more than 20,000 shells were hurled against the
French positions.
The Germans were first held to

The Germans were first held to their trenches by a screen of fire from French field pieces and machine

from French field pleces and machine guns, but later emerged, and by a desperate charge gained a foothold in the advanced French positions. French troops drove them out almost immediately with a shower of hand grenades that inflicted severe losses on the enemy, the War Office stated.

The German offensive carried en emy troops into two shell craters in the angle of the Arras-Lens road, and in the angle of the Neuville St. Vaast-Thelus road, it was also reThese places were subsequently recaptured by the French. The fighting all along this from con-

RUSSIANS ADVANCE ON PINSK. By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Jan. 25. — Russian troops, pressing down from the north-east have approached to within three miles of the city of Pinsk, according to despatches received here

today.

The Germans are strengthening their positions along the Oginski Canal, north of Pinsk, to meet the expected Slav attack. The movement against Pinsk is an extension of the offensive launched against the Austro-Germans in the Kovel-Sarny railroad region a few weeks ago.

Pinsk was occupied by German troops under Field-Marshal von Mackensen in the Teuton drive following the capture of Warsaw. The Germans halted their eastward drive at Pinsk and Mackensen then moved up on the Balkans. There have been no previous reports of a Russian advance on Pinsk.

One of Six Men in

Two Provinces

WINNIPEG, Jan. 25-By February 1, assuming that the present rate of recruiting is maintained, one man out of every six between the ages of 18 and 45 in Manitoba and Saskat-

18 and 45 in Manitoba and Saskathewan will be in khaki.
Figures of eligible men are, of
fourse, not available, but the 1911
census gives the number of men beween the ages of 18 and 45 in No.
9 military district as 275,577.
By February 1 the military aucorritees estimate the number of
en recruited in the two provinces

en recruited in the two provinces as 45,000. This means that approximately one man out of every six will

to Be in Khaki

GERMANS ON GREEK BORDER. Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 4.—Two German regiments, the first to appear on the Greek border, have arrived north of Lake Dolran, in the region formerly occupied by the British, according to Salonika despatches today. They replace two Bulgarian regiments, it was stated.

The Dally Mall's Salonika corress.

The Dally Mall's Salonika correspondent reported that three Turkish infantry regiments and four squadrons of cavalry have arrived at Gumuldjina.

SAY TURKS QUIT ERZERUM.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 4, via London The Novoe Vremya asserts it has received from a trustworthy source information to the effect that the Turks have evacuated Erzerum, one of their principal strongholds on the Caucasian front.

ENNUL IN STAMBOUL.

By Canadian Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 4, via London.—The following statement was issued today by the War Of-

"There have been no events of importance in any of the war theatres."

ARTILLERY WORRIES HUNS. By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 4.-Continued and increasing activity by the Allies' artillery along the Franco-Belgian front is reported in today's statement by German Army Headquarters.

Explosion of a British mine, which Explosion of a British mine, which destroyed one of the mine craters near Hulluch which the Germans were occupying, is announced, as well as apparently inclusive handgrenade operations along the front nearby. The text of the statement

stender operations along the front hearby. The text of the statement is as follows:
"Western theatre of war: North of Hulluch, one of the mine craters which was occupied by us has been destroyed by another mine, exploded by the English.
"Near Loss and Nauville these."

by the English,
"Near Loos and Neuville there has
"Near Loos and grenade fighting."

been lively hand grenade fighting.

"The enemy artillery has been increasingly active at various places along the front, especially in the Argonne.

"West of Marle, a French fighting biplane, the pilot of which had lost his way, fell, undamaged into our hands.

"Eastern theatre of war: There if

nothing to report.

Balkan theatre of war: Our airment noticed extensive fires in the Varda valley south of the Greek frontic and also at depots in the port of Salonika."

1916 FEB

have joined the army.

Nicholas Welcomed Officially to France

LYONS, Jan. 25 .- M. Denys Cochin LYONS, Jan. 25.—M. Denys Cochin called at the hotel at which King Nicholas is staying, shortly after the latter's arrival, to welcome him in the name of the French Government, of which M. Cochin is a member without portfolio.

A crowd gathered after the interview which lasted for twenty min-

irtes.

The King of Montenegro later appeared twice on the balcony of the notel to bow his thanks to the cheering throng. He was dressed in the picturesque natice costum.

NEW ZEALAND UP TO DATE WITH MEN REQUIRED.

MEN REQUIRED.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star from Our London
Correspondent (Copyright)
THE MONTREAL STAR
OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street,
London, Jan. 25.—Col. Allen,
the New Zealand Minister of
Defence, summing up the recruiting position in that Dominion, says:

minion, says:

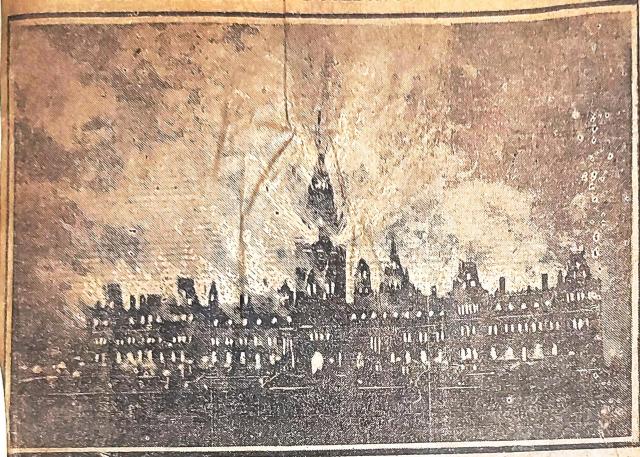
"We are right up to date
with the men we require, and
the new Recruiting Board
with every obligation ful-

WINDERMERE,

HAMILTON GETS BIG SHELL ORDER

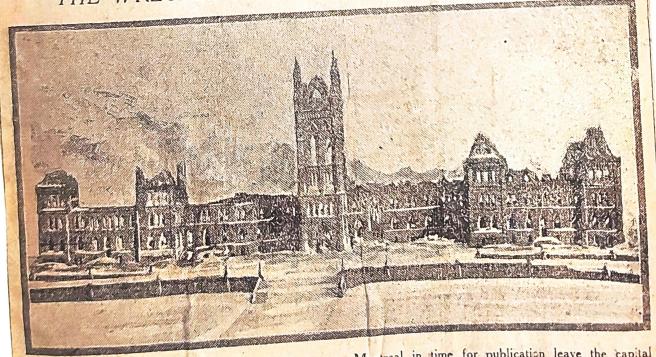
HAMILTON, Ont., Jan. 25. — The Bowes Jamieson Foundry Company has received a large shell order that will keep the plant busy for a whole year. The order was given by the British War Office through the Canadian Shell Compulsaion.

THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS IN FLAMES



View of the fire as it appeared at midnight before the failing of the tower, when huge columns of flame were spurting from its top and windows.

THE WRECKED PARLIAMENT BUILDING TODAY



The trains which bring matter from Ottawa to Montreal in time for publication leave the capital before daylight, so it was impossible to get a photograph through today. This picture was drawn from before daylight, so it was impossible to get a photograph through today, showing the broken tower and the shattelegraphic description of the main building as it appeared today, showing the broken tower and the shattered windows and roof.

B. B. Law, M. P., Reported Missing this Morning--Rumors that Conflagration was Work of Hun Incendiaries Persist at Capital, Despite Dominion Police Assurance that they have no such Suspicions--Numbers Suffered Minor Injuries--Library is Saved but Buildings Otherwise Badly Gutted--Tower Broken in Half--Main and Side Walls Still Standing--Fire Protection was Wholly Inadequate.

Special to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4.—The latest casualty list from the Parliament Buildings fire follows:-

DEAD-Madame Morin, Beauce, and Madame Bray, Quebcc MISSING-Alphone Desjardins, Dominion policeman; Alphonse Desjardins, uncle of the latter, a plumber; Robert Fanning, waiter; Bowman B. Law, M.P., and J. B. R. Laplante, assistant clerk of the House.

The House of Commons meets at three o'clock this afternoon in the Victoria Museum. So far as is possible, the business of the country will proceed as usual.

The Cabinet Council is in almost constant session, devising ways and means, for it is fully realized that despite the loss of the Parliament Buildings, despite the great difficulties which stand ir the way, there must be no delay in meeting the demands of the war and the general administration of public affairs.

The spacious ground floor of the Museum will be utilized, and the House will meet there until other arrangements are made. The Senate will reassemble at the Museum on Tuesday next.

The loss is roughly estimated around eight million dollars. It is a total loss because the Dominion Government has never carried insurance on its buildings.

It is expected that arrangements will be made at once for the reconstruction of the building, utilizing parts of the walls and employing the same kind of material-Nepean sandstone from quarries within five miles of Ottawa.

This afternoon's sitting of the House will be confined to re ferences to the calamity of Parliament. There will be no business

It is suggested that the new Customs building, nearly completed, may be transformed into a temporary chamber, after necess sary alterations.

The Bishop of Toronto today wired the Premier: "Sincerely sorry for the loss of your noble buildings. guide you in this fresh difficulty."

Bowman B. Law, Liberal member of Parllament, for Yarmouth, N. S., is missing this morning, and there are grave fears that the worst has happened. Mr. Law was in the Chamber for a while after the House essembled last night. He expressed regret to W. S. Loggie that he could not remain to hear his speech, and intimated his intention of going house.

and intimated his intention of going home.

Mr. Law's room was on the top floor, where practically the only access, save by a very circuitous route, is by the elevators. He did not report at his hotel last night and is not in any of the hospitals.

The assumption is that he had gone to his room and that when the fire broke out he was unable to escape in that part of the building. There was no windows but only skylights.

The Alexandra Hotel, at which Mr. Law stays during the session, was trying to locate him this morning. The hotel tried every possible means today to locate the member for Yar-

The hotel tried every possible means today to locate the member for Yarmouth. Every place in the city where it was thought he might be was searched, but without avail.

"We are very much afraid that Mr. Law was in the House when the

in the flames," the hotel manage-

in the flames," the hotel management said today.

"He left here last night to go to the House, and we have been informed that he was there. We have tried by every means possible to get some trace of him; we have questioned members from his own province and others with whom he was known to be most friendly, but there is no to he most friendly, but there is no sign of him."

No one, it is said, saw Mr. Law leave the House of Commons after the fire broke out. He was alone the fire broke out. He was alone In the city, none of his relatives hav-ing accompanied him to Ottawa this

year.

J. B. R. Laplante, assistant clerk of the House, also missing, and given on the House, also missing, and given up for dead, started to go upstairs with the Hon. Charles Marcil.

Mr. Marcil gave up the attempt, but Mr. Laplante went to his room on the second fifoor. He was last seen there in his shirt sleeves. He came from Valleyfield, and was in Ottawa only during session.

The other missing men were last seen in the north side of the building. Shortly afterwards, a buttress and part of the wall fell. It is pre-

and part of the wall fell. It is pre-sumed that the men are buried under twelve feet or so of debris, although no trace of them has yet been found.

The rumors that the fire was of incendiary origin and that some German agent was responsible for it.

German agent was responsible for it, which began to circulate shortly after the flames broke out last night, persisted this morning, and despite the most positive assurances by the Dominion police to the contrary, these rumors still persist, and nothins can down them.

The scene on Parliament Hill this morning is pitiful. There is perhaps no term describes it so well as that hackneyed word. Where but resterday there was a splendid Gothic structure, there is now but a skeleton. A keen, cold wind fans the fire which is still eating its way through the western end. the western end.

The water freezes almost as I fuls. Firemen, their coats frozer sinf, soldiers, their khaki turned white with fragen spray, are working working all the time.

working all the time.

At the east end of the building, near the ruins of the Speaker's chambers, where two ladies met their death aimost in the first blast, there is a little pile of salvage. It consists of a roll top desk, a few chairs, a few books and an eight-day clock which stopped at 11:02. A soldier unbints guard over ft.

Again, behind the library, there is piere salvage. It consists of a pile of valuable books removed from the library when the first alarm was given A tarpaulin covers ft, and once again there is a soldier mounting guard.

smoke are still pouring out of the eastery end. Two steamers deluge the ruins with tons of water, Nearby stands the statue of Sir John A Macdenald. Spray from the pumps has frozen on it, turning it to a phostly white, Leoming through the smoke, it is as though the old Premier were himself attending the obseques of the building that saw a many of his triumple.

sequies of the building that saw smany of his triumphs.

A Star representative who venture
ed inside the ruins at the easter
end this morning found a strang
scene. The basement were hun
with stalactites of ice. Once insid
the outer walls, which are stistanding all around, there was noth
ling but fragments of walls. Hug
stones and smoldering wood wor
are piled up.

Acrid smoke pours through the

Acrid smoke pours through the remaining corridors and the work of the firemen is made doubly difficult One of them remarked that it wa impossible to attempt to search for

missing.
"It is useless to try," he said.

"It is useless to try," he said. "We are afraid of more walls falling."

The central part of the main building, including the Chambers of both the Commons and Senate, is gutted, but the front and end walls are apparently in good shape, though experts will have to determine the structural damage.

Both the east and west ends of the building are but little damaged, with the exception of the roof and top

RUMORS OF HUNS' TREACHERY TODAY AT THE CAPITAL

Dominion Police Have No Syspicion But Reports Will Not Down

Special to The Montreal Star from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 4. - Investigation has been made by the Dominion police into the origin of the fire, and Commissioner Sherwood and his men scout the theory of incendiarism-Sergt Carroll and Constable Moore were on duty at the door of the reading room for an hour and a half before the fire broke out.

mitted to the reading room except members of Parliament, newspaper men. officials of the House, or wives of members. The police officers assert, in the most positive fashion, that no one but members was in the room during the evening, and very few of them.

reom during the evening, and very few of them.

Constable Moore says that when he discovered the fire it was on one of the lower shelves underneath the reading tables, His theory is that it started from a cigar spark, He densies that there was an explosion.

There are many who state, however, that the outburst was either preceded or immediately attended by an explosion.

an explosion,
The Dominion police force have a The Dominion police force have a guard of twenty men at the House of Commons during session, in addition to the many plain clothes men. One officer is at the main door. Two policemen and two plain clothes men at the door leading from the lobby to the House, while, at the other end of the corridor are two more men, one of whom is stationed at the reading room. They are scattered throughout the House.

Germans in Employ of the Government

There are some people of German extraction in the employ of the Government. One of the heads of the Mines Branch is a German who came here from the United States when a young man. One of the private secretaries man. One of the private secretaries is of German parentage. The superintendent of dredging is another. There are two others, experts, one in the observatory and one at the experimental farin.

So far as can be learned, these are the only ones, at least in the higher ranks. They are all naturalized Cradians of years' standing, and not subject to the remotest suspicion.

Ever since the war broke out there have been warnings, not from enemics, but from domestic sources, to be on the lookout for Germans. At different times it has been suggested that the buildings would be blown up or burned or that some statesmen would be assassinated.

would be assassinated.

Last winter there was a scare over an enemy aeroplane attack. Apart from the guard inside the buildings at night, there are fully twonty-five men on patrol duty on the outside of the building. All the doors are locked save at the main entrance. The habitues of the flouse are well known. No one is admitted to the gulleries without a card issued at the known. No one is admitted to the galleries without a card issued at the request of a member, and no stranger gets into the building at all without making known the object of his visit, If, consequently, there is anything in the theory of German viciousness, it is difficult to place any suspicion.

The Dominion police, as stated, have no suspicions, but it is impossible to down the rumor in Ottawa. The hand of Hun treachery is seen in the loss of life and the deadly destruction the fire has entailed.

As to the story of the Providence Journal of warnings having gone to Wushington of such a plot, official Ottawa has heard nothing of it.

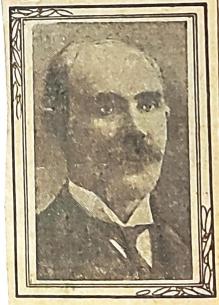
GUESTS WERE CHOKED



Hon. A. Sevigny, Speaker of Commons, in whose apartment two ladies, guests of Mme. Scvigny lost their lives, having taken th wrong turn down a corridor.

FEB 1918

LEFT HIS OVERCOAT



Hon. R. Rogers, who did not wait for coat or cap, and so saved his life.

mass of ruins.

Irregular columns of smouldering debris are all that remain Montreal, tells a thrilling story of today of that imposing pile which for half a century has been the history home of Senate and Commons. A fire, almost unexampled in its fury, broke out at nine o'clock last night and laid waste the great central structure.

The front and side walls remain, but the roofs are down, while the interior is absolutely gutted. The upper portion of that majestic tower which surmounted the whole has toppled to the ground, a

crumpled mass of iron and masonry.

Only one thing was saved, but that a thing of inestimable value. The magnificent library, with its hundreds of thousands of richlybound volumes and priceless, irreplacable records, is fortunately

This circumstance is due to a persistent and heroic fight by firemen and more particularly to the fact that the library, though adjoining, was in the rear of the main structure, with a narrow corridor connecting.

Canada's Parliament, in the midst of a session of great importance, is today on the streets, but arrangements are in progress for a meeting place in the Victoria Museum or, if that proves inade-

quate, in the Russell Theatre.

The Parliament buildings cost four millions. To replace them will take more than double that amount.

TWO WOMEN LOST THEIR LIVES

Mme. Morin, wife of Louis Morin, Beauce, and Mme. Bray, wife of Dr. Bray, of Quebec, who were guests of Mme. Sevigny, the wife of the Speaker, are dead. It was round the Speaker's apartments in part that the fire in its early stage raged most furiously

It was 9:15 when the fire broke out. The House had had a quiet day. It was the first Private Members' day of the session, and a discussion was in progress on means for promoting the Canadiar fish industry. W. S. Loggie, member for Northumberland, N. B. and himself one of the leading fishmen of the country, had the floor. The attendance of members and in the galleries was slim.

Suddenly, in the midst of the deliberations, the automatic fire alarms throughout the corridors began to hing, and in an instant Mederic Martin, according to his own story, shouted "Fire and a big one!"

Soon the Chamber was a mass of smoke. The fire had started

in the reading room of the House of Commons, located midway be-

tween the Commons and the Senate.

The Hon. Martin Burrell, Minister of Agriculture, who was so severely burned about the head and face that the flesh peeled off,

occupied Room 32, directly off the reading room.

"I got my injuries," he told a Star representative later "in trying to get out by the door. Had I escaped by the window, I might not have been injured so severely. How I got out, I can hardly re-

Mr. Burrell was taken down to the messengers' quarters and attended by Dr. Chisholm, M.P. for Antigonish, and subsequently taken to the hospital, accompanied by Dr. Stewart, M. P. for Lun-

A Star representative had a narrow escape. He had just alighted from the elevator when he was met by a cloud of smoke. It was the elevator's last trip.

MEMBERS DASHED FOR DOORS

The Star representative barely escaped. Two minutes later access was cut off and lights were cut, while the corridors were filled with suffocating smoke so dense in volume that it was impossible to

make headway.

Following the alarm in the House of Commons, there was a scene of excitement. Members dashed for the doors. Sir Robert Borden managed to secure his coat, but left the House hatless. The Hon. J. D. Hazen reached the streets without either hat or coat. Dr. Clark, the member for Red Deer, Alberta, was one of the last to leave the Chamber. He was knocked down by the force of a stream of water, and crawled on his hands and knees to the

mayor mederic Martin, M.P., the last few minutes in the House. "I was going to my room from the Chamber," he told The Star, "and had gone through the door on the cast side, when I heard an explosion. I do not know whether the fire was caused by a spontaneous combustion, or what, but in an instant flames were pouring out of the reading room. I ran for a fire extinguisher, but a policeman was already endeavoring to press it into service.

"I returned to the House, where the Deputy Speaker, Mr. Rhodes, was in the chair.

"Everything was quiet. I dashed "I was going to my room from the

"Everything was quiet. I dashed through the door and shouted Tireand a big one." I turned towards my room again, but by that time the corridor was filled with smoke and flame, shooting down towards the Chamber. I next ran to Room 16, the Conservative headquarters, and gave the plarm there, and escaped Everything was quiet. gave the alarm there, and escaped to the open air. I suffered no injury, but had to go to my hotel with

jury, but had to go to my hotel without a coat. As I came out of the
building someone put a hat on me.
"Immediately on reaching the Chateau Laurier I telephoned to Chlef
Tremblay of the Montreal Fire Brigade, to send as many men as possible.
I took this step as a matter of prudence. I realized that little of the
building could be saved, but it appeared that other fires would break
out. These are serious times, and
the unexpected has happened so ofthe unexpected has happened so often that I wished to have every protection possible.

ONLY FIFTY MEMBERS IN HOUSE.

"There were probably not more than fifty members in the House when I shouted the alarm, and it seemed to be only a few seconds before the whole place was black with smoke. While they hurriedly left the place, there was no panic among the members. To this fact, no doubt, many of them owe their lives."

many of them owe their lives."

Later in the evening Mayor Martin again rang up the Montreal Fire Department. "This was at 11:45 p.m.," Mayor Martin said. "Chief Tremblay told me that in the interval he had received a message from the Superintendent of the Ottawa Fire Department telling him that the Fire Department, telling him that the

fire was under control. It is not true that the fire is under control," Mayor Martin said.
"The fire is getting worse, and I told Chief Tremblay to keep a special train in readiness all night to be ready to leave immediately."

Mayor Martin by leave in the last minutes of the House. "Just before the alarm sounded," he declared, "I remarked that a fire had broken out at this spot two years ago, and I said: "Mark my words, there is danger here yet."

Mayor Martin himself presents a Mayor Martin nimself presents a curious spectacle. He is wearing a borrowed hat and a huge white sweater peeps out from under his coat. "This is a fine dress to wear at the Chateau," he laughingly remarked.

CORRIDORS CREATED GREAT DRAUGHT.

Immediately after the fire was discovered, an alarm was turned into the city fire department, followed quickly by second and third alarms calling out the entire brigade. When the firemen reached the spot, smoke was pouring from almost every window in the building, while the flames were bursting through the roof over the reading-room and the adjoining corrise.

The Commons building is a regular labyrinth of spacious corridors running in every direction. They created a tremendous draft fanning the flames, and in the space of ten minutes the centre part of the House of Commons was a seething furnace. For some time the fire was confined to the west or Commons wing, and there was some prospect of the

and there was some prospect of the Senate escaping. A stiff breeze from the north greatly intensified the difand when an hour had passed by, the fire crossed over to the Senate and backed up towards the library.

Later on it developed the imposing

tower, which surmounts the

WEIRD, SPECTACULAR SCENE.

The scene was spectacular and weird. It was a cold night with a clear sky, and, flaring from the eminence of Parliament Hill, the fire illumined the whole city. Thousands of people crowded the grounds, but were kept back by squads of Dominion police and detachments from the 77th Battalion, who were called out to render service.

the 77th Battalion, who were called out to render service.

Apart from escapes of members of Parliament, there were many thrilling episodes. The restaurant is situated on the top floor and the kitchen staff in the extreme southeast corner were cut off from escape. Three of the chefs clung to windows at a height of seventy feet from the at a height of seventy feet from the ground. It was almost an hour before they reached the ground by the firemen's ladders.

Duke at Theatre When Fire Began

Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, accom-panied by Lord Shaughnessy, of Montreal, and the Hon. Miss Shaughnessy, were present in the Russell Theatre, at a concert given by Mme. Edvina, when the fire broke out. At first the fire was not thought ser-lous, and no intimation was given to His Royal Highness. However, when the concert was over, accom-panied by his guests, he proceeded to the Parliament buildings to watch operations.

Their Royal Highnesses were deep ly grieved at the loss of the beautiful

structure,

An informal Cabinet Council was held last night at 11 o'clock at the Chateau Laurier, at which Sir Rob. ert Borden presided. It was after-

wards announced that Parliament wards announced that Parliament would resume its sittings this after-noon either in the Victoria museum building on Metcalfe or the board of railroad commission building, but the place of meeting will be defin-itely announced after a meeting at I

This Cabinet Council was the most unique to the history of Canada when the circumstances of its calling are considered. It was held in the room of the Minister of Public Works, who lives at the Chateau Laurier. It was decided that the work of the country must go on immediately, especially as the war will
not wait. Sir Robert Borden was
caim and collected throughout the
whole disaster, but felt keenly the
loss of the building with its treasared memories. ared memories.

PREMIER'S ANNOUNCEMENT.

Sir Robert Borden made the fol-Sir Robert Borden made the fol-lowing announcement at midnight:
"The House of Commons will meet this (Friday) afternoon at 3 ociock, The place will be an-nounced today. Members can ob-tain information as to the place of meeting at the Privy Council Office at any time after 11 a.m." The Premier said wat Theatre

or the Government offices of the Board of Railway Commissioners.

Asked as to whether the session would be adjourned, the Premier replied that he and his colleagues had not yet considered the question,

LADIES TOOK WRONG TURN.

The case of Mme. Morin is particu-The case of Mme. Morin is particularly sad, as she had intended to have turn to her home two days ago. She had put off from one time to another, however, and finally delayed for another day when her departure had been fixed for this morning.

While a guest of Mme. Sevigny, Mme. Morin had been taken ill and spent some time in the Water street hospital, and consequently was not

hospital, and consequently was not in the most rugged of health at the

in the most rugged of health at the time the fire occurred.

Both Mme. Bray and Mme. Morin appeared to have taken the wrong turn down the corridor when they left their rooms, and to have been trapped at one end of the hall. When their bodies were received its well. their bodies were recovered life wal found to be extinct as a result of asphyxiation.

RUSHED OUT HATLESS.

Maj. Gerald White, M.P., confirmed the announcement of Mr. Brade bury with regard to the separate ex-plosions. He was in room 16 when the alarm rang out, and was one of the last to leave, assisting others of the older members out. The majority left coats, hats and everything behind.

Mai White was in uniform, and after leaving the building he assisted

smoke so quickly that they were un-

able to get down the stairs.

They made their way, however along to the southwest corner and reached the windows looking down on the front. They were soon no-

tervening space in no time and soo threatened the room in which the un fortunate employes had been trapped

RESTAURANT MEN COOL

The latter remained cool, howeve and in about fifteen minutes ladder were run up to both sides of the room and they were able to scaldown. Some of the firemen remailed in the place long after they he have these inside and they suffer saved those inside and they suffer

severely from smoke.

One or two crashes shook the play as the sections of the roof collapse but the corner remained intact. Graham's men did great work at the particular point, though it was necessary to relieve them from time time.

Perhaps the greatest handlcap the firemen was the lack of fire e capes. The icy walks made thin more difficult, and two or three we knocked out in their efforts to hus the hose couplings.

MANY SLIGHTLY BRUISED.

Hundreds rushed toward the h when the second alarm went in ar upon many of the members, hurry upon many of the members, hurry ing down. Some had handkerchiet tied about their heads and other their coats up to protect their ears.

Many had been slightly bruised and the majority were inquiring after friends, whom they had lost in the scramble for the exits.

various hotels were thronged with the members and friends, who anti-ously inquired after those who were in the Senate or House of Commons when the fire broke out.

ESCAPED DOWN TOWEL ROPES.

Thomas McNutt, M.P. for Saltcoats, Sask, and Dr. Cash, M.P. for Yorkton, Sask, had thrilling escapes. Both were in the lavatory when the fire assumed big proportions, but neither member knew that the building was on fire.

"I went in the wash-room," said Mr. McNutt, in telling his story, "and I had not been there three minutes when I opened the door and could see a mass of flames at the other end of the corridor. Dr. Cash came out at the same time. We could not go through that smoke and flame, so we looked around for a means of escape. We went to the nearest window.

dow.

"Never considering what was below, we seized the towels and made a rope with them. This rope of towels we tied to a stick which is used to open the windows. Dr. Cash went first through the window and down the rope. He must have fallen twenty feet. By now one of the carotakers, a French-Canadian, joined me. He came running along with a ladder. This we lowered and placed on the floor of the well outside.

"I went first and reached the ladder with my feet. Then after making

with the work of rescuing several who had been trapped in the upper rooms in the southwest wing.

Some of the most spectacular rescues were made in this portion of the building. There were many employes in the restaurant at the time and the lower corridors filled with smoke so quickly that they were un-

FOUND ESCAPE DIFFICULT.

Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, was in the office of the Hon. Dr. Reid, Minister of Customs, which adjoins the reading room where the fire

the cry, "Don't jump; ladders are coming."

There Chief Graham's men, aided by members of the 77th and the city and Dominion policemen, rushed ladders up. For a time it looked as reading room leading to the corridor though their efforts would be fruit less as the flames licked up the intervening space in no time and soot threatened the room in which the un supposed to have originated. Sir Thomas, when interviewed, said:

"I heard the cry of fire and went out to obtain access to my office, in which were my hat and coat. As I tried to get out of the door of the though their efforts would be fruit of the flouse, a large yolume of smoke kept me back. There was flames intermingled. The Hon, Martin Burrell, irled to escape through the

flames intermingled. The Hon, Martin Burrell ried to escape through the same door and was burned in the process. I escaped by the Senate with Doctor Reid, but lost my hat and coat, and was unable to get to my office at all.

"When I got outside the building numbers of members of Parliament, including Doctor Michael Clark, were there and for a time we feared that many lives were lost."

HECKED BY WALL OF SMOKE.

The Hon Robert Rogers, Minister of Public Works, was in the chamber with the Hon. J. D. Hazen, when the cry of fire rang through the corridors. Mr. Rogers said:

"I had crossed from the chamber into Room 15 mth 1

into Room 16 when members came rushing in crying 'Fire!' I ran from Room 16 to my locker in which were my hat and coat, towards the Speaker's chamber, but a thick black volume of smoke kept me back. I then tried as best I could to get out of the House, and succeeded in doing so. The smoke was so intense that it was difficult to see one's hand ahead."

E. M. MacDonald, member for Pic-

"I was seated in the gallery when Mr. Moderic Martin and Frank Glars, of East Middlesex, came rushing into the chamber shouting, 'Firel' I got down from the gallery in two minutes, but was unable to get my nat and coat and rushed out to the front of the buildings. The rapidity with which the fire spread was remarkable. I cannot understand how such a thick volume of smoke gathered in such a short time, nor an I understand how the fire made such progress."

ESCAPED DOWN LADDER

John Stanfield, chief Conservative whip, was trapped in his room and had to escape down a ladder which was extended to him by some fromen with the assitsance of some newspapers and the assitsance of some

men with the assitsance of some newspapermen.

W. R. Bradbury, stock broker, of Elgin street, also related some interesting incidents in connection with the big fire. Mr. Bradbury was standing in the main corridor of the House of Commons, near the postoffice, when he heard a crush. He rushed along the corridor toward the main entrance to the chamber.

instant," said Mr. Bradbury.
was standing near the post-office
when I heard the crash. Then I
turned and saw several of the policemen and messengers hurrying along
towards the Reading Room. I then
went irto room 16, where many of
the Conservative members were, and
shouted Fire.

"Before reaching that room there
was another explosion of some kind,
which knocked me off my feet. The
members soon came running out of
room 16, and from the chamber they
also poured. I helped to get David
Henderson out. He was not injured
at all. Within a few minutes that
section of the building near the reading room was a mass of seething
flame. One of the messengers told
me that all the members had escaped me that all the members had escaped from the chamber."

Quebec Ladies Who Lost Lives in Fire

QUEBEC, Feb. 4.—Madame Bray, who lost her life in the fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa, was the wife of H. A. Bray, of this city, and a daughter of the late Hon. George Tanguay, of the Legislative Council, Her husband is general manager of the Factories Insurance Company here and came here from Montreal several years ago. She is a sister of Mr. Edouard Tanguay, of George Tanguay, Limited, wholesale merchants.

Madame Morin was the wife of Mr. Louis Morin, of St. Joseph de Beauce, Que. These two ladies, together with Madame Dussault, wife of Doctor and Alderman Dussault, of this city, were the guests of the Speaker's wife.

Their husbands left for Ottawa by the 11:30 train last night. At the time it was doubtful if Mr. Bray knew the worst, but he feared it, and was evidently heartbroken.

It is believed that Mgr. Mathieu broke the sad news to Mrs. Bray's mother, Madame Tanguay.

HAD NARROW ESCAPE



Sir Thomas White, who escaped from his room with great difficulty ow ing to the choking smoke.

WUNTRFAI BRIGADE READY BUT NOT NEEDED

Although Mayor Martin sent a hurry call from Ottawa last night for a section of the Montreal fire brigade, a later message, received before the Montreal apparatus had started, declared that the Ottawa brigade did not need any assistance. The Montreal contingent, which had assembled in Point St. Charles and was all ready for a quick run to Ottawa, went back to the fire sta-

Ottawa, went back to the fire statlons.

Instructor Doolan, who has fought fires in Ottawa and Hull four times already, was in charge of the detail.

fires in Ottawa and Hull four times already, was in charge of the detail. As soon as the mayor's message reached Chief Tremblay Doolan mobilized his forces, a combination motor engine and hose wagon, and an engine, and loaded them on flat cars at the Point St. Charles stock yards. He expected to reach Ottawa about 1:30 o'clock this morning.

A section of the Montreal fire brigade went to Ottawa just ten years ago to assist in fighting a fire in the east wing of the Parliament buildings. It was a bitterly cold night. The special train from this city left the Place Viger station at 2 a.m., making the run to Ottawa in two hours and twenty minutes, Doolan was a member of that expedition.

It was found that the Montreal engines were not of much assistance, as the couplings used in Ottawa would not fit.

would not fit.

IS SEVERELY BURNED



Hon. M. Burrell, who was severely burned about the face and head while dashing through a wall of flame and smoke to safety. He is under treatment at the hospital

CHARLES STRONY SET FREE TODAY.

()

Special to The Montreal Starby our Own Correspondent.
OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—Having satisfied the authorities that he had nothing to do with the fire at the Parliament Buildings, Charles Strony, arrested at Windsor, has been released, the Commissione of Police announced today. He is one of several apprehended.

.



photographer a ble photo was taken just in the rear of the reading room, where the hre started. In the chiney tower and in the centre a striking view of the great clock tower just as it collapsed. The maying a time exposure, and shut off just as the tower fell. The leaning is quite noticeable.

SECOND FIRE CONFIRMS STRONG SUSPICION GERMAN CONSPIRACY

Will Be Prompt and Thorough Investigation-Evidence of Ottawa Fire Chief, the Premier and Several Members Who Heard Explosions Adds Weight to Belief of Hun Plot

Special to The Montreal Star from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.-It is officially announced this morning that the Government will appoint a commission to make a full inquiry into the origin of the fire which destroyed the Parliament Buildings.

The commission is yet to be selected. Sir Robert Borden has asked Sir Wilfrid Laurier to name one of the members.

Special to The Montreal Star from Our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—The body of J. B. R. Laplante, assistant clerk of the House of Commons, who perished in the fire on Thursday night, was discovered this morning. It was in the room of the Deputy Speaker.

A messenger named Hill had tried to induce Mr. Laplante to descend by a rope of curtains, but he would not risk it. The messenger finally jumped and saved himself.

The Dominion police force has taken steps to apprehend all aliens who left Ottawa on Thursday night. A close watch is kept on these foreigners, who are supposed to report regularly to registration officers.

By an arrangement with the railways, the ticket numbers and destinations of tickets sold to foreigners are handed over to the police.

ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS FIRE

While the ruins of Canada's Parliament Buildings were still smouldering, a fire of origin equally mysterious completely destroyed this morning the factory of Grant Holden & Graham, Limited, on Albert street, engaged in the manufacture of militia supplies.

While police officials still profess to reject the theory of a German plot, there is no doubt in the popular mind. Naturally the Government is withholding judgment until official investigation has been made. This will begin on Monday and will be extensive and thorough.

The evidence of Ottawa's Fire Chief with regard to incendiary origin is definite and emphatic. He declares that he dis a fire before. He believes they were due to bombs or shells This is confirmed by the evidence of several members who wer near the reading room at the time and by the Prime Minister, S

As announced in Parliament, the Government through its own officers will institute an inquiry, while the coronor of Carleton will hold an inquest on the dead bodies which have been recovered.

duest on the dead bodies which have been recovered.

Every effort will be made to sift the thing to the bottom.

It may be that no stranger was within the reading room immediately before the fire, but the view is both strong and persistent that some infernal contrivance or composition was brought into play to ensure at a particular moment, an explosion, and so chemically to charge the atmosphere that in the twinkling of an eye it burst into flames as by spontaneous combustion, tancous combustion,

READING ROOMS DOORS CLOSED.

The reading rooms swinging doors were not open. The place was not full of drafts like some parts of the house. If there was one spot where it was calm and cosy it was where the fire started. the fire started.

True, newspapers are very inflammable and calculated to ignite quickly, but not to burst into an explosion instantaneously filling every bit of air space with dense volumes of smalls. smoke.

smoke.

It is this factor which more than any other lends color to the theory that a Hun plot was responsible for what happened and for deadly destruction; and—if plot there was—for the murder it entalled noteworthy is the fact that the reputable American newspaper which has flashed out the story of German plans of destruction story of German plans of destruction is the same publication which had things right in sizing up the plots and criminal machinations of vor Papen.

Papen.

The police, however, adhere to the view that the fire was ordinary it its inception and the fact is cited that only a few days before a little fire started in the same place from hot cigar ashes falling on paper. At that time, however, the paper burned as a newspaper ordinarily would burn. There was neither puff nor explosion.

explosion

With the ruins still burning and sending forth volumes of smoke and vapor a search cannot be effective for a day or so. The people who are missing and whose bodies, unlike those of Madame Bray and Madame Morin, have not been recovered, are supposedly buried beneath masses of steel and stone and mortar.

The young walter, Fanning, doubt-less met his death on the upper floor and was subsequently carried with the crash to the basement. The Do-minion policeman, Desjardins, and his uncle of the same pages are him his uncle of the same name are burled somewhere near the boilers. It was to rescue a man supposed to be there that they went below once again as they had courageously gone

According to latest reports Bow-man Law, M.P., for Yarmouth, was last seen near the telephone booth, half way down the stairs from the Commons west corridor to the base-ment. It had been thought that he had some to his soom up near th had gone to his foom up near the roof and had been cut off. A fel low member from Nova Scotla, who got out of the same room, was the root low member from Nova Scotla, who got out of the same room, was the root to low to low to low. hast to leave, Mr. Law, he says, pre-ceded him.

TO REBUILD SAME SITE

where there are today but smoulleinad well and noised by the condition of the condition o

CIAES ADDRESSES EMPERANCE WORKER

FIRED AT MAN CREEPING OVER ICE TO BRIDGE

Guards on Duty at Victoria Bridge Think An Attempt Was Made to Blow Up Structure—Gome Twice First at Midnight, Again at 4 o'clock

What is believed to have been an attempt to wreck the Victoria Bridge was frustrated by men of the Composite Battalion on guard shortly before 4 o'clock this morning.

Several shots were fired when the figure of a man was seen creeping over the ice toward the bridge. The searchlight on the city side picked him out some distance from the stone piers and as it was evident he had no right to be in such a place at such an hour one of the guards opened fire.

In a twinkling the other guards were turned out, several more shots were fired, but the man escaped.

When asked about the affair the sergeant of the guard on duty at the bridge referred The Star to higher officers of the Composite Battalion, all of whom said they would make no statement until an investigation had been held.

CAME TWICE ON SCENE

Later it was learned that the man came first at midnigh was challenged by the guard and went away.

He appeared again about 4 o'clock, when the guards openes fire. As they were on duty on the bridge and the man was of the ice below he managed to get away in the darkness.

"We have no idea who he was nor what his intentions were,"
The Star was told. "There is just as much reason to suppose he was bent on mischief as to imagine he had no evil intentions."

A search was made, but no explosives or dangerous contrivances were found.

ANY SUCCESSFUL ATTACKS CARRIED OUT BY CANADIANS

Lieut. Owen of British Columbia Loses Life in Trench Attack

CAPT. McINTYRE
TERROR TO HUNS

Prince of Wales and Mr. Bonar Law Visit Dominion Brigades

By Canadian Press.

OTTAWA, Feb. 5.—The following weekly communique is from Sir Max Aitken, at present serving with the Canadian corps in France:

"During the wek of Jan. 7-Feb. 2, more than six successful minor operations were carried out by the troops under Sir Douglas Haig, one of the most successful being by parties of our Northwest and Vancouver battalions on the night of January 30-31.

"Wire-cutting partles cut lanes through the enemy wire opposite two of the strongest fortified places in this section of the enemy's front line. After sunset it was found that the enemy had succeeded in blocking the gaps with fresh entanglements.

the enemy had succeeded in blocking the enemy had succeeded in blocking the gaps with fresh entanglements. "Sargt. Turner and Corp. Conlan and Lieut. L. A. Wilmot, Sergt Kirkland, Ptes. W. R. Taylor and R. W. Lombard proceeded to reopen the lanes up to the German parapet. With enemy listening posts in vicinity and enemy trenches filled with men, it took both parties approximately five hours to complete the dangerous work."

Reports from each battalion that the road was clear reached Brigadier-General Ketchen practically simultaneously at his post in the front trenches. Punctually at 2:30 a.m.

Administration has let it be known that certain definite demands have been made on Germany and Presideut Wilson has made it clear to the American people that he does not intend to back down.

The German Government has caused it to be known that these demands are refused, and in statements intended for both the A

Her Refusal to Disa Lusitania Sinking Ve

Serious Matter

PRESIDENT TODAY IS HANDLING (

Berlin Pretends to B Diplomatic Breach Impossible

BELGIAN FRONTIER COMPLETELY CLOSE

> Special Star Cable by Unit Press. AMSTERDAM, Feb. The Belgian frontier has be

completely closed to all tra ellers, it was announced he today. This action is believ to indicate important Germ troop concentration again the Anglo-French lines, pr paratory to a heavy offensiv

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 5 .-WASHINGTON, Feb. 5.—Presi by California in Fig. Wilson was scheduled to meet Setary of State, Mr. Lansing, today a series of all-important confere that will determine this country's ture policy toward Germany.

Germany's refusal to disavow Lusitania sinking has created a particle of attoost gravity. But folday at least no decisive steplanned.

"A German of California in Table 11 is a series of attoost gravity. But folday at least no decisive steplanned."

"Noither the

planned.

In some quarters, it is hinte drastic step will be taken until House, who is now in Paris, re Washington. If the President against further negotiations; it ported, he will await a complet port from his confidential ager fore throwing down the gaunt Germany in an ultimatum, callin immediate disavewal or a diplospreak. break.

TIME FOR "SHOW-DOWN" REACHED.

All Administration affairs All Administration affairs t were submerged under the cloud the Lusitania negotiations. Pra ally all White House engagem were cancelled. The President d ped his preparedness campaign the time being and plunged into analysis of the German-American stuation. Realization that American nearer an embroilment in the is nearer an embroilment in the propagan quarrel than at any otoperations," the Daily Mail says: ropean quarrel than at any otoperations," the Daily Mail says: time made official Washington gra "Since the creation of the M

London Announces Official Statement That Former Will Be Responsible for Issuing Government Orders Regarding Military Operations-No Ultimatum to Roumania Yet-Terrific Gun Fighting on West

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 7 .- The British Government has received definite information that the report to the effect that an ultimatum has been delivered by the Central Powers to Roumania is without foundation.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 7, via London.—Artillery engagements of terrific intensity have been in progress in the sector between La Bassee Canal and Arras, in northern France, and south of river Somme, German Army Headquarters announced today.

1910

Prest By Canadian Press D.—The following official statement was

"A German wireless message today quotes the Koelniche Zeitung reports from the Dutch frontier that on the occasion of the recent air raid on England, H.M.S. Caroline was struck by a

bomb in the Humber and sunk with great loss of life. "Neither the Caroline nor any other of His Majesty's ships nor any merchant ship, large or small, was struck by a bomb in the Humber nor in any other port."

IS EARL KITCHENER SUPERSEDED?

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 7.-Changes of great importance in the direction of the war are contemplated, says the Daily Sketch. It asserts that Earl Kitchener probably will leave the War Office.

The Sketch also says Sir William Robertson, now Chief of Staff, probably will take over active direction of the war without interference, except

Commenting on the new order that the British Chief of Staff "shall be

"Since the creation of the Ministry of Munitions no more important The point has been reached whichange in the functions of the Secretary of State for War has taken place."

The order means that in future army orders will go out in the name William Robertson, the Chief of Staff, instead of that of Lord Kitch-



MR. WILLIAM P. EVANS AND HIS THREE SONS.

Captain W. Sandford Evans, The Welsh Regiment; Lieut.
E. H. S. Evans, 18th Batt. Lancashire Fusiliers; Second-Lieut.

Ernest S. Evans, 3/4th Cheshire Regiment.

Special to The Montreal Star.

Special to The Montreal Star.

TORONTO, Feb. 7—Reports fro various towns throughout Ontario I day tend to confirm the rumors the there is a certain amount. While some in pro-German circles. While some of the rumors are obviously the result of apprehension, others appear to have some solid foundation in fact.

The general feeling is one of greater tension, as the result of the wideer tension, as the result of the widespread conviction that the fire at the
Parliament Buildings in Ottawa was
set by German plotters.

A despatch from St. Catharines to-day says that overseas soldiers stationed there were called from the streets and theatres on Saturday streets and placed on guard at the ammunition factories. This sudden action was taken when the streets were filled with the usual Saturday night crowds and created some excitement, which was followed by rumors of border bridges having blown up. blown up.

ARREST IN HESPELER FIRE

On suspicion of being implicated in the fire at the Jardine munitions, plant, Hespeler, on Saturday night, which destroyed that plant, a man giving the name of John Schmidt has been arrested there.

A despatch from Guelph says;

"This city was full of rumors on Saturday afternoon and evening following the fire at the Jardine plant at Hespeler, Warnings were sent to several of the manufacturers in the city that there were plots against their shops, while the Chief of Police received word that an attempt was to be made on the Winter Fair buildings, which are now the property of the militial and the armories. ings, which are now the property of the militia, and the armories, where two batteries are housed.

GERMAN RAIDER WHICH CAPTURED THE APPAM MYSTERIOUS THE



This photo was taken through the port hole of H.M.S. Appam, captured by the German raider off the Canary Islands, by F. S. Oliver. He concealed the plate at the bottom of his bunk after making three prints. One print was given to three people, so in case Oliver was caught one of the others would have a chance of getting ashore. Oliver gave the plate to the British Ambassador, who has forwarded it to the British Admiralty for use in identifying the German raider. These pictures were not released for publication until Oliver consulted with the British Consulate, who permited him to dispose of them. (Photo these places as well as to several of the factories in the city. It was impossible to find out where the warnings came from or to determine whether they were bona fide, but the Chief and the military authorities decided to take no chances and guards will remain indefinitely."

The arrest of Adolf Schatt, a (man bandmaster, baving passing which, it is said, show that he recently been in Belgium and G stantinople, and the finding of a meterious box containing seventy plof explosives have aroused concrable excitement at Wingham.

Schatt's arrest, it is said, was dered by Col. Sherwood head of Dominion Police on charges of pionage.

pionage. Schatt besides his passports I several drawings and a sheaf of I ters, all of which will be forward for inspection by the Dominion pol at Ottawa. Meanwhile he has placed in the custody of the sol of the 161st Battalion.

Special to The Montreal Star.

NIAGARA FALLS. Ont., Fel While the sudden panic of fet the safety of arsenals, bridges. cetc., has resulted in the callin of the home guard contingent several localities along the Ni border, the company at Niasara

of men.

TAKE SUSPECT AT WINGHAI The arrest of Adolf Schatt, a (man bandmaster, baving passes)

Which it is said show that he SUNK IN BLACK SEA BY RUSSIAN DESTROYERS

> Ship Yards on Anatolian Coast Bombarded-Gen. Townshend Holding Kut-el-Amara as Strategic Point-No Intention to Withdraw-Rumored Hun Fleet Preparing to Dash into North Sea.

border, the company at Niasata Ont., is not yet out.

At this point there are a nu of regular troops on guard at the ternational bridge. The big Special Star Cable by United Press.

plants, and the Welland Canal strengthen these guards the strengthen these guards the strengthen these guards the strengthen these guards the sailing vessels in the Black Sea and bombarded three naval conburg and St. Catharines have called upon to supply a certain struction yards along the Anatolian coast, according to despatches received here today.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—An official communication from military headquarters at Delhi says that General Townshend is holding Kut-el-Amara as a point of strategical value, and that General Aylmer's operations are being carried out for the purpose of supporting General Townshend, at that point. The communication adds that no withdrawal is contemplated.

SAY HUN FLEET MAY COME OUT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 8.—Rumors that the German fleet is preparing for its long expected dash into the North Sea reached here today from Dutch sources, and aroused high hopes in London that a great naval battle is imminent in the North Sea.

Despatches from The Hague reported that German marines along the Belgian coast are being withdrawn and sent to Kiel. All leaves of absence of German naval officers have been cancelled, the despatches

From Copenhagen came reports of sudden activity at Kiel and of umors reaching Danish frontier towns that the Germans were about to isk battle.

Four Zeppelins and a flock of German Taubes have reinforced the ir flotilla at the German naval base.

The supposition is that they are to accompany the fleet in its sorle from behind the protecting guns and mine fields of Heliogoland.

Vague rumors that the Teuton naval officers were about to attempt a startling coup poured into London, even before the exploits of the German commerce raider that captured the Appam became known.

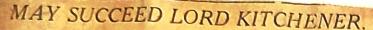
Since the Appam reached Norfolk several Berlin despatches have carried similar hints.

A recent report was that the Germans had equipped several new Dreadnoughts with 17-inch guns and had armed Zeppelins with devices for shooting torpedoes from the air, preparatory to challenging the British navy for supremacy in the North Sea.

LLOYD GEORGT AFTER KITCHENER

1916

FEB





Sir William Robert-

BELGIUM PROUDLY REJECTS HUN OFFER OF SEPARATE PEACE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 9.—Belgium has represent the property of the second to a report that Germany, according to a Rome despatch today, quoting the Giornale d'Italia as authority for the statement, which is understood to have been obtained through vatican sources.

man peace efforts are under way aroused the greatest interest here, aroused the greatest interest here.

Though Belgian officials a few weeks ago denied a report that Germany had submitted peace terms, demany had submitted peace terms, demany

Cardinal Mercier of Belgium is said to have conveyed this information to Pope Benedict during his conferences

Pope Benedict during his conterent a few days ago.

The Kaiser, the report said, agreed to a complete restoration of Belgium, with the Germans granted certain privileges at Belgian Channel ports. Germany further agreed to pay a large sum for the rebuilding of delarge sum for the rebuilding of delarge sum for the rebuilding of delarge sum for the rebuilding of turn for a pledge of Belgian neutrality for the remainder of the war, ity for the remainder of the war, ity for the remainder of the manually rejected these terms and announced that he would consider no nounced that he would consider no peace until the Allies were victorious, peace until the Allies were victorious.

satisfactorily from the German standpoint.

Since the recent announcement that Sir Douglas Haig had gone to Havre to meet King Albert on a special mission, no announcement has been made by the press bureau on the results of the trip.

The Chronicle d'Italia states that Monsignor Taoci Porcelli, the Papal Nuncio to Belgium, presented to Belgium Germany's proposals for a separate peace. Whether or not he was authorized to do so by the Vatican, says the newspaper, has not been ascertained. certained.

Monsignor Thomas Dunn, rector of Our Lady of the Rosary, Staines, and Canon of Westminster, has been ap-pointed Roman Catholic Bishop of Not-

THREE COMMERCE RAIDERS CAUGHT BY H.M.S. DRAKE

Special to The Montreal Star by United

NEW YORK, Feb. 9.—The New York Globe declared this afternoon that it has received a code message from Bermuda, stating that the German cruiser Roon, commerce raider, has been captured by the British cruiser Drake after a threehour fight 200 miles east-northeast of Bermuda. Two merchantmen, one of them armed, were captured with the Roon, it was stated.

ADMIRAL CRADDOCK AVENGED

The Globe said it was unable to make public the source of its information, but quoted the following message said to be from Bermuda:

"Drake here today towing Roon. Took her 200 knots east-northeast Bermuda, three hours running fight. Lost Danforth, eighteen men. Her losses about one-third. Struck as we came abeam. Two merchantmen with her, one armed. Took both. Brought here.

"Seagrave on sighting Roon said: Please God, today I will avenge Craddock (Admiral Craddock, whose squadron was destroyed by the Germans.) Roon badly knocked about by 9.2-in. Thirty-two officers and 719 men taken in three prizes."

"Seagrave," according to the Globe," is probably Captain Seagrave, who was with Admiral Craddock, but later was in command of the Bacchante. "Danforth," the Globe says, probably is a torpedo lieutenant.

Naval registers show that the Drake, a 14-100-ton cruiser, built about fifteen years ago, carries as her heaviest armament two 9.2-inch guns, the calibre mentioned in the despatch the Globe received.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

Thirty-four British aircraft attacked German positions on the Belgian coast. The Kaiser was on the western front. The Russians retired from their positions in the battle of the Mazurian Lakes, in East Prussians 0 sia.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR

Six great battles were raging in the Carpathians. The Russians retreated in good order from Czernowitz when the Austro-Germans forced a way into Bukowina. Premier Asquith announced that an absolute blockade of all German ports was being considered. *************

PRUSSIAN LOSSES TO BE 2,377,378

By Canadian Press.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 10.—The Amsterdam Courant states that the Prussian Casualty lists numbered 420 to 429 show 19,339 dead, wounded and missing, and the Prussian lists numbered 430 to 439 show 18,349 dead, wounded and missing. The total Prussian losses are computed by this newspaper as 2,377,378.

The German military losses include also 335 lists of casualties of Wurttemburg forces, 247 Bavarian lists, 248 Saxon lists, sixty navy lists, and some lists concerning German officers and non-commissioned officers in the Turkish service, according to the Courant.

No Peace Terms Offered Belgium

By Canadian Press.
LONDON, Feb. 11.—The Belgian
Legation announced today that the
rumors which have been circulated
to the effect that peace proposals recently were made by Germany to the
Belgian Government are devoid of foundation.

Recent information gathered in Court circles in Berlin is to the effect that Germany holds that a portion of Belgium should be annexed to Germany in any settlement of the war which is undertaken.

This view is directly the recent of

war which is undertaken.

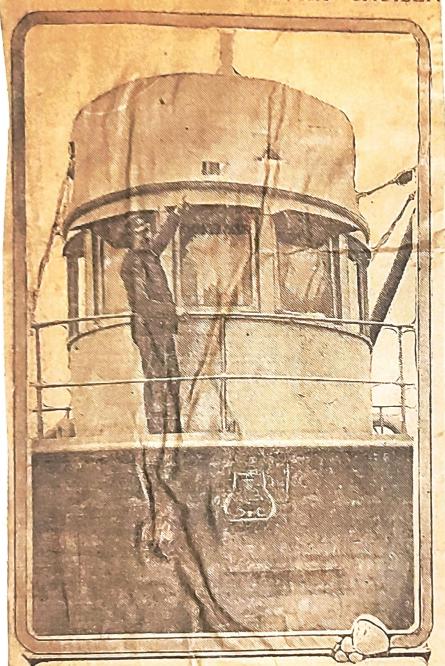
This view is directly the reverse of
the recent report, coming through
Italy, that Germany had offered to
evacuate Belgium as a condition of a

evacuate Belgium as a condition of a separate peace.

There is no confirmation of the report of Germany's willingness to evacuate Belgium, but the contrary view, that Germany desires to retain part of Belgium, probably will be made known in confidential advices going to the American authorities, indicating a less favorable outlook than had been expected.

"NONSENSE" SAYS SIR SAM TO REPORT COL. CAPE'S MEN DISBANDED OTTAWA, Feb. 9. — "Say that it is all nonsense,"
This was the answer of Sill Sam Hughes today to a querd as to the accuracy of a report that Col. Cape's Montreal battery has been disbanded ... England and drafts sent to France as infantry. o managossannanna

CANADIAN STEAMER FIRED ON BY FRENCH CRUISER



The British steamship Canadian, under charter to the Quebec Steamship Company, photographed on her arrival at New York, on February 9, showing where two of the five shots fired by the French cruiser Descartes struck and passed through her pilot house.

The Canadian is a peculiar vessel in construction, and with her high foredeck and pilot house and her leaden color was mistaken for a torpedoboat by the Descartes at Fort de France, Martinique, on January 14, when

the firing occurred.

SHELL CONTRACTS INVESTIGATION IS MUCH DISCUSS

Fovernment Cannot Construe Sir Wilfrid ier's Motion as Challenge Now Extension Has Been Agreed to - Outlook is for Protracted Session Than Anticipated

cecial to The Montreal Star From not be as brief as every of our Own Correspondent.

OTTAWA, Feb. 10.—Sir Wilfrid tions after the fire and establic contracts excites much companies in the lobbies of the House. The Gur Own Cerrespondent.

Our Own Cerrespondent.

It was a surjer so motion for an inquiry into he aheil contracts excites much come the aheil contracts excites much come desired. It have been desired leader has evidently been desired has a big of strategical work. During the debate on the Address, Liberal speakers urged persistently that the doings of the Shell Committee be inquired into, but when the debate concluded without an amendment to that effect most people were constrained to believe that the last had been heard of the question.

In the meantime the extension of the term of Parliament has come up and been quickly and unanimously passed. The Liberals, having thus acceded to the Government wishes and having obviated a general election of the into the shell spects. While likewise, according for an inquiry into the shell spects. While likewise, according for an inquiry into the shell spects. While likewise, according for an inquiry into the shell spects. While likewise, according for an inquiry into the shell spects. While likewise, according for an inquiry into the shell spects. While likewise, according for an inquiry into the shell spects. While likewise, according for an inquiry into the shell spects. While likewise, according for an inquiry into the shell spects. While likewise, according for an inquiry into the shell spects. While likewise, according for an inquiry into the shell spects. While likewise, according for an inquiry into the shell spects.

he Government cannot very well strue these activities as a chaite to or reason for an appeal to people, for the extension measure the Government cannot very well investigation is proper and investigation in the proper and though British money has been a been passed.

The Liberals claim, therefore, investigation is proper and though British money has been a in the first instance, the shells eventually be charged up against Canada. Both sides are watching developments with much interest.

GOVERNMENT'S ATTITUD

GOVERNMENT'S aCTITUD

The Government's attitude
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and it is claimed that Alesses T
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quiry will be facilitated.

The principal reason in
against the subject being prolithat the money spent was I
money and not Canadian mon
On the other hand, in the fine
justment after the war, Canadi
pay the complete expense of her
cos, including the cost of shalls
animunition.

The Liberals claim, therefore,



Hugh Allan, Lady Drummond,
Y Lady Kirkpatrick, Sir Hamar
e Greenwood, Col. Payne, Dr. Parkin,
se Sir Thomas Skinner, Sir Charles
t. Russell, Sir Trevor Dawson, the Lew, Secretary of State for the Colonies; Lady Strathcona, Sir Max Aitken, Sir William Osler, Canada; the Rt. Hon. Andrew Bona: agers of Canadian banks and rail. provincial agents, the general man ways, and representatives Institutions.

The hymns were "O God Our Heig in Ages Past," and "God the All-Ter-rible." The anthem was "O Praiss ye the Name of the Lord," sung was also sung. Knusslan

mass at the Catholic Catherdal, where many Canadian soldiers and civillans Monsignor Burke

CANADIAN HEROES
HONORED AT TWO
LONDON SERVICES

Vast Throngs Growd St. Margaret's and West.
minster Roman Catholic Cathedral on Anniver.

sary of First Landing of Canadians in France

Special Cable to The Montreal Star dian military chiefs were Sir. G. H. (Copyright)

Perley, acting High Commissioner of the first Canadian Contingent in France was commemorated today by THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Feb. 10. -The anniversary of the landing of deeply impressive services both in the Anglican Parish Church of the House minster-and in Westminster Roman Commons-St. Margaret's, West-Catholic Cathedral Large numbers St. Margarets, which only has 1,100

from the Canadian camps and many Canon Carnegie conducted the serseats, was densely crowded. contregation included 800 more from the hospitals,"

Canadians attended,

WINDERMERE



Reproduced by permission of Mesers, Frost & Reed, Ltd., Fine Art publishers, Bristot and London, owners of the copyright and publishers of the large engraving.

" MICHIL

ments à une patreune de la cavalerie italienne dans un défilé de montagne.



CANADIAN AIRMAN INJURED WHILE FLYING .-- Mr. F. K. McGill, a well-known Montreal athlete and swimmer, now a Sub-Flight Lieutenant in the Imperial Navy Aero Service. Mr. McGill is the first Montrealer who has been injured in this branch of the Not long ago, while on a flight, he fell and sustained a service. broken arm.

WAR NEWS OF ONE-YEAR
AGO TODAY.
The Lusitania sailed from
Liverpool flying the British
Mercantile Marine emblem in
place of the Naval Reserve
flag she usually displayed,
Captain Dow said he might
use the American flag on the
passage. Two hundred Amoricans cancelled their passage on the Lusitania. American artillery shells were
used for the first time on the
French western front.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—Under the heading "The scandal of the war relief funds," the Dally Chronicle to-day urges the Government to take control of and prevent waste in unauthorized collections.

authorized collections.

"Over fifty Belgian relief funds have been opened in England," says the Daily Chronicle, "and we are satisfied, after a careful investigation, that many of them are conducted on exceedingly unbusinesslike lines. "Some of the Belgian relief funds are beyond all reproach. They are admirably managed and thriftily administered by men and women who give their services gratuitously and whose devotion has in it a sublime quality.

whose devotion has in it a sublime quality.

"The first and foremost is the Commission for Relief in Belgium. This is the main conduit pipe through which the splendid generosity of the American people flows. No commadation can be too warm for its magnificent work—as noble a piece of practical philantrophy as ever was recorded."

After recounting how various funds.

After recounting how various funds

are conducted inefficiently, the Daily Chronicle says:

"We beg the Government to act without delay. Action is necessary no less in Belgian Interests than those of the British subscribers. The cause of Belgium, as noble as ever appealed to the generous instincts of our people, is not served by indiscriminiate appeals, some of them on behalf of societies which are not really needed and whose methods are slack and slovenly."

ACROSS T

Report from Salonika Indicates French Troops Made Movements

MONTENEGRINS STILL RESIST

Russia Hurrying Troops to Bessarabian Front it is Thought

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 12.-A Reuter de spatch from Amsterdam says:

"Budapest advices received here are to the effect that Russian rallway communication with Roumania is interrupted owing to troop movements in Bessarabia. Only military trains are moving in Bessarabia."

FRENCH ACROSS VARDAR.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Feb. 12.—The Salonika correspondent of the Petit Parisien telegraphs that French troops crossed the Vardar river on February 10 and are now encamped on the right bank of the river and in the region of Jantza and Veria.

The town of Veria is an important railroad station on the line between Salonika and Monastir.

The region alluded to is to the northwest of Topsin on the Variance, fifteen males northwest of Sa defences of the camp of the Alle Salonika begins.

The line ascends the Vardar Karasuli, from which point it swee in a semi-circle to the southeast e

closing Salonika.

MONTENEGRO HOLDING OUT

By Canadian Press.

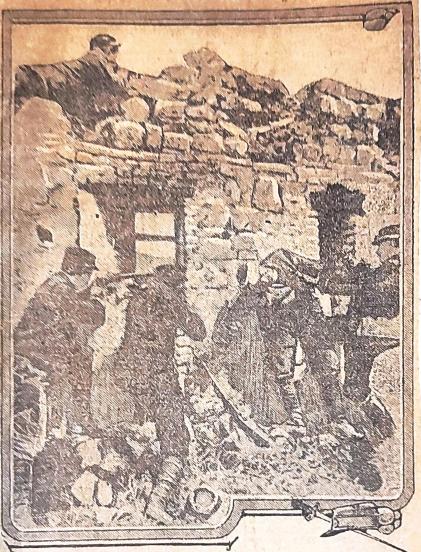
PARIS, Feb. 12.-A despatch f Rome says that, according to during an attack a Durageo correspondent of the A at close quarters.

Verionale, the strength of the A at close quarters.

Tran force now marching on Durageo is estimated at \$00,000 men.

The rest of the invading arm the correspondent says, is engaged i guarding the country behind the ac

tancing troops.
He adds that the disarmament Montenegro is not yet completed ar parts of the little kingdom have n been occupied, as a result of the vir-orous resistance of the followers General Martinovitch. FIGHTING AT CLOSE QUARTERS



This remarkable photograph was taken by a French stretcher-bearer during an attack at Souchez and shows the French engaged with the enemy

HUN TREACHERY IS EXPOSED

By Canadian Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 12-The predictions from Washington that the United States would probably warm its nationals not to take passage on armed merchantmen in line with the German memorandum that armed liners would be treated as warships, has aroused no general comment in the principal newspapers here.

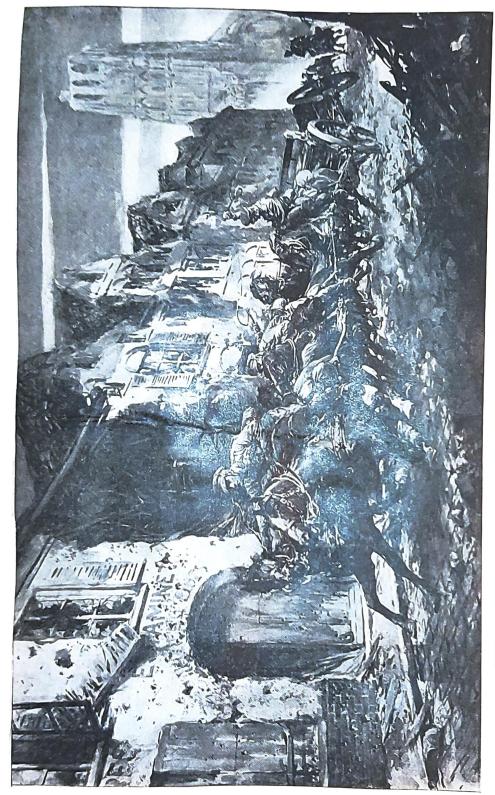
Notwithstanding Mr. Lansings recent outline of the American position in regard to armed merchantmen. Germany's announcement, according to special Washington despatches, is said to have embarrassed the Adminis-

tration. The New Yorld, which has been favorable to Mr. Wilson's policies. does not find it at all clear from the German memorandum that armed merchantmen are vessels of war.

"The United States Government," it counsels, "may well await furmes information before taking final action on the German threat to treat armed merchantmen as vessels of war. If such ships are actually vessels of war, we are as much interested in knowing the fact as anybody else.

The New York Tribune sees in Germany's announcement a pretext for sinking ships without warning. Pointing out that the practice of arming merchantmen is an established one and has even been conceded by Germany in the past the Tribune says:

There is nothing in the whole German argument to show that new conlitions justify the threat now made. The conditions set for the note are not new, but are simply re-stated in a new and more elaborate form to establish a pretext for further frightfulness."



HORSES BRINGING UP A BIG GUN THROUGH A SHELLED TOWN BY CHRISTOPHER CLARK.



NAIK DARWAN SING NEGL OF THE GARHWAL RIFLES, LEADING HIS COMRADES ROUND THE TRAVERSES AT FESTUBERT, AND THEREBY NAIK DARWAN SING NEGL OF THE GARHWAL THE VICTORIA CROSS. BY S. BEGG.

Drawn from material supplied by an officer present at the action.

AMERICAN PRESS NOT DECIDED AS TO WHAT GERMAN NOTE MEANS

New York Tribune Declares it is Simply Another Pretext for Sinking Ships Without Warning Berlin Offers Some Hypocritical Observations-British Press Views

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 12.—The Allies, it was stated on good authority today, will send a strong note of protest to the United States if Mr. Lansing, as forecasted in cable despatches, accepts the German policy regarding armed merchantmen, and holds that such vessels must be treated as ships of war.

The protest will be based on the fact that the United States, after the outbreak of the war, announced that it would permit merchantmen carrying guns for defensive putposes to enter Am-

To change this policy in the middle of the war, in the view point of the Allies

HUNS PRETENDING ANXIETY

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 11. via London, Feb. 12.—The Berlin newspapers publish despatches from the United States announcing that it is expected that the Washington administration will soon issue a warning to Americans not to travel on merchantmen which are armed.

The newspapers say that this announcement comes at a timely moment to confirm the hopes entertained in Germany that the new policy enunciated in the German memorandum, which declares that armed merchantmen will be treated by Germany after February 29 as warships, would be found to conform to the revised ideas of the American Department of State on the conduct of submarine warfare, and hence tend to simplify in the future the situation between Germany and America on this issue. The newspapers say that this an-

between Germany and America on this issue.
Official circles felt but little apprehension regarding the reception of the memorandum by the American Government or the possibility that it would complicate the settlement of the Lusitania issue.
It is stated that a report from Baran Zwiedenek von Sudenhorst, the

on Zwiedenek von Sudenhorst, the Austro-Hungarian Charge d'Affaires Austro-Hungarian Charge d'Affaires at Washington, describing a conversation with Mr. Lansing regarding the disarmament proposals, has given the German and the Austrian Governments a definite idea of the American position. rican position.

The main anxiety felt by the Ger-The main universe left by the Gernan authorities has been with reard to the reception which would be accorded to the memorandum by he press and public opinion in the United States.

The newspapers of Germany agree in saying that it is scarcely correct to refer to the policy announced in the memorandum as new, since Germany, even before the war, officially had taken the position that ships armed in accordance with Mr. Churchill's plan lose entirely their peaceful non-combatant privileges, and that their crews should be treated not even as belligerents, but as pir-

They say that an amendment wa They say that an amendment was incorporated in German Prize Regulations on June 22, 1914, befor the war broke out, which provide that every hostile act of an arme merchantman was to be regarded a piracy and that the crews should be dealt with "according to the regulations covering extraordinary militar, large and procedure." law and procedure.'

The newspapers point out that the memorandum does not go to extremes, but allows armed merchantmen the privileges of warships; that is, the crews, if captured, are to be treated as prisoners of war and the ships, although liable to be attacked and sunk without warning, are entitled to certain rights of surrender,

All German warships and not submarines only, are according to the memorandum, to apply these rules and therefore, they argue, the memorandum is not exactly a new development of submarine warfare.

The naval experts quote certain British newspapers as opposed to the Churchill measure, to indicate that even in England the dangers for crews and passengers on armed merchantmen was recognized before the war.

UARDING BRIDGES ACROSS NIAGARA AGAINST ATTACKS

Rumor Last Night Brought Two Thousand Seven Hundred Men and Fifteen Machine Guns Out on Canadian Side of River-Explosion Stories

NIAGARA FALLS, N.Y., Feb. 12. Following a wild rumor last even-te that Germans from the United States were planning a move of some detachments of Canadian soldiers with machine guns were rushed from Toronto and Thorold, Ont., bringing the garrison across the river to 2,700 men and fifteen machine

The guards at the power houses, bridges and manufacturing plants were doubled and provided with machine guns. Other artillery was wheeled into position at advantageous points between the upper power house and the lower bridges.

The men are still on guard this marning.

At 11 o'clock last evening a terrific morning. explosion of dynamite caused con-siderable damage to the plant of the Castner Electrolytic-Chemical Com-The explosion occurred in a pany. The explosion occurred in a new building of brick and steel con-struction 300 by 100 feet, under course of construction, and immedi-course of construction the police ately after the explosion the police found three sticks of dynamite planted in the foundations which had ifalled to explode. Charles T. Vaughan, superintend-

ent of the plant, scouted the idea of a pro-german plot, and said that his company manufactured only caustle soda and bleaching powder used in the dye trades.

He stated, however, that the steel work on the building is being done by the Buffalo Structural Iron Company and he understood there was some trouble between that concern and its men.

It has been learned on good authority, however, that large quantities of liquid chlorine and chlorine gas are liberated in the manufacture of the product, and that this by-product has been collected and sold to both the Allied and Central Powers. On Thusday five Federal Secret Service men held a conference at the Imperial Hotel. Upon breaking up two immediately left for Canada, two others for Buffalo, while one man remained on the ground.

No information as to their mission could be learned and they sheeling

No information as to their mission could be learned, and they absolutely refused to talk.

It is believed this conference may have had to do with locating propagandists and may later have direct connection with last night's explosion.

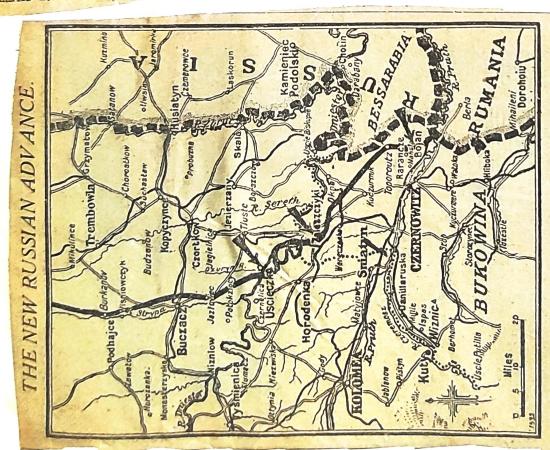
*** WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

Russians reported capture f fortifications at Smolnik. of fortifications at Smolnik.
British airmen bombarded
German works around Ostend. A flutter of excitement in Canada over reports of intended German air raids from the United States.

0,00000000000000

THIS PROTEST IS TOO MUCH FROM HUNS

BERLIN, Feb. 14-The charge that a German agent was responsible for the fire that destroyed the Canadian Parliament buildings at Ottawa is utterly false, the North German Gazette, official organ of the German Government, declared today.



Russian at miles of Russians Barancze ungari forced the Hun Eastern uo Jecieczka,

at

also



Captain Nash, of Walkerville, adjutant of "London's Own," 142nd Overseas Battalion, and his little son, Bugler James Edwin Nash, who has just enlisted in the same battalion in order to go overseas with his father and do his bit for the Empire. The lad was with the Ford people at Ford City. His father was with Kitchener's Fighting Scouts through South Africa, and on coming to Canada was manager of the Gramm Motor Truck Co. at Walkerville.

GRAHAME-WHITE SAYS

HE IS NOT WOUNDED.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Claude Grahame-White, noted English aviator, today personally denied reports that he had been seriously wounded in France. He said he had been in London for ten days and was unable to understand how the report, sent here in a Havas Agency despatch from Hazebruck, gained circulation. *******

Huns Try to Force Swiss to Open Trade

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A despatch to the Morning Post from Berne

says;
"German agents, especially women, are buying large quantities of fat and wool in Switzerland preparatory to asking the Government to allow their expertation, which is now for-

"It is suggested that Switzerland's refusal to acquiesce would cause Germany to decline to allow Switzerland to receive coal, sugar and soda from German."

SIR JOHN FRENCH SEES VICTORY OF ALLIES BY JULY

Canadians in France are Confident of Breaking Through This Spring

NEW YORK, Feb. 14.-Edmund Bristol, member for Toronto Centre in the Capadian Parliament, Saturday on the White Star liner Adriatic very optimistic as to the final victory for the Allies, and predicted the end of the war in July,

"When I visited the Canadian forces in the trenches in western France,' Mr. Bristol said, "I found the officers and men were in excellent health and spirits and confident of going through the German lines when the combined concentrated drive was made in the

Brig.-General Watson told me that they had smashed the enemy lines twice, but did not make a big gap. This time it is to be done on a big scale. The General also told me that French's last words to him before he went back to England were Cheer. went back to England were: 'Cheer up, General; you'll be sailing for home at the end of July.'

GERMANS GLAD OF CAPTURE.

"Gen. Watson said that the prisoners who were being brought in now appeared to have lost heart, and seemed glad to be captured. When a trench was rushed by the Cana-dians the Germans surrendered at

a trench was rushed by the Canadians the Germans surrendered at once without a struggle if they could manage to do so unseen by the officers in the rear, who would order them shot down for their act.

"At the present time there are fully 1,350,000 British troops in France and Flanders, and 100.000 Canadians. In England there are at least 3,000,000 men under arms, besides another million recruits drilling. The Allles are getting all the ammunition they require and have a big supply in require and have a big supply in re-

One of the chief difficulties of the One of the chief difficulties of the French, Mr. Bristol said, was the congestion at the ports, due to lack of facilities for handling the immense cargoes. They have no grain elevators or any modern machinery for unloading vessels such as are to be found in Canada, Great Britain, or the United States.

the United States.

On this account steamers are often thirty days in port before they are discharged, instead of getting away in four or five days. It is this delay on the other side which causes the freight congestion in the United States and Canada.

STRUGGLE GROWING IN NTENSITY AS FRANCE'S GRIP BECOMES TIGHTER

Battle in Champagne Terrific Struggle for Mastery-Russian Black Sea Fleet Busy-Roumania Completes Mobilization—Austrians Bomb Milan-French Advance in Balkans

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—"Roumania's mobilization is now complete," said an official statement given out here today. Carpathian and Danubian defences have been finished."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 14.—The Russian Black Sea fleet silenced a portion of the Turkish shore batteries near Vitze, during a heavy bombardment on Wednesday and Thursday, it was officially announced today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, Feb. 14.-Austrian aeroplanes bombarded Milan on Sunday night. Six persons were killed and several injured by bombs dropped from aeroplanes which appeared over the city this morning.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—The despatch says several aeroplanes took part in the raid, which was made at 9 a.m. Anti-aircraft guns opened a heavy fusillade, and the aeroplanes disappeared after dropping bombs. The material damage was small. The casualtles were all among civilians.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 14. Increasing activity in the Ba kans is reported from Athens. An Exchange Telegraph despatch, filed yesterday, says that following the arrival of French and British reinforcements at Salonika, the French are again proceeding up the railway, concentrating troops as far forward as the Bulgarian frontier.

The Bulgarians are said to have occupied one-third of Al-

bania.

FRENCH CRUISER IS SUNK.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 14.—Three hundred and seventy-four lives were lost when PARIS, Feb. 14.—Three hundred and seventy-four lives were lost when the French cruiser Admiral Charner was sunk off the Syrian coast. The French cruiser Admiral Charner was sunk off the Syrian coast. The Pressing the cruiser today said that only one man out of 375 aboard was saved.

The Ministry of Marine gave out a statement last night, expressing tear for the safety of the warship.





The Military Cross

The new decoration awarded by his Majesty for distinguished and meritorious services in the field

HOLD IN WESTERN HEMISPHERE PLAN OF GERMAN EMPIRE

Washington Learns That in Defiance of Monroe Doctrine Teutons Have Negotiated for Sphere of Influence in Nicaragua, Columbia, South America and Hayti

Special to The Montreal Star by establishment of a naval base at Car-

WASHINGTON, Feb. 14.—Arthur Sears Henning, the Chicago Tribune's Washington correspondent,

bune's Washington correspondent, sends the following despatch:

"Extraordinary revelations of the plans of Germany to establish a foothold in several Republics of the western hemisphere and in the Danish West Indies, in defiance of the Monroe Doctrine, are in the possession of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the United States Senate. The Committee is carefully guarding the evidence from publication because of fear of the effect it might have upon public opinion.

"The document in the possession of the committee purport to prove:

"That Germany sought to establish a sphere of influence in Nicaragua by

a sphere of influence in Nicaragua by purchase of the inter-oceanic canal route and the right to establish naval bases.

"That Germany sought to gain a foothold in Colombia by negotiation for an inter-oceanic canal concession, the purchase of plantations and the

IS ORGANIZING ARMIES.

IS ORGANIZING ARMIES.

"That Germany gained paramount influence in Paraguay by organizing the army, and is carrying out a similar plan in Chill.

"That Germany sought to gain a foothold in Hayti through control of the customs and the establishment of a naval base at St. Nicholas.

"That Germany practically controls the island of St. Thomas by lease from Denmark, and has established there a base of great strategic value, particularly because of its proximity to Porto Rico and the Panama Canal.

"The committee has also documentary evidence indicating that although the European war has interrupted the prosecution of these plans. Germany intends to resume the efforce of the property of the profession of these plans.

Germany intends to resume the efforts to participate in the affairs of the western hemisphere as soon as peace shall be restored.

"Because of their bearing upon the preservation of the Monroe Doctrine, the German operations are of vital importance to the United States."



LT. GEORGE KESTEVEN K. WILGRESS, Canadian Expeditionary Force. Only son of Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Trollope Wilgress, of Brockville, Ontario.

SUMMARY OF TODAY'S WAR

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—Activity on the major war fronts is confined mainly to northern France, the intensity of the battling being most pronounced in the Artoise district on this front, where the French have

pronounced in the Artose district on this front, where the French have made gains.

In the Balkans, the Entente forces are reported extending their positions around Salonika, concentrating troops as far forward as the Bulgarian frontier.

In Albania, the situation continues mixed. Bulgarian troops are said to have advanced in the south as far as Fieri, sixteen miles from Aviona, while an Austrian column recently was reported at Tirana, about twenty miles west of Durazzo.

The Italians have been in force at Aviona and seem to have been a considerable body of troops opposing the Austrians in the Durazzo sector. Athens reports credit the Turkish Government with the intention strongly to reinforce its armies in Mesopotamia, where the British on the Tigris are struggling to push their way to Kut-el-Amara and the relief of their beleaguered little army



Lieutenant H. G. Evan-Jones Welsh Regiment. Killed in action on February 10. He was serving in India on the outbreak of war

ALL REMAINING SINGLE MEN ARE CALLED UP TODAY

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 14, 2 p.m. — An official proclamation calling up the remaining single men, under the Derby plan and the Military Service Act, was posted to-

day. The call to the colors has the effect of enrolling all

Single men of military age who have not been exempted.

Single men who did not attest under the Earl of Derby's plan are subject to compulsory military service, with certain classes of exemptions, under the terms of the Act passed at the last session of Parliament, which went into effect on February 10.

An announcement on Saturday, forecasting today's call, said the unexpectedly speedy summons might be attributed to the many recent consultations between the Minister of Munitions and the War Office.

BATTLE RAGING IN CHAMPAGNE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—By buttering blows south of Sainte Marie, the Germans are making desperate efforts to drive a wedge in the French line with the object of bending back the whole French front in the Cham-

The Germans claim ghins on the Prench lift wing that more than off-set the advance made by the French on their right in the fighting north-west of Massiges.

Both Berlin and Puris agree that the fighting in the Champagne is heavier than at any time since the French rushed forward in the great offensive movement of last Septem-

In several respects the present struggle, though less violent, paral-leis the September offensive. In September the French drive hit the German line hardest around Maison

As in the September offensive, at-tacks and counter-attacks by both sides are going on at the same time in the Vimy Heights region north of

Official despatches from both captrals indicate heavy slaughter with no changes either in the Champagne or the Artols. The "nibbling" of the past two weeks is believed to have resulted in German casualties of between 75,000 and 100,000.

The fighting is now spreading to nearly every sector of the front, with the Germans mostly on the offensive. Though heavy artillery engagements have been going on all along the battle line, there is nothing thus far in reports of the shelling to indicate artillery preparation by the Germans for the predicted grand offensive the present of the saleting to indicate the present of the saleting to indicate the present of the predicted grand offensive.

FRENCH GAIN SOUTH OF SOMME

Special Star Cable by United Press, PARIS, Feb. 14.—The War Office reported today a French victory in a

bloody encounter at the village of Frise, sout hof teh Somme.

On Sunday afterneon we captured several German trenches," said the official statement. "The Germans counter-attacked. A German comwas decimated, excepting seventy men who were made prisoners. The German losses were consider-

The statement indicated no important changes in the situation in the Champagne, or north of Arras, where the Germans and French have been locked in desperate struggles for more

than forty-eight hours.

A German enslaught in Upper Al sace was preceded by a most violent bombardment that wrecked portions of French trenches. Before the Teutons could dig themselves in, however, they were driven out of most of the newly conquered positions, the report

Bulgars Advance In Albania with Aid of Austrians

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 14.—A Reuter de-spatch from Athens says that Bulga-rian forces have occupied the Albanan town of Pierl about sixteen miles

A desputch from Athens, on February 7, said that, according to advices from Austria, Austrian and Bulgarian troops had farmed a junction in Albania and occupied the town of El Bassan is thirty-eight miles southeast of Durages and fifty miles southeast of Durazzo and fifty miles northeast of Aviona. The Austrian official statement an-

hounced that on February 9, Austro-Hungarian troops occupied Tirana, which lies about twenty miles north-west of El Basson.

The present announcement that the Bulmarians have occupied Fierl, which is about thirty-seven miles to the Southwest of El bassan, may indicate that the Austrians and Bulmarians have started separate management from that point, the for-

mer advancing on the important Albanian port of Durazzo, while the Bulgarians are aiming at Avlo-na, which is occupied in force by Italian troops.

Austrian official statement The nublished on February 1, said that ftalian forces had attacked the positions taken by the Austrians west of Tirana, but that their attacks had failed.

Bulgarian vanguards are now less than twenty miles from the Aus-trian army approaching from the country west of Tirana, and the two forces ore in constant communication.

By marching westward thirty-three miles to the Adriatic seacost, the Bulgarians will complete the envelopment of the Italian and Albanian forces at Durazzo, unless they evacuate and retreat hurriedly to

by Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15, via London, 2:30 p.m.-An official statement issued today reports the failure of all German attacks along the Riga front, where the Russians are declared to be retaining all their positions.

The statement also says that there

have been serious outbreaks among the German troops near Vilna, in one of which a lieutenant was killed and numerous officers and soldiers afterwards court-martialed. The state-

ment follows:

"Violent artillery duels, followed from time to time by infantry actions, have been going on for the past week along the Dvina on the Riga front, but have not changed the respective positions of the Germans and the Russians, the latter holding fast and successfully repulsing all the enemy's attempts at an offensive, and have even taken from him some lines of trenches that the Germans had avacuated owing to the murderous fire of the Russians.

"The Russians took a number of prisoners in the Riga district who said they were deserters, although there is every evidence that they were socuts.

"Violent disturbances have broken out in the 12th German army, near

out in the 12th German army, near Vilna. Lieut Raache, in command at the Village of Girmondy, has been killed and forty officers and numerous soldlers have been court-mar, tigled."

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

French troops made a surprise attack two miles of German trenches in the Champagne district. Austrians and Russians suffer heavily in fighting at Dukla. Pass and vicinity. Plock and Bielsk, in Poland, occupied by



WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

The greatest air raid in history to date was made on German positions in Ostend, Zee-brugge, Ghistelles, Middelkerke, and other Belgian towns, Germans occupied Plock and Bielsk, in Poland, Greece was concentrating the Greece was concentrating 20,-000 troops in Salonika. Rus-slans make stand in the north.

GERMANS PREPARING ANOTHER ONSLAUGHT IN CHAMPAGNE DISTRICT

Copenhagen Reports Finding Indications German Torpedo Boat Sunk with Crew of 36 -Germany Determined to Force Roumania's Hand-Hun Attacks on French Front Unimportant, Declares Paris.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 15.—Reuter's correspondent at Vicenza Italy, says that hostile aeroplanes bombarded the Italian town Schio, fifteen miles from Vicenza, yesterday, killing six person

By Canadian Press.

ROME, Feb. 14, via Paris, Feb. 15 — Austrian aeroplanea this morning bombarded Monza, ten miles northeast of Milan, killing one person and injuring five persons.

Attacks also were made on Bergamo and Treviglio, but no damage was done.

Another squadron of six aircraft appeared about the same time over Brescia, but were driven off by anti-aircraft guns.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

COPENHAGEN, Feb. 15.—The finding of a tin box by Danish fishermen along the North Sea coast today led to the belief that a German torpedo boat may have gone down with all on board. Inside the box were eleven letters written in German.

FATHER AND SONS ENLIST



Reading from left to right: A. Stephen, J. B. Stephen (father), an Stephen. They are members of the 73rd Battalion, Highlanders. The home is at 229 Fifth Avenue, Maisonneuve,

250,000,000 MORE FOR WAR FUNDS

The Budget Speech Shows Canada Standing the War Well

SURPLUS \$45,000,000 ORDINARY ACCOUNT

Outside of War Expenditures Minister Shows Many Economies

At the time of going to press on this edition the new taxation proposals had not been announced. Details will be given in later editions.

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Special to The Montreal Star.

OTTAWA, Feb. 15.—That in spite of Canada's participation in the war the country was in the midst, of an era of great prosperity was shown by Sir Thomas White, Minister of Finance, in his budget speech this afternoon. He announced that last year's total revenue had exceeded expectations by \$20,000,000, having run up to \$170,000,000. From April 1 to February 10, total revenue from all sources exceeded by \$31,000,000 that for the same period last year.

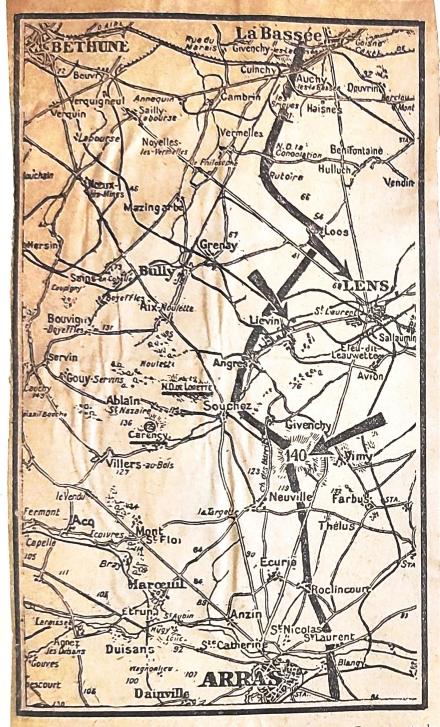
for the same period last year.

Strict economy had been observed in expenditures, a cut of over \$13-000,000 having been made in last year's spending. On capital account this cut had been \$7,000,000.

Apart from the cost of the war Canada's financial position has improved since last April by \$51,000,000, and the improvement for the entire fiscal year would equal \$57,000,000.

The Minister announced that a measure would be introduced to provide \$250,000,000 additional funds to meet our war expenditure which from the outbreak of the war to the end of January last had amounted to \$158,000,000.

WHERE THE WESTERN BATTLE RAGES



The lower arrow indicates the direction of the strong German attacks in the Artois region, which have been beaten back with great slaughter. The arrows above show the Allied artillery bombardment described in the German official statement.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

More heavy fighting has taken place in the Champagne and Argonne districts, with splendid dash shown by the French troops. Russians continue to leave the Mazurian Lake district of East Prussia, followed by the Germans.

FRANCE SWEPT BY GALE. By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A gale swep France yesterday and caused serious damage in Paris and in the provinces A number of shipwrecks have been reported from the maritime district and the Channel services have been delayed and at some ports entirely Interrupted.

Many telegraph wires and man trees have been blown down and set

trees have been blown down and set eral persons were killed and injure in Paris by falling tiles and chim heys. In the Chambly district local torrent broke its banks an flooded the plains lying below.

Reports from the front describ the weather for the last forty-eigh hours as the worst experienced sinc the war began. The gale was particularly severe in the Belgian district where roofs were blown off the trict, where roofs were blown off the houses, trees uprooted, and many persons injured and where a large section of territory was flooded.

CANADIANS PROMOTED.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Feb. 17. - William Hubert Leir, late of the Canadian local forces, is gazetted a temporary lieutenant, in the South Lancashires. The following are gazetted Second Lieutenants: Pte. Robert Anderson, of the Patricias, in the Lowland Divisional Engineers,; Pte. Lawson White, of Strathcona's Horse, in the Kent Fortress Engineers.

WINDERMERE.

ALLIES WILL STAND BY THEIR PLEDGE TO THE BELGIAN NATION

Special Star Cable by United Press.

HAVRE, Feb. 16 .- The Allies today formally renewed to Belgium the solemn pledge that they will never consent to peace until Belgium's political and economical independence is completely established.

The message was conveyed with some ceremony by the Ministers of the Allies to the Belgian Government established here. The Entente diplomats went to the Foreign Office in a body to present the joint message from their

RUSSIAN COUP AT ERZERUM

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 16.-The great Turkish fortress of Erzerum, the bul-wark that stopped Russian invasions of Armenia in all previous wars, is threatened with capture by the Cau-casus army of the Grand Duke Ni-

An official statement early today reported that nine of Erzerum's forts are now in Russian hands. They were stormed and taken at the point of the bayonet in a lierce struggle up the mountain side in zero weather. From their new positions the Slavs

can now train their guns at close range on other forts held by the Turks.

Turks.

A Turkish garrison of 160,000 is reported gathered inside the walls of Erzerum. Occupation of the remaining forts and the capture of this force would bring a greater triumph to Russian arms than the capture of Przemysl in Galicla.

Erzerum's fall would pave the way for a great spring advance by the Grand Duke's army through Eastern Armenia and perhaps force Turkey to

Armenia and perhaps force Turkey to

How many forts remain in the hands of the Turks is not known here. Three years ago the city was defended by six great forts along the eastern outskirts, but it is believed others have been built since the outbreak of the war.

Erzerum is one of the most strongly fortified positions in the East. Even the most optimistic military critics do not expect its capture until several weeks more of heavy artillery pattering and infantry fighting has

occurred.

The city itself, with a population of The city itself, with a population of about 40,000, lies at the end of a valley on a high plain. It is surrounded by a stone wall, built bythe Turks three centuries ago. A high mountain ridge outside the wall and on the castern border of the city protects Erzerum from attack from the direction of the Russian Caucasus.

Erzerum from attack from the direction of the Russian Caucasus.

The strongest forts ware constructed along this ridge. At each end is a high peak, making flanking attacks out of the question, and forcing the attacking army to make a frontal assault under the greatest difficul-

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS TODAY

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 16.—While France and Flanders are the fields of military activity that just now command chief attention, the operations of the Russians in their Caucasus campaign and developing notable points of in are developing notable points of in-mewest department days.

comes with Petrograd's announce-ment of the capture of nine of the i-forts of the Turkish stronghold of forts of the Turkish stronghold of a Erzerum, the chief city of Turkish Armenia.

Late last month the Turks were driven back to the Erzerum defences by the Russian pressure.

Military critics link the operations Military critics link the operations of the Russians in this campaign and that in Persia with the British struggle in Mesopotamia, pointing to possible convergence of the Allied forces. The British Mesopotamia armies are making progress on the Tigris, as is indicated by the announcement made in London vesterialy that the

made in London yesterday that the situation of their forces there was improved.

Not much attention was paid for many months to the Caucasus campaign, the Russians apparently having small forces in the district. With paign the Russians apparently having small forces in the district. With
the appointment of the Grand Duke
Ncholas to the chief command in
this field of war, however, it was
hinted that important developments
might be looked for, and within the
past few weeks the Russian advance
has been steady, although acverse
weather conditions are declared to
have interfered seriously with the
operations. operations.

FRENCH RECAPTURE TRENCHES By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Feb. 16, via London, 8:45 p.m.—The following statement was given out at the War Office this

afternoon:

"There were no important events last night. In the Champagne we recaptured, by means of attacks with hand grenades, certain trench sections to the east of the road from Tahure to Somme-Py."

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, via London, 8:15 p.m.—Three attacks by the British in efforts to recover the trenches southeast of Ypres, in Belgium, which they lost to the Germans are announced today by Army Heads quarters.

The official statement is as follows:

"Western theatres of war: English made three vain attacks yesterday on the position southeast of Ypres which we had captured. They lost a total of 100 prisoners.

"In the Cahmpagne the French repeated their endeavors to regain their positions northwest of Tahure, with the same failure as on previous

VERE MATTER OF PAUL

The British Press Bureau apends he following to the Turkish com-

he following to the Turkish communication above:

"The correct account of the incident at Bathia was contained in the communication (British) issued February 11."

The British statement referred to by the Press Bureau said a British reconnoitering party, returning to Nasrie from a reconnaissance up the Shat-el-Hai branch of the Tigris River, was attacked by supposedly friendly Arabs and that the British suffered casualties aggregating 373 and the Arabs had considerably over 300 men killed. A small punitive expedition later surprised the Arabs and destroyed four of their villages.

FOURTEEN MORE BATTALIONS SOON GOING OVERSEAS

Fifteen Thousand Men in All - 73rd of Montreal Among Them

Special to The Montreal Star.
OTTAWA, Feb. 16.—The 73rd, of Montreal, commanded by Lleut.-Col. Davidson, is on the list of four-teen battalions which will leave Candens to an announcement last night by the Minister of Militia.

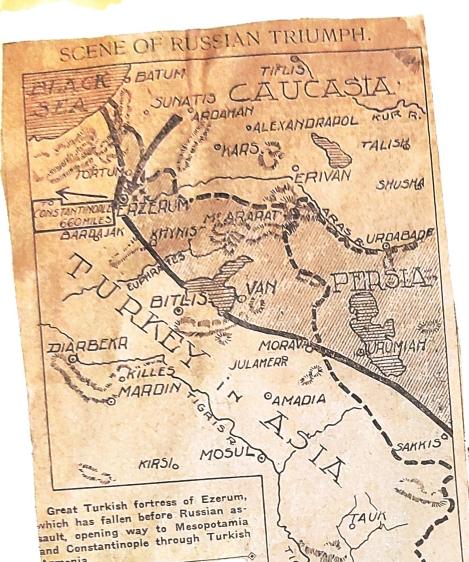
The other regiments going at the same time are the 33rd Battalion, of London, Ont., commanded by Col. Wilson; the 45th, Brandon, Col. Clarke; the 51st, Edmonton, Col. Clarke; the 51st, Edmonton, Col. Harwood; the 53rd, Prince Albert, Col. Denistown; the 56th, Calgary, Col. Armstrong; the 62nd, Eastern Ontarlo, Col. Dawson; the 61st, Winnipeg, Col. Murray; the 62nd, Vancouver, Col. Hulme; the 64th, Hallfax, Col. Campbell; the 67th Victoria, Col. Ross; the 71st, Woodstock, Col. Sutherland, and the 74th and 75th, Toronto, commanded respectively by Cols. Windeyer and Beckett.

The 69th Battallon, of Montreal

The 69th Battalion, of Montreal, under Lieut.-Col. Dansereau, will likely leave shortly after the other

regiments.

The troops now in prospect of despatch comprise about fifteen thousand men. They will go to the training camps in England to replace units which have moved over to the front







Armenia.

Grand Duke Nicholas of Russia, who led the conquering ussian army, and Field Marshal von der Golz, the German comfander of the Turkish defenders.

GARFA

BAGDAD

RUSSIAN VICTORY IS OF GREAT IMPORTANCE TO FIGHTING POWERS

Capture of Erzerum Fortress with Hundred Thousand Men and Thousand Guns Opens Way for Drive to Constantinople, Relieves Pressure on British—Constantinople Alarmed

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 17. — The Germans lost two Zeppelins in their last raid on England, Lord Kitchener declared in the House of Lords this afternoon.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 17, via London, 2:15 p.m. — The Official Messenger estimates the Turkish garrison at Erzerum, the capture of which was announced yesterday, as 100,000 men. It is also estimated that more than 1,000 guns were captured.

It is said there were 467 guns in the outer forts, 374 in the

central forts, and 200 field guns at Erzerum.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 17.-Violent storms along the western front last night not only impeded all artillery operations, but held the infantry to their trenches. The War Office this afternoon reported no change in the situation.

In Artois the wind and rainstorm reached its greatest violence. Shelters were blown down, trenches flooded and the roads converted into seas of mud impassable to auto trucks. Villages behind

the battle front suffered severely in the storm.

CONSTANTINOPLE IS ALARMED.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, Feb. 17.—Great alarm is felt in Constantinopia over the signation of the Turks at Erserum, according to advices received here to-day. Large bodies of troops have been sent forward to combat the Russian advance.

The fear is expressed in the Turkish capital that with Evserum's fail the Grand Duke Nicholas will repeat his feat early in the war of sweeping through Galicia by a great drive through Armenia toward Constantinople.

CANADIANS TOOK PART IN BATTLE AT YPRES SALIENT

Despatch to Militia Department Confirms Star's Special Cable

SLAUGHTERED HUNS IN WHOLESALE WAY

"Our Trenches Full of Germans-All Dead Ones," They Say

(NOTE—The following despatch from our Ottawa correspondent, giving details of reports received by the Militia Department, confirms the exclusive cable published in The Montreal Star yesterday from our special correspondent at the Front, Roland Hill, which was the first intimation given to Canada that Canadian troops had been engaged in the great struggle around Ypres during the past few days.) during the past few days.)

Special to The Montreal Star from Our Own Correspondent

OTTAWA, Feb. 17-The Canadians have been in action again at Ypres. They have successfully repelled that part of the agressive German movement which was directed against the Canadian lines.

Our casualties are very small while whole platoons of Germans lie dead in the Canadian trenches.

Word to this effect was received at the Militia Department roday. It was

the Militia Department today. It was not an official report but came directly from the front.

The Germans adopted the usual tactics of preceding their attack with a sustained artillery fire and caused the Canadians, temperarily, to evacuate the front trenches.

The enemy rushed forward, but were promptly met by a well-directed fire from the Canadian troops. The slaughter appears to have been deadly.

TRENCHES FULL OF DEAD HUNS

"There are loss of Germans in entrench."

trench. "The pare of Germans in entrench."

it adds. "they are all dead Germans."

Our losses are very slicht. The trenches which were attacked extended over an area of four thousand ed over an area of four thousand yards, and those which were evacuational temporarily were soon afterwards.

nd temporarily were soon afterwards re-taken,

re-taken.

No word has yet been received as to whole Canadian divisions, or what which Canadian divisions, or what pattalions participated in the engagement, but it is clearly indicated that again, as at St. Julien and Festubert and Civenchy, Canadian forces have acquitted themselves with great gallantry and done most effective working the statement of the stat

ser cable by United Press. COROGRAD, Feb 15 The great demonstration since the capture Preemysl occurred in Petrograd ociny, following the confirmation of ports of the capture of Erzerum. treets, waving the Russian colors of chanting hymns. Thousands thended Te Deum services in the rest Kazan Cathedral, while other housands, standard outside in the Grand Duke Nicholas, again the national hero.

The conquest of Erserum, the first important Russian victory since the retreat from the Carpathians, began hearly a year ago, has stirred the Russian people to great depths of

The newspapers today declared the patriotism. Grand Dukes triumph only the pre-tude to great victories that will carry the Carrs armies sweeping back through Poland and Galicia before

of meagre communications with the Caucasus region, details of the final fighting preceding the fall of the great Turkish fortress are lacking here. One despatch said that the Turks were fleeing west-ward, abandoning part of their artil-

ward, abandoning part of the lery.

The capture of Errerum means the collapse of all Turkish plans of conquest in Persia, military men here believe, and possibly will force the Turks to abandon their plans to invade Egypt. With a Eritish army, soon to be heavily reinforced, fighting only 110 miles from Bagdad and the Grand Duke's forces moving westward through Armenia in a spring drive, it is not believed here that Enver Pasha will risk sending large forces to the Suez.

Cossack squadrons, it is assured

Cossack squadrons, it is assumed here, are pressing the retreating Turks, who must continue their flight for several days before arriving at any base where they can make a stand.

a stand.

The Grand Duke's main forces pro-bably will be halted within the walls of Erzerum for several days, recup-erating from the hirdships of the campaign in the snows

ALL ASIA MINOR MENACED.

Public rejoicing over the capture of Erzerum is reflected in the newspaper comment on the fall of the fortress. The Novoe Vremya considers the capture to have enormous importance, as it points out that Erzerum is a centre of trade and railway routes, as well as on military administration, and has immense depots for ammunition and supplies. supplies.

It declares the fall of the opens routes north and south to the Russians and will seriously affect the activities of the Turks in Meso-potamia and Syria.

The Retch says that the taking of Erzerum menaces all Asia Minor and even Constantinople.

The Bourse Gazette believes the capture will have an effect upon Athens and Bucharest, as well as upon Persia and Afghanistan.

SUMMARY OF TODAY'S WAR NEWS.

By Canadian Press,

LONDON, Feb. 17.—With the capture of Erzerum by the Russians, interest in war operations has shifted its centre momentarily to the fields of warfare in Armenia, Persia and Mesopotamia, where the campaigns are expected to be notably influenced in their course by the fall of the Turkish stronghold. Turkish stronghold.

The current Turkish official statement gives no clue to the course of events following the capture of the forcess and, indeed, does not record that happening. The only men-

from of the operations in a deciaration that the Russians, the fighting of the three days preceding, jost 5,000 lead and 60 priseding.

Thefricial advies from Petrograd state that the Tullish army is flee ing westward frod Erserum through a difficult mountable region.

Military observes in Allied capitals, who regard fractum as the key to Asia Military, eshect the Russian success to facilitate the capture of Trebizond, on the Black Sea coast to the north, sping possession to the Turkish galway from Asia into Europe, while he Turkish forces throughout Aripaia will be put in teopardy, it is abjued, and the pressure on the British in Mespotamia will be relieved.

Operations on a large scale by the Russians will not be possible for the forces of Grand Duke Nicholas, it is declared.

Fighting on the western front has lessened in insertions from Petrogram front has lessened in insertions from the restrictions on the western front has lessened in insertions from the restrictions on the western front has lessened in insertions.

Fighting on the western front has lessened in intensity, probably bequive of the prevailing bad weather, and similar conditions prevail in Russia.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—The capture of the great Turkish stronghold of Erector by the Russians is declared by the French newspapers this morning as the best item of news for the Allies in many months.

the Allies in many months.

The military experts dwell upon the importance of the capture, declaring that it gives the Russians the key to Asia Minor and is a victory which will inevitably have fargraphing consequences.

reaching consequences.

President Poincare telegraphed congratulations on the capture of Erze-rum today to the Emperor Nicholas and the Grand Duke Nicholas, com-mander of the Russian forces on the Caucasian front.

RUSSIAN LOSSES IN ASSAULT

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, Pob. 17.—Five thousand Russian soldiers were killed and several thousand wounded in the last three days of fighting before Erzerum, according to despatches from Constantinople today.

The report as to casualties was contained in an official statement given out by the Turkish War Office, the despatch said. The Russians made desperate frontal attacks upon the Turkish forts with reckless disregard for human lives, it was stated.

No mention was made of the re-port of Erzerum's capture by the Russians.

SITUATION IN BALKANS.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Feb. 17.—A Havas despatch from Athens, dated February 16, says that the French have occupied all the bridges over the Vardar river and that the Greeks have occupied the river from Topsin down to its mouth, according to a telegram received from Salonika.

The Greek newspaper Patris has received word from Florina that the

The Greek newspaper Patris has received word from Florina that the situation of the Greek inhabitants of Monastir and of the neighboring villages has been rendered exceedingly difficult by the operations of Kumitadiis, or Macedonian Bulgarians, who are extorting money and pillaging the property of the Greeks without interference from the Bulgarian military authorities.

without interference from the Bulgarian military authorities.

Many Greeks of prominent positions, the newspaper's correspondent
says, have been deported to Sofia. It
is added that in explanation of their
action in sending away the neutral
consuls from Monastir, the Bulgarian
authorities declare that they took this
measure because they now consider
Monastir is within the zone of mili-

RUSSIANS TAKE ERZERUM FORT BY STORMING PARTY

French Guns Continue Effective Work on the Western Front

HUNS GET INTO BRITISH TRENCH

Austrians Exult in Bombing Undefended Italian Cities

PETROGRAD, Feb. 15, via London, Feb. 16.—The War Office today made public the following official communication:

"Caucasus front-In the course of "Caucasus front—In the course of our offensive in the Erzerum region, after artillery preparation, we stormed and carried one of the Erzerum forts, capturing more than twenty guns as well as prisoners and muni-

"On the west (Russian) front German aviators have appeared over the Riga sector. The firing from both sides has been lively in this entire

sides has been lively in this entire sector.

"On the Dvinsk sector there has been a continuation of the desperate fighting for the possession of a crater inear Illoukst, which we now occupy. Between the Medmousk lakes enemy detachments have occupied a wood southwest of Rougunichky.

"South of the Pripet, in the region of Ezetzy, a force of Cossacks attacked an Austrian force and destroyed it.

"In the region of the Upper Stripa numerous detachments of our scouts worried the enemy throughout the night provoking an enemy fire which lasted throughout the day. On the Middle Stripa our artillery fired upon four enemy aeroplanes. One of the enemy's lines." enemy's lines."

Huns Break First Line British Trench

LONDON, Feb. 16.—The British official communication issued last evening, says:

"Last evening, after a heavy bombardment on the whole front of the Ypres salient to the south of Hooge, the enemy made several infantry attacks.

"Between the Ypres-Comines canal and the Ypres-Comines Railway the enemy broke into our front trenches on a front of about six hundred yards. All his other attacks failed.

"A heavy bombardment on both sides continues."

PARIS, Feb. 16, via London.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office tonight:

Issued by the War Office tonight:

"The day was relatively calm. In Artois our trench guns shelled the enemy organizations in the neighbor-bood of the road to Lille. To the west of the Oise our batteries bombarded a train and a revictualling convoy in the station of Epagny, north of Vicsur-Aisne. To the northeast of Soissons we carried out destructive fires on the German works.

"In the Argonne, at La Fille Morte, we exploded a mine, occupying the trater.

"In Upper Alsace, in the course of the day, our artillery held under its fire the German positions east of Seppois."

RERMANS CLAIM SUCCESS Special Star Cable by United Press-

BERLIN, via London, Feb. 16. German troops have captured more than 800 yards of English trenches by a sudden smash against the lines southeast of Ypres, it was officially

southeast of Ypres, it was officially daimed yesterday.

The next of the statements follows:
"Western front: Southwest of Ypres after heavy artillery bombardments by way of preparation, our troops captured some 800 yards of British positions. A majority of the defenders of the British trenches were killed. One officer and several dozen men were made prisoners.

On the road from Lens to Bethune, after a successful mine explosion, we occupied the border of the crater. The enemy continued the shelling of Lens and its suburbs.

South of the Somme unsuccessful hand-grenade attacks by the French were followed by heavy artillery combats lasting into the night.

Northwest of Rheims the French

attempted gas attack, which failed. "In the Champagne, after strong ar-tillery preparation, a weak attack was

tillery preparation, a weak attack was made against our new position northwest of Tahure. It was repulsed easily.

"East of the Meuse our front between Flabas and Ornes was shelled vigorously.

"A night counter-attack by the French against the position near Obersett, which we recently conquered from them failed.

"Eastern front—The situation generally is unchanged. There was vigores."

"Eastern front—The situation generally is unchanged. There was vigorous artillery fighting on the section of the front held by the army of Gen. von Bothmer. Near Grobla, on the Sareth, northwest of Tarnapol, a German battle aeroplane shot down a Russian machine, whose pilot and observer were killed.

"Balkan front—There is nothing to report."

ITALIAN OFFICIAL REPORT. By Canadian Press.

ROME, via London, Feb. 16 .- The

ROME, via London, Feb. 16.—The following official communication has been issued by the War Office:

"An intense artillery duel continues on the Upper Isonzo. Enemy entrenchments and shelters have been demollshed in the Mrzli and Vodil sectors in the Montnero district. On Podgoria our patrols ventured close to the Austrian trenches, and threw numerous bombs into them. On the Carso plateau our artillery destroyed Austrian trenches and put to flight the defenders, a number of whom were killed by our fire.

"Enemy aviators have been observed over Brentonico, in the Legarina valley, over Schio in the Legarina valley, and over Litisana in the Taglikmento plain. They caused slight datage and there were few victims of their attacks, almost all being amona the civilian population. The bombal ment of Schio was stopped by a squadron of our aviators. Near Gorizia do of our aviators attacked an Austria aviator and put him to fight."

AUSTRIANS BOMB RIMINI.

AUSTRIANS BOMB RIMINI.

FORLI, Italy, Feb. 15, via Paris,
Feb. 16.—Austrian aeroplanes flew
over Rimini at dawn this morning,
dropping several bembs. They soon
fled north-eastward, however, before
the fire of the anti-aircraft batteries.
The material damage was slight.
Two civilians were wounded.
Rimini lies on the Adriatic, a short
distance south-east of Forli. It contains many beautiful buildings of the
thirteenth century, including the
Cathedral San Francisco. It is
also rich in works of art, The city
has a population of some 50,000.

REPELLED AERIAL ATTACKS.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 15, vi London, Feb. 16.—The following of ficial communication was issued to day: "Caucasus

"Caucasus front.—The advanguard actions have increased in vilence in the centre during the lafew days, extending at some point to the forward part of the main pusition. Enemy attacks have bee halted by counter-attacks. Two sition. Enemy attacks have bee halted by counter-attacks. Tw Russian aeroplanes, damaged by or fire, have been forced to land.

"Irak front.—The British, owing the successful attacks undertake February 7 against them at Bathin near Krua, fled, leaving all the camp necessities and 500 dead.

small enemy detachment was surrounded in the same fighting, an totally destroyed.

"The enemy also had heavy lessed."

"The enemy also had heavy losses in an attack which he delivered against Suk-el-Shuyuk betwee Kurna and Nasrle. An English political agent was wounded. An enomy force which came to the assistance of the British from a car nearby at two points, was forced retire, leaving a number of dead the battlefield. the battlefield.

"The situation near Felahlo a Kut-el-Amara is unchanged."

MONTENEGRINS IN REVOL!

The Durazzo correspondent of Idea Nazionale telegraphs that Montenegrins in the Vascyev Montenegrins in the vascyev Plave and Gusinge districts, goar by the ill-usage of the Austria have revolted with such success the Austrian authorities have by the success the Austrian authorities have by the success the success the success that the suc obliged to send to Scutari for re forcements.

The Montenegrins, thanks to and munitions which they had hen, continue to resist. en, continue to resident the country than they entered the country

Austria is seeking to control the movement by hanging all the leaders, and the situation appeared serious enough to summon more troops from Matia.

REPELLED AERIAL ATTACKS.

BERLIN, Feb. 16, via wireless to Sayville.—The recent Austrian alia attack upon Milan and Schio are described in today's statement by Austro-Hungarian Army Headquarters issued in Vienna and received here. The statement says:

"Italian artillery shelled Austro-Hungarian positions on both sides of Sisera and the Seebach Valley. In addition, at midnight, they started a fire against the front, between the Fella Valley and Viesh Mountain.

"The Italians repeated their attacks against our new positions in the Rombon district, near Filtsch, being Further Advices to Militi repulsed with heavy losses.

"Eleven Austro-Hungarian aeroplanes bombarded the railroad station and factories of Milan. Thick clouds of smoke were observed.

TURKS' LATEST CLAIMS.

CAMADIAN LOSSES.

174

CANADIAN LOSSES WERE VERY LIGHT

Only Eight Casualties Have Been Reported So Far

Special to Montreal Star by Our Own

ritish, owing to sundertake hem at Bathin twing all the 1500 dead.

The sundertake hem at Bathin twing all the 1500 dead.

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The sundertake hem at Bathin twing all the 1500 dead.

The sunders which came to the Milltha Department today confirm the report given out officially vesterday by Roland Hill, the Star's sunder the sunders which came to the sunders

there are hundreds or Germans in the Canadian trenches, but they are dead Germans. That the Canadian losses were very slight, is indicated by the fact that only eight casualties were reported to the Department yester.

the correspondent adds, the Aust announced that quantities of p sions would arrive immedia but as soon as the territory was splendid, and that the spirit and cupied they carried off the little prepared either to repel attack or to where is dying of hunger, although.

Austria is seeking to control the

FIGHTING IN WEST PRELIMINARY TO A BIG SPRING DRIVE

Allies and Germany Jockeying for Position-Teutons Desperately Trying to Weaken Allies in Artois and Champagne in Order to Save Their Own Line Later

Star Cable by William several weeks Simms, manager of the trenches back Philip Simms, manager of the Paris Bureau of the United Press NEW YORK, Feb. 17 .- Has the ong-anticipated big offensive begun long the western front? Are the faily smashes in Artois and Champagne the prelude to an early attempt to pierce the lines and the start of a drive toward Paris, Calals, or Cologne? If not, what is the meaning of het fighting now going the provide the continuous continuous

Despite the continuous pounding of artiflery all along the line, and the continuous pounding of artiflery all along the line, and the continuous pounding pounding the continuous pounding pound of artillery all along the line, and the spirited clashes of infantry for the possession of certain sections of trenches, the indications are that the big offensive, from either side, is still some distance off. Apparently both Germany and the Allies are jockeying for position, playing for the inside track.

As at a horse race where the field

As at a horse race where the field is large, the ponies young, high-strung and nervous, manoeuvring for the get-away is likely to be rather long and tedious, with some false starts. There is no doubt that Germany is expecting the Allies to launch a terrific punch against her in the Spring. This blow, she reasons, after looking at the map, is likely to fall in Champagne, and the Artoise, north of Arras or that vicinity.

The battle line is shaped something like the letter "L." If the German line can be broken over an extendine of the "L" (around Arras), the forces holding the corner will the forces holding the corner will tacked, lest they be cut off by a junction of the two drives beginning in Champagne or Artoise.

This is probably the explanation of the frenzled attacks hurled by the Germans against the Allies in these two regions. They wish to prevent the French getting a good toe-hold from which to make the spring.

Last September the French worked

several weeks digging additional trenches back of their first line in Champagne, facilitating the move which resulted in a gain of some three miles along a fifteen-mile front.

front.

The Germans are undoubtedly trying to harass the Allies to such an extent by daily and nightly attacks that such preparatory work may not proceed without hindrance.

FRENCH READY FOR BIG DRIVE.

On the other hand, the French are undoubtedly prepared for a big German offensive. It is believed inevitable. It is said in Paris that German public opinion at home will demand action in the western theatre of war, and French plans have, beyond any doubt heen made to meet yond any doubt, been made to meet the attack.

This may come somewhere in the This may come somewhere in the Artois or in the Flanders region, in an effort to reach the channel; in the Compeigne, Soissons or Champagne districts, with Paris as the objective, or both may come together, or—and surprise in France would not be great were this to prove tru—the Germans might—seek a new route to Paris from the eastern from route to Paris from the eastern from

In any event it seems unlikely that any really serious offensive will be undertaken by either side until the weather man turns on enough good weather to make the handling of artillery easy. of artillery easy.

The European war's backbone is composed of big guns and field pieces, and stupendous numbers of them are absolutely necessary to dynamite an army's way forward.

Also, these guns need ammunition in hitherto unheard-of quantities,

necessitating the free circulation, back of the lines, of innumerable motor trucks. In short, rainy weather, with the accompanying saturated and hors is not sensitive.

with the accompanying saturated ground and bogs, is not especially helpful to an advance.

The present fighting in France, therefore, semes to be only the sharp preliminary clash of armies struggling for the advantage in a double offensive new seemingly certain.

U. S. WON'T JOIN SWEDEN AGAINST GREAT BRITAIN

Support of Both Parties Promised in Stand Against Piracy

FORMAL PROTEST NOT YET MADE

Lodge Says Acquiescence in Order Would Be Unneutral

Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 16. - Two branches of the American Government today considered final formulation of policies regarding submarine warfare. With negotiations between the State Department and the German Embassy apparently at a standstill for the moment, President Wilson and his Cabinet and the Senate debated the nation's future course.

Support from both Republicans and Democrats in the Senate was promised for the Administration's standagainst recognition of Germany's new Admiratty order to sink armed mrechantmen without warning, begin-

Admiratty order to sink armed mrechantmen without warning, Deginning March 1.

Today's Cabinet meeting had to consider the question whether a formal protest would be made to Germany against the new decree. It was believed the Administration would decide against a preliminary protest and await actual developments.

Administration leaders professed little reliance today on suggestions from the German Ambassador, Count von Bernstorff. that Germany may postpone the proposed campaign against armed merchant vessels.

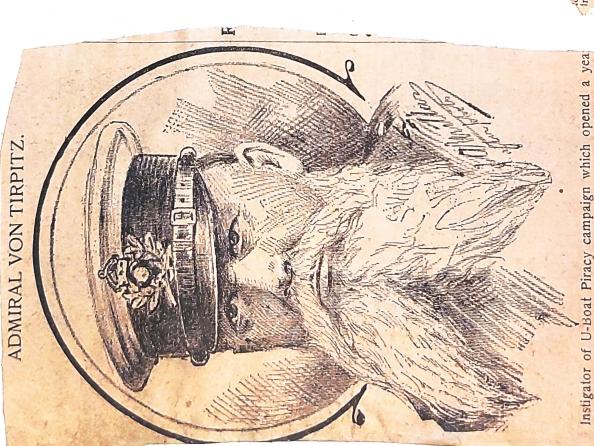
State Department officials believe von Bernstorff's suggestion was made on his own responsibility, without authority of the Berlin Foreign Office, and was prompted by a desire to arrange an immediate settlement of the Lusitania case.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

French forces took the agrench forces took the ag-gressive and made gains in the Champagne region. The German submarine "blockade" of the British and French coasts is begun. Belgrade bombarded by the Austrian forces.

**** NEW BRITISH VOTE OF CREDIT TO BE \$2,000,000,000.

By Canadian Press,
LONDON, Feb. 18, 12:45
p.m. — New votes of creditamounting to approximately
£400,000,000 will be asked by
Premier Asquith in the House
of Commons on Monday.
The new votes will bring up,
the total of war appropriations
to £2,062,000,000.



HUNS' SUBMARINE CAMPAIGN A YEAR OLD--THE RECORD

About Two Thousand Non-Combatants Murdered by Kultur Devotees in Attacks on Merchantmen -Shipowners Today Have Little Fear of Undersea Menace, However

Special Star Cable by United Press. up to November 1, 624 British ships, LONDON, Feb. 18.—Extraordinary with a total tonnage of 1,231,944 had marine attacks were taken today by however, typical German exaggerationmanders of all British ships tions.

within the war zone.

Today is the first anniversary of been drowned or killed by shell first anniversary of been drowned or killed by shell first anniversary of been drowned or killed by shell first anniversary of torpedoing margarated, the largest loss of life holes that the Teuton Upottom 1.67 persons, including 115 to the holes and the holes and

The infrequent attacks ally to meet the under-sea attacks have been successful and that the submarine menace is no longer a since the beginning of the year have the measures taken by

made public Germany's plans to revolutionize naval warfare by sinking merchantmen in an exclusive inthan a year ago. The new order
for several months the British
statement of losses through submarlia Grand Admiral von Tirpitz first ining. The German Admiralty an-nounced on December 20, 1915, that

to today.

and July. Counter-measures taken by the British Admiralty and the Breench Ministry of Marine were so of torpedoings is now less than a

held figures as to the number of German submarines sunk official statements at various times have accounted for ten of the von Tirpitz

Estimates of the number actually destroyed range from eighteen to forty-five, and it is quite probable that the actual number destroyed is greatly in excess of this, as It is known the Admiralty has kept si

BATTALION OF MONTREAL MEN WINS HONORS

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our Correspondent at the Front. (Copyright.)

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS IN FLANDERS, Feb. 19.—One of the Canadian Battalions that distinguished itself in the latest fighting near Ypres was a Montreal unit, the Twenty-fourth Battalion, commanded by Lt.-Col. J. A. Gunn.

By sheer luck they happened be in the trenches very close to the right of those the Germans managed to take. In the scrimmage that ensued they not only beat off the attack on their own position, which never was serious but were in the fortunate position of being able to catch the Huns attacking the British trenches with cross-fire from their machine-guns.

From men who have returned since the event I learn that the position the Canadians now hold enfilades the captured trenches, and day and night they are firing into the German position.

The latest report from the Canadian front is, "things fairly quiet."

ROLAND HILL.

AWARDED MILITARY CROSS

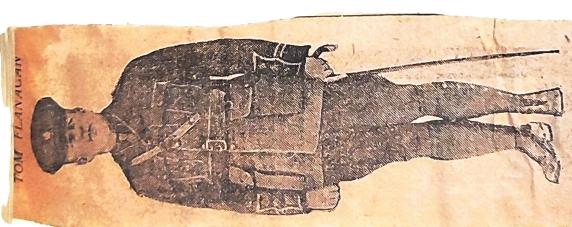


LIEUT, TALBOT PAPINEAU

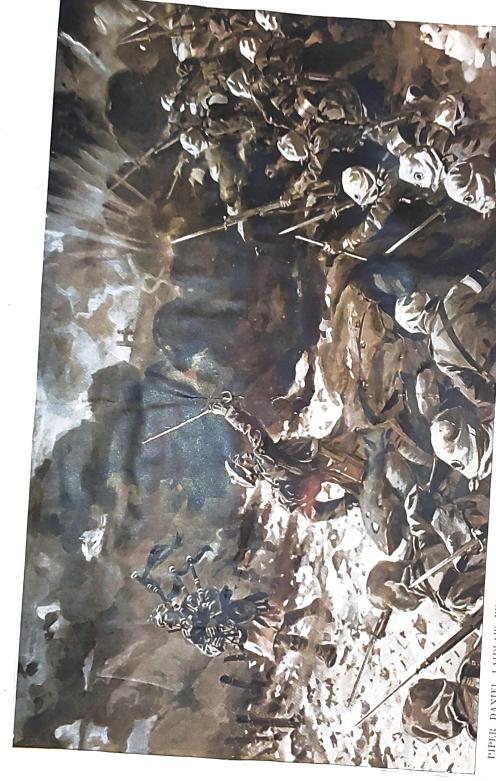
Special Cable to The Montreal Star from Our London Correspondent (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Feb. 19. —Four Canadians have been awarded the military cross, including Lieut. T. M. Papineau, Quebec.

WINDERMERE

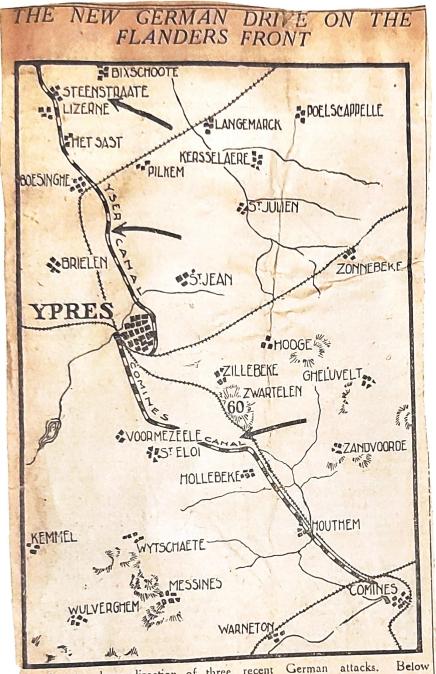


Jack Johnson's friend and Tom Longboat's manager, in captula's uniform with the Sportsmen's Battalion at Toronto, Canada. The big snoke's manager and chief adviser at the Reno and Paris fights is going into a new sort of fighting. The great Irish sportsman, who is a brother of John Franagan and has been running a hotel in Toronto for years, has this week domned his uniform with the 180th or Sportsmen's Battalion of the Canadian Expeditionary Force. Capt. Flanagan is posed in front of the Lieder-ranz, the disbanded German



PIPER DANIEL LAIDLAW WINNING THE VICTORIA CROSS FOR HIS ABSOLUTE DISREGARD OF DANGER WHILE HEARTENING HIS

Deaun by S. Begg from material supplied by Piper Laidlaw, who passed the sketch as correct. See article on "Hence of the U.C." in this number.



Arrows show direction of three recent German attacks. Below Ypres and on the Yser above they apparently still hold some ground. At Strenstraate they were hurled back.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY,

The Russians continue to make further progress in the Carpathians. The American steamer Carib is sunk by a mine in the North Sea, Turks are again massacring Armenians.

WHERE THE GERMANS ATTACKED FRENCH LINE YESTERDAY. Map showing Givenchy, where the Germans daptured a considerable RLEUX BALLEUL FARBU K-NÖULETTE NOULETE MILERS AV BO DAINVILLE CARENE SENAZARE GOUY SERVIN BOUNIONY ERVINS SCALE OF MILE FRESNICOUR BIGNYEVIN G. SERY MUTE-AVESNE CAMBUQ

ARE WITH ALLIES U. S. SYMPATHIES LORD BRYCE SAYS

He Never Had Slightest Fear of Any Real Difficulties Arising Between America and Allied Powers-Hot Denunciation of Turkey

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, Feb. 22.-Viscount Bryce, who heads the British delegation of of Parliament to the Anglo-French Wednesday and Thursday, has given twenty-five members of both Houses Parliamentary committee which is to old meetings here today and on the too counticated and changes "The situation in the United States on quickly from day to day," he ald, "for me to be able to form any conjectures as to the manner in which events concerning the Washngton Government are llable to den interview to the Paris Journal. elop.

real difficulties arising between the United States and the Allies, because it is hardly necessary for me to say that there are historical reasons why "There is, however, one thing which should be known, and it is ty of the American people go that the sympathies of the great majority of

Vimy also shown, was the scene of a fierce

out unsuccessful attack a few days ago.,

section of the French trenches.

a genuine friendship should be felt in the United States for France and Great Britain."

DENOUNCES THE TURKS.

Lord Bryce expressed his satisfaction at the fall of Erzerum. He said:

"The cause of the Armenians is especially dear to me. There is no people in the world which has suffered more. It has been a victim, not of religious fanaticism, but of cold-hooded, premediated between on and who do not intend to permit the existence of any national vitality ex-Governmen the last of the brigands who themselves the Turkish Govern

to take part in the conferences. Lord Bryce alrendy felt that the meetings and the exchanges of views would be of the greatest benefit both during cept in their own element."
Although he only had just got in touch with the members of the French Senate and Chamber who are

"The great problem which the Allied Governments will have to face at the end of the hostilities," he said, ment able for all time to prevent a conflagration such as now plunges Europe in desolation." "will be the creation of some Instru-

LONDON, Feb. 22.—Falling back on a 210-mile front before the Russian advance, the Turks are now menaced from a new source by the movement of large bodies of British reinforcements up the Tigris toward Kut-el-Amara.

Well trained and equipped Indian troops in large forces are moving to reinforce General Aylmer, 20 miles southeast of Kutel-Amara. As soon as the weather permits these troops will advance to the rellef of General Townshend's beseiged garrison at Kut, planning to push forward in a new offensive against Baghdad.

The Turks are hastily evacuating all of Armenia between Erzerum and Mush. Russian troops are following up their successes at the town of Khinis, and advancing on the villages of Bash, Chif-

dik and Oghnat.

GERMANS MAKE VIOLENT DRIVE

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—Seven German battalions, by a most violent attack against the French front is the Bois-Givenchy region, carried more than half a mile of French first line-trenches and also second-line trenches in many places, the French War Office admitted this asternoon.

The Teutons occupied first-line French positions on a front of mor than 800 yards. By heavy French counter-attacks they were repulsed from practically all the second-line positions. The War Office peported that the

German losses were very heavy. The Germans charged the French lines after a very violent artifier bombardment lasting several hours. The War Office last night mentione heavy artillery actions at this sector of the front, reporting that Frenc guns were replying energetically to the German shell fire.

The Germans hurled high explosive shells of all callbres and asphyxla ing gas bombs. French first-line trenches were blown to pieces und

the terrific bombardment at many places. The German infantry onslaught, began late yesterday afternoo Against a front of less-than a mile the Germans hurled nearly 8,000 m in successive attacks. Into these thick columns the French played stead streams of shrapnel, machine gun bullets and explosive shells that wrong

The German bombardment had failed to wreck the French secon terrible loss of life. line positions. From their third line the French counter-attacked a quickly drove the Germans out of much of the conquered ground.

Violent artillery fighting, indicating possibly the beginning of anoth German offensive, is continuing around Verdun. The War Office admitt that the Germans had succeeded in penetrating French first-line trench east of Brabants-Urmeuse but reported that two violent German attac east of Seppois, in the Vosges, were repulsed.

German fliers have been most active along the entire front in the l twenty-four hours. A Zeppelin dropped bombs on Luneville last night

did only slight damage; the War Office asserted, The scene of the battle on the Bots-Givenchy front is between L and Arras, about two miles from Vigny, which was the locale of a desper light a few days ago.

TEXT OF GERMAN REPORT. By Canadian Press,

BER'IN, Feb. 22, via London, 3:10
pur The capture of 800 metres of
Franch positions east of Souchez by
German troops is announced today
by the German War Officer
The official statement is as fol-

"Western theatre of war; After "Western theatre of war; After severn hazy days the weather cleared sesterday, this leading to lively artillery activity at many points between La Bassee Canal and Arras where, following up our effective artillery bombardment, we captured by storm 800 metres of French positions seet of Souchez and made seven of past of Souchez and made seven officers and 319 men prisoners,

Between the Somme and the on the Aisne front and at sev on the Aisne front and at set points in the Champagne, figh activity grew increasingly vio North-west of Tahure a French i grenade attack failed.

developed which grew at ce points to considerable violence continued throughout last nigh

war: The situation is generally changed."

GERMANS SHOOT THEIR OWN MEN IN FATAL ERROR

Canadian Fire Draws Their Machine Guns Into Action

OUR ARTILLERY WORKS OVERTIME

Men Cheerful and Ready for Anything Officers Declare

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From our London Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Feb. 23. -If the Germans ever thought they could retain supremacy in the hinterland in front of the Canadian trenches, they must have been badly diasppointed after an incident on the Comines Canal.

They nightly sent out large patrols, always inside their own barbed wire, evidently fearful that the Canadians might, for reprisal, carry out another cutting-out expedition.

On our part, we kept to small patrols of picked men, who knew every inch of the German wire, and who had cut paths through it.

Directly these men, armed with revolvers, got into touch with the Germans, they opened fire, and then waited. The Germans, hearing the firing, often turned their machineguns on their own men. It was a common sight with the dawn to see a dozen Hun bodies, almost on the Germans' parapet, the remnants of their own patrol, killed by their own

CANADIAN GUNS BUSY.

Now it is a rare event to encounrenade attack failed.

"In the hills on both banks of parties to repair their ba bed wire eveloped which grew at ce pints to considerable violence."

The Canadian arullery has been working overtime, destroying the parapets which the enemy has erected over a small section or their "There have been numerous a ed over a small section of their front trench. The Comines rallway enemy front. A German airship the Germans still manage to hold, victim to enemy fire near Sev during the night.

"Eastern and Balkan theatres this area."

News reaches me of a very successful rally near where our trenches cross the river Douve. When the official report has been published I may be able to give details.

The weather has been cold and wet, but returning officers declare the men are cheerful and ready for



ORGANIZATION OF 178TH TROOPS GOES AHEAD WE

The organization of the 178th I tallon, French-Canadian, to be ra in the counties of Drummond, Art baska and Nicolet, is nearing copletion at the headquarters of new battalion at Victoriaville, Commended, stores and buildings chos and everything got into shape the housing and equipping of o 1,000 men.

The battalion, to be commanded Lieut.-Col. R, de la Bruere Giroua who returned at Christmas from t front after service with the famo 22nd French-Canadians, has now of the command of the ganized its non-commissioned of cers class under the direct charge Sergt.-Major T. E. Lafrance who h been detailed by the Fourth Divisi for this work.

THE BUGLE BAND.

The bugle band is in course of fo in th mation and already eleven your men have been enrolled in the branch, which will be under a qual fied instructor. There are vacanci for buglers and drummers, French Canadians, or young men who co speak French. It is hoped the bar will eventually tour the counties a otted to the battalion for recrui ng.

An effort is being made to have several officers of the now famous 2nd, still at the front, returned to canada for appointment to the 178t.

canada for appointment to the 178th so that the men will have a hom raining which will stand them i good stead in the trenches.

Drummondville is to have a company all its own, the men being bigetted there so that that town with the solution of the solut ward.

CLERGY HELPING.

Capt. J. A. Watters is in charg Headquarters are at the Palais of Justice, and the clergy and may have come forward to help the batalion. In ten days, twenty goo men enrolled for the N. C. O. class and there have been many enquiring from young men in the district.

and there have been many enquirifrom young men in the district.
At Victoriaville work goes of
steadily. As soon as the Provision
School of Officers at Montreal
completed, applications from severwho are attending will be considered
It is intended to have qualified off
cers only. Soon the 178th will have
officers fully qualified to do th
work expected of them and the
recruiting will commence in refrequents. There are forty sergeant
to be appointed as well as forty od to be appointed as well as forty of corporals. The men in first to tak the N. C. O. course will get the appointments after qualification at the end of the course.



Instinct of Self-Preservation Demands Tha UER ENEM'Y FIGHT TO END ISSIA RESOLVED CONGI

it is said she contemplates raising hundreds of thousands of Polish troops, to be used in the attempt to concessions to Poland, and in return ceased to be our aim. Germany has granted a fow mino bered Poland, and never has th ish problem in als address, the war "From the beginning of the war "From the seginal as had inscribed in scribed". her banner the eunion of dismen M. Sazonor also dealt with the Po rumors of a separa Prussianism Must Be Crushed Once and for A Declares Sergius Sazanoff to the Duma of absund he said, today, the Foreign Minister, Mr. Sar zonoft, reviewed the war situation in a most optimistic way, although PETROGRAD, Feb. 22, via London, Feb. 23, Addressing the Duma Canadian Press.

"She may be certain that in de Even German public opinion is beformula given in the dupe of those people have been the dupe of those the dupe of the "Roumania will not betray her own realize the dream of plunder and another direction.

The dream of plunder and another direction.

The first the dream of plunder and another direction.

The first the dream of plunder and another direction.

The dream of plunder and another direction. Any pretext of conflicting interests could only be artificial. Russia's history does not impel her towards the In regard to Russia's relations with bring about the triumph of German Swedes is one of sincere friendshill Sweden, the Foreign Minister said: "When dealing with an enemy like Germany, we must take thought in "We know who it was that let loose the misfortunes without numof high treason against humanity. Those who provoked it bear a heavy responsibility and today stand entireunshaken in its determination to continue the struggle to conquer the "This war is the greatest crime than ever before to foresee the end of he declared it was more difficult now the world struggle. "The Imperial Government remains enemy," he said.

only sentiment toward the

"I rejoice that I am able to joh you in thanksgiving for the brillian teristics of Prussianism, and which will find real support.

The speech of Emperor Nichola must be crushed once for all. Other before the Duma was devoted princity wise the Bacrifices of the Allies before the Duma was devoted principle. the independence of her decisions sh of a common enemy to interfere with Germany, we must take thought in interests, and when the hour strike good time how best to prevent the she will know how to realize her narroad time to the will know how to realize her narroad time to the will know how to realize her narroad time to the will be will know how to realize her narroad time to the will know how to realize her narroad time to the will know how to realize her narroad time to the will know how to realize her narroad time to the will know how to realize her narroad time to the will know how to realize her narroad time to the will know how to realize her narroad time to the will know how to realize her narroad time to the will know how to realize her narroad time to the will know how to the ngo. The monds putting an end to the fending herself against the attempt curred so rapidly eighteen months blood. ruthless egolsm and passion for plunrepetition of the events which oc-

"The Allies have brought about a complete union without the sacrifice by any one of them of a particle independence or personality. With the yiemy it is different.

Jungary, Turkey and ndependent States, The pelr armies, and all by to conclude Germany has selzgale. Als hard to speak any longer Bulgariba Hungary.

of England. Photograph shows a house completely demolished by th

in of an air bomb. Five inmates were killed.

wish you fruit "I am happy to be among the repre pray for God's blessing on your lab ors in this time of trial, and am con viotory of our army of the Cancasus, vinced you will use all your exper the five Allied which you are responsible to sentatives of my faithful people. and knowledge and be gulded toves the faisity | ful labor and complete success. ove of your country in the the Emperor sald.

GERMANS MAKE GREAT ONSLAUGHT UPON THE FRENCH NEAR VERDUN

Several Hun Battalions Completely Annihilated by Fierce French Fire, German Prisoners Declare—Haumont Woods Evacuated —French Recapture Trenches about Givenchy, Today's Report.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Allies have conquered 730,000 square miles of German territory in Africa since the outbreak of the war, it was announced by Mr. Bonar Law in the House of Commons this

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROTTERDAM, Feb. 23.—The Dutch tanker La Frandre, of 2,018 tons, bound for New York, has been sunk by a mine. Only two survivors have been reported, and the others are believed to have been lost.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 23.-Lord Robert Cecil, Parliamentary Under-Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, to-day attended a Cabinet meeting for the first time in his capacity as Minister of Blockade.

HUN ONSLAUGHT UPON VERDUN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 23.—The Germans have launched a heavy offensive around Verdun from the right bank of the Meuse to the Herbs woods, the War Office announced this afternoon. They are attacking with many infantry regiments on a 15-mile front

Entire German battalions have been annihilated in the fierce struggle, according to German prisoners. The French have evacuated Haumont forest but have reoccupied Caures wood, which was evacuated yesterday.

Violent fighting also continues in the Givenchy wood, near Souchez, The French have recaptured several of the trenches occupied by the Germans in their sudden offensive of Monday night.

The violent onslaught of the Crown Prince's army was preceded by a rolling fire of artillery that began on Sunday morning and continued throughout Monday and Monday night. The French replied vigorously to this bombardment and brought up reserves to meet the expected attack.

Heavy German infantry attacks were launched yesterday. The War Office stated last night that by particularly vicious onslaughts the Teutons had occupied the Haumont woods.

These attacks evidently were followed up last night by the inauguration of a general offensive movement, designed to throw back the whole French front around Verdun. The attack was met by a terrific fire from French guns, however, inflicting enormous losses on the advancing Germans, and was a failure.

OF FREI LLAI

The text of the statement follows: "We have retaken some sections of the trenches in the woods of Givenchy. In the regions to the north of Verdun the bombardment by the enemy, which has been energetically answered by us, continued through-

answered by us, continued throughout the night.

"Infantry actions have developed on a front of fifteen kilometres, (ten miles). The struggle is continued with violence along the right bank of the Meuse towards the southeast. East of this point a counter-attack enabled us to retake the greater part of the forest of Causes, situated in the salient occupied yesterday by

part of the forest of Causes, situated in the salient occupied yesterday by the enemy to the north of Beaumont. "A strong German attack on Herbe forest was stopped by our curtain of fire. According to statements of prisoners, certain German units were completely destroyed in the course of these actions.

completely destroyed in the course of these actions.

"A desultory artillery duel continues in the region of Taute Charriere and of Fromesy, in Lorraine. In the region of Nomeny our artillery has been very active. An enemy reconnaissance to the north of Letricourt failed to reach our lines.

"In the Herbe forest we have evacuated the village of Haumont. We still hold the environs after a bitter fight in which our troops inflicted very heavy losses on the enemy."

RUSSIANS NEAR

GERMANS CLAIM GAINS.
By Canadjan Press.
BERLIN, Feb. 23, via London, 3:36
p.m.—Announcement of another important gain in the offensive on the western front was made by the War Office today. The statement claims that in Upper Alsace the Germans captured a position 700 yards wide and 400 yards deep.

The War Office also announced that German forces had penetrated the opposing lines for a distance of three kilometres (two miles) in the northern sector of the Woevre. It is said the Allies lost more than 3,000 prisoners and great quantities of material.

The text of the official statement

The text of the official statement follows:

"East of the Meuse river we attacked a position which the enemy has been fortifying for one and a half years with all means of fortress construction in the neighborhood of the village of Consenvoye in order to maintain an embarrassing effect on our defence in the northern sector of the Woevre.

on our defence in the northern sector of the Woevre.

"The attack was delivered on a front extending well over ten kilometres (six miles), and we penetrated as far as three kilometres into the enemy lines.

"Apart from considerable sanguinary losses the enemy lost more than 3.000 men in prisoners, and great

3,000 men in prisoners, and great quantities of material, the extent of which cannot yet be estimated."

n

Special Star Cable by United Press.
PETROGRAD, Feb., 23.—Russian vanguards are within a few miles of Rizeh, thirty-five miles east of Trebizond, and the capture of Trebizond itself is now but a few days distant, according to Tiflis despatches today.
Armenian refugees, fleeling from the Christian quarter of Trebizond outside the walls, have arrived within the Russian lines. They reported that the Turks have been emptying the city of all its valuable stores since the fall of Erzerum, evidently planning no serious resistance.

BULGARS ARE DISILLUSIONED.

Special Star Cable by United Press.
LONDON, Feb. 23.—Salonika despatches to the London papers today brought reports of chaotic conditions in Bulgaria, arising out of the alleged-ill-feeling of the Bulgarian people toward the Germans. This, information it was stated, was obtained from confidential sources

confidential sources.

One correspondent cabled a report that a free-for-all fight between Germans and Bulgarians occurred at a

"The Bulgarians treely admit that they would submit joyously to a Russion invasion," said another Salonika despatch. "Their country has been drained of cattle and grain in exchange for German paper. The people generally are most pessimistic over the outcome of the war."

FOR ATTACK ON SALONIKA? By Canadian Press.

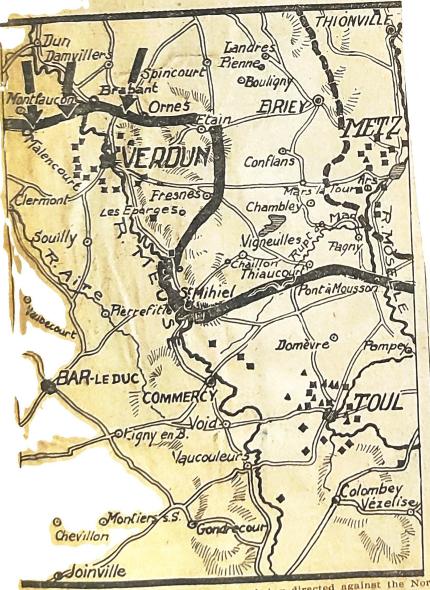
PARIS, Feb. 23.—A Havas despatch from Athens says that a Bulgarian soldier named Nicoloff, who deserted from Prince Cyrll's regiment, declares that the Germans and Bulgarians are actively repairing all roads between Veles and Gieygeli under direction of German engineers. Bulgarian troops believe that a general offentroops believe that a general offen-sive against Salonika is imminent.

TURKS' LATEST REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 23., via London.—The following official state-ment was the Turk-

MERE ONE OF THE FIERCEST BATTLES OF THE WAR IS RAGINGOITS.



The German drive towards Verdun is being directed against the Nor-herr flank of the French salient, as indicated by the arrows. The village of Brabant, east of the River Meuse, has been captured, as shown on the p but further attacks have been repulsed with heavy losses.

MARCH 5 LAST CALL FOR BUTTER FOR THE GERMANS

By Canadian Press.

weekly.

BERLIN, via London, Communities receiving butter through the so-allied Central Purchasing As-sociation—an association founded by sociation—an association founded by the Government and under its control—must, in accordance with the order of the Imperial Chancellor, introduce butter cards before March 5, to limit the supply per person to a maximum of a quarter of a pound metric weekly. Children under 2 years are not considered in this estimate and those between 2 and 14 years will receive half the stated quantity. quantity.

ratify.
Fat or lard cards may also be instroduced, with a maximum of 180 grams of butter and margerine together or a quarter of a pound of all kinds of fat. Persons receiving butter by post from outside points must report the amount received and have their butter cards corrected. their butter cards correspondingly

cancelled. Berlin is among the cities receiving butter through the Central Pur-

chasing Association,
At Dresden potato cards have been introduced, a maximum of seven pounds per capita being allowed

IN MINAF ALAM VERDUN: GERMAN LOSSES SPELL FAILURE TO HUN

French Artillery Has Wrought Such Awful Havoc in Ranks of Crown Prince's Army that He Cannot Succeed is Declaration from Paris Today-Kaiser at Front.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, Feb. 24.—Formidable peace demonstrations have occurred in Turkey, due to the fall of Erzerum, according to delayed despatches received here today. Many persons have been arrested, it was stated, and the Constantinople police are taking steps to prevent serious disorders.

pecial Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 24.—French forces have evacuated the village of Brabant. ur-Meuse, less than eight miles north of Verdun, under heavy attack by he Crown Prince's army, it was officially announced today.

The French have also retired from part of the Caures woods, four miles east of Brabant, the War Office reported, but have repulsed other heavy

Following up their capture of Brabant-Sur-Meuse, which lies on the east bank of the Meuse river, the Germans charged forward in a heavy attack against the village of Samogneux, two miles south of Brabant, and but six miles from the outskirts of Verdun itself.

This attack was repulsed in a desperate infantry clash, in which both sides lost heavily.

The German centre again delivered a violent onslaught against Beumont, seven miles northeast of Verdun but all attacks were beaten off. The War Office reported German losses in this fighting especially violent.

The infantry actions reached their greatest fury last night on the eightmile front extending eastward from Brabant, through the Caures woods and to a point north of Beaumont. The artillery duel continued with the utmost violence all along the twenty-five mile front.

Franch war planes bombarded the railway station at Metz, the capital of Lorraine, yesterday, setting fire to the gasworks, the official statement

FRENCH LINE REMAINS UNBROKEN

The War Office announces the French line has not been broken

at any point.
The text of the statement follows: "In Artois a struggle with Gren-ades is in progress to the east of

Souchez. "In the region north of Verdun

"In the region north of Verdun the struggle continued all night with the same intensity along the right bank of the Meuse as far as Ornes, to the south of Ordes.

"Owing to the violence af the bombardment of our advanced position at Brabant-sur-Meuse, our troops have evacuated this village undercover of night, protected by the flanking fire of our positions on the left bank of the Meuse.

"An attack directed on Samogneux has been repulsed."

RETREAT IN PERFECT ORDER.

All the offensives directed against Beaumont, in front of which we are established have falled to dislodge us. To the east of the front attacked we held our own in front of Ornes, where our forces held a ravine situated to the south of Herbet forest.

The retreat of our troops in certain rections, which was arrived to avoid

sections, which was ordered to avoid useless losses, was effected in per-fect order, and without permitting the

enemy, who advanced slowly and at the price of considerable sacrifices, to break our front at any point. "The bombardment continues in the region between Ortes and Fom-izey. In Lorraine the enemy has succeeded in gaining a footing in one of our advanced posts in the forest of Cheznet. We have driven back some advance parties to the back some advance parties to the

RETREAT IN PERFECT ORDER.

"A strong attack, which was participated in by at least one brigade, was launched by the enemy in the forest of Caures. This attack succeeded in taking one part of the forest. We still hold the southern end.

east of Reillon.
"One of our airship squadrons last night bombarded with forty-five projectiles, some of which were of large calibre, the Metz railway station at Sablon (on the southern outskirts of Metz), and a gas tank, in the region of which a great fire wed."

GERMANS CLAIM SUCCESSES

vla

region north of of Verdun were of Verdun were

Further

obtained east of the Meuse has been exploited further. The villages of Brabant, Haumont and Samogneux have been captured. The entire wooded district northwest, north and northeast of Beaumont and the forest of Eerbe are in our possession. French post was taken by a surflity men was captured. The entire Sarrison of "Enatern front: In the northern flithey duels and at numerous points have been no incidents of special "Baltan front: There is nothing to report. gains for the Germans in the north of the French fortress un were claimed by the War

The statement says the entire by wooded district north-west and prortheast of Beaumont and the forest of Herbe are in possession of the Germans.

Announcement also was made of the capture by the Germans of the villages of Brabant, Haumont and his Samogneux, in the Verdun region.

The statement follows:

01.05

n

DEFENDANTS IN HUN CONSPIRACY CASE ARRESTED

Special to The Star by United Press
WASHINGTON, Feb. 25.—Refusing to give \$5,000 ball when United
States Commissioner Taylor held
they must answer next Tuesday to
Indictments at New York in the al
leged Labor's National Peace Council conspiracy, former Rep. H. Robert Fowler, Herman B. Schulteis, and
Henry B. Martin today were placed
under arrest.

\$ 000000000000000000

TENNIFIC DRIVE LIDON

PORTUGAL SEIZES 36 TEUTON SHIPS ANCHORED IN TAGUS

Consisted Because Portugal Needs Transports and for Fear They Might Escape Into Atlantic and Raid Allied Commerce-Expected Teutons Will Declare War

Special Star Cable by United Press. LISBON, Feb. 24.-Germany and Austria are expected to declare war immediately upon Portugal, as the result of the action of the Portuguese naval authorities.

naval authorities.

Carrying out an official decree Captain Rego, commander of the Portuguese naval division, has seized thirty-six German and Austrian steamers, some of them large vessels, lying in the Tagus river.

The commander took forcible possession of the ships at 4 o'clock yesterday afternoon, hoisted the Portuguese colors on them and saluted hem with a twenty-one gun salvorom the Portuguese fleet.

REASON FOR SEIZURE.

The Foreign Minister, Lenhor costa, announced that the vessels vere confiscated because Portugal he fear that they would escape into he Atlantic, possibly to raid Alled commerce. In support of this statement he said that only Tuesday night the German steamer Ockenfels had escaped from the port of Funchal, Madeira Island, without clear-

chai, Almeria and chair, Almeria and chair, Almeria and chair to Germany was today instructed to call the matter to the attention of the German Foreign Office.

Though no state of war has existed between Germany and Portusted Control of the Contr

and Fortuguese Government, under the terms of an alliance with England, has openly sided with the Allies. Portuguese troops have aid-Allies. Portuguese troops have inte-ed the English in operations against the Germans in Africa. It is believed that the Govern-

ment's arbitrary action will force an immediate break with both Germany and Austria. Officials, however, pro-lessed confidence that whatever the tessed confidence that whatever the outcome of the affair, Spain, at least for the present, will continue to preserve her neutral position, and that Portugal's course will not induce her to enter the war on the side of the Austro-Germans,

HOW COMMANDER ACTED.

Captain Rego carried out the de-cree at 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon. Aboard a gunboat, and under the guns of two Portuguese warships, he visited each Austro-German vessel, gave the crews three hours in which to disembark and after they had left hoisted the Portuguese colors. As the German and Austrian sallors were being rowed ashore the Portuguese warships boomed a salute of

The Government's action was extremely popular and crowds gathered in the streets today, cheering before the Government buildings. Indigna-tion against Germany has been ris-ing steadily since last summer, when a German U-boat sank two Portu-

guese ships
The Portuguese Congress on temperate occasions has declared it be the duty of the Government to clare war on Germany, whenever

that action seemed necessary.
Under an old treaty by whi
Great Britain guaranteed Portugua
integrity, the Republic sent trool
against the Germans in Angola, We Africa, alleging as a further cause for action that the Germans had previously invaded Portuguese territory About 120,000 Portuguese troops ar now mobilized and about as many more can be put in the field.

ATTITUDE OF PORTUGAL.

Despite many rumors since the outbreak of the war that Portugal was on the point of declaring a state of war with the Central Empires, on account of her treaty relations with Great Britain, no such declaration was ever made. The Portuguese Congress, by resolutions on August 8, 1914 and November 23, of the same year, decided that Portugal would co-operate with the Allies whenever that step seemed neclies whenever that step seemed nec-essary. The Portuguese treaty with essary. The Portuguese treaty with Great Britain requires that the latter be supplied with ten thousand Portuguese troops when she is at way.

The latest official Portuguese re-

The latest official Portuguese reference to the attitude of the nation with regard to the hostilities was a statement made on January 3 last by the President of the Republic, at a reception of members of Parliament, when he manifested a desire that "the sacred union of all parties be maintained during the war, so that the Allies may have reason to be satisfied with the services rendered by the Portuguese nation."

PORTUGUESE BUY MUNITIONS. Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

NEW YORK, Feb. 24.—Both Portyugal and Spain have been making heavy purchases of ammunition recently in the American market, according to information obtained her by the United Press, several week

This discovery was made at same time Gibraltar despatches corried the hint that Spain was proparing to attack Portugal and justice Teutonic Powers if a favoramoment was offered.

EWE RAIDING ON

Between Jan. 16 and Latter Date German Com-

merce Chaser Was Operating Between Brazilian Seaboard and Brazilian Island of Fernando the Times Madrid correspondent crulser TENERIFFE, Canary Islands, Feb. Moswe was engaged in raiding by United .-The German auxillary Special Star Cable Noronha

British cruiser, which left Teneriffe immediately after the arrival of the Westburn with the intention of capturing her when she left Spanish order to avoid being the raider's victims, released upon his ish commerce off the South American between Jan. 16 and February

according to the captain of

arrival here.

where the other hand the Telegraph's On the other hand the Telegraph's when the Westburn was captured her ast mame was changed to the Moewe and that the original German raider named he Moewe was then sunk.

This action was taken, the destatch says, because the original parts and the says, because the original parts as a says, because the original parts as a says. Moewe had been badly damaged.

A Reuter despatch from Teneriff says that the captain of one of the vessels sunk by the Moewe describ

The Moewe's present whereabouts are a mystery, he said, but between the dates mentioned she was cruising whetween the South American coast and the Brazilian island of Fernando de Noronha, 126 miles off the Brazilian coast.

Forty residents of neutral countries padre among the 206 pissoners released when a German prize crew from the Moe e brought the captured British satemer Westburn to this port and then soutled her outside the harbor. The Moewe, the captured British such southered the 4,629 ton British straner Flamenco while she-was en arroute to Valparaiso from Newport, Biginal.

The Premenco attempted to escape her ware and shelled her, sending her the bottom within a few minutes. It he bottom within a few minutes.

The British steamer Corbridge, stallgally smaller than the Flamenco, twas captured off the Brazillan coast. The Moewo took her into the mouth of the Amazon, transferred her coal betores and then sank her.

to 2.500 tons, carrying six 7-inch guns and having two torpedo tubes and a versue of the shoot to 2.500 tons, carrying six 7-inch guns and a number of mines aboard.

The Germans informed him that she carries a crew of from 200 to 250 men, and is under common, the carries a crew of from 200 to 250 men, and is under common of a German count.

The crew of the Belgian steamship Luxembours, which was sunk by the strucks a sunk by the strucks a sunk by the strucks and strucks.

seventy miles south of Fern

ando de Noronba, an Island in South Atlantic ocean, 125 miles C

extremity of Brazil, belongs, and that they

d that they were ker on board the Westbur

HOLD

Net Result of Greatest Offensive Since Battle of Marne is Trifling for Germans, Compared with Their Appalling Casualties - Forts' Guns Trained on Advancing Masses.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 25.—The Telegraaf estimated today that German losses on the Ypres front in the last three weeks have approached 17,000.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 25 .- Severe blizzards and snowstorms are hindering the pursuit of the Turks fleeing from Erzerum, according to Tiflis despatches today. The Russian right wing, however, is making rapid progress toward Rizeh, east of Trebizond.

In Persia, the Slavs have dislodged the Turks from powerfully fortified positions in the Bideswith and Sakhne mountain passes. The Turks are retreating toward Kermansah, pursued by the Russians.

Importance of the Russian Victory in Persia Emphasized

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 25.—The Russian success in the region of Kermanshah is a sequel to a series of strategic Russian operations in Persia, with the purpose of putting an end to the activities of hostile mountain forces and organized bands of kernels. Kurds.

Russian progress in Persia, how-ever, is regarded here as being of more than local significance, indicat-ing greater possibility of a junction of the Russians with the British expedi-tionary forces in Mesopotamia. On that account the fortunes of the Bri-tish forces are watched here with great interest. great interest.

After the retreat from Hamadan, After the retreat from Hamadan, all hostile forces which succeeded in escaping were concentrated in the Kermanshah district. Taking advantage of the strong defensive nature of this region, they fortified themselves in the mountain passes and prepared to resist strongly any Russian attempt to drive them further. Simultaneous frontal and flank attacks by the Russians, however, have already forced the Turks to make a partial retirement. make a partial retirement.



The famous Indian runner, the swiftest of his race since Deerfoot, is here seen wearing the uniform of the Canadian army, which he joined this week. Private Longboat is again under the management of Tom Flanagan, who handled him for the London 1908 Marathon and other classics, and is now a captain in the 180th Sportsmen's Battalion. The Redskin left his wife and wigwam and joined a battalion at Brantford, Ontario, near the Six Nations reserve, but when he heard of Flanagan and the Sportsmen's he ran the sixty miles to Toronto in two days. He has been transferred and is to become a member of the scout section. All the experts select Longboat as the nost difficult recruit to train in the British Empire, as he was always unnangeable. But Tom merely smiles and says: "The time has come for

varried men to enlist.

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 25, via London, 3:22 p.m.—The German War Office announced today the capture of all French positions in the region north of Verdun as far as the ridge of Loudemont, just south of Beaumont. The number of prisoners has been increased by more than 7,000 to over increased by more than 7,000 to over

Capture of the fortified villages

and farms of Champneuville, Cotellate, Marmont, Beaumont, Chambrettes and Ornes was announced.

The text follows:

Western theatre: On the right bank of the river Mause our success. Western theatre: On the right bank of the river Meuse our success previously reported was exploited yesterday in different directions. The fortified villages and farms of Champneuville, Cotellate, Beaumont, Chambrettes and Ornes were captured.

"In addition all the

"In addition all the enemy's posi-tions as far as the ridge of Loude-ment were captured by, storm.

ment were captured by storm.

"The sangulnary losses of the enemy again were extraordinarily heavy while our losses were normal. The number of prisoners taken was increased by over seven thousand to more than ten thousand.

No information can yet be given with regard to the booty in materials which we captured.

"Eastern and Balkan theatres:-There is nothing to report."

There is nothing to report."

TURKS' LATEST CLAIMS.

By Canadian Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 25, vis London. 12:25 p.m.—British forces in Mesopotamia made an attack of the Turkish position at Felahie, be-

low Kut-el-Amara, the War Office announces, but were driven back with considerable losses

The statement, which is under date of February 24, is as follows:
"Mesopotamian front: An enemy

"Mesopotamian front: An enemy detachment of about one battalion attempted to approach our positions attempted to approach our positions near Felahie, but was compelled by near freather than the same of the course of the enemy dead.

'Among those who felast of the course of the enemy troops, who in the course of battle lied into the surrounding country.

"Caucasus fronts: Battles continu without interruption."

"Dardanelles front: Some enemy

"Dardanelles front: cruisers bombarded from time to time between February 18 and 22 time between February 18 and 22 the beaches near Sed-dul-Bahr and Teke-Burnu, without result. Out batteries near Kum Kaleh and Sed dul-Bahr forced them to retreat without their being able to continue to fire for any considerable

"Enemy aeroplanes recently flew over the Dardanelles, but were driven off and pursued by our bat-

tle aeroplanes.
"On February 20 an enemy cruiser, under protection of mine sweepers, penetrated the Gulf of Saros, supported by three enemy observation

ported by three enemy observation aeroplanes.

"The enemy bombarded without success the coast near Galata and Gallipoli (on the Gallipoli Strait).

"One of our battle aeroplanes drove aircraft, whereoff the einemy aircraft, where-upon the cruiser ceased fire and de-parted with the mine sweepers."

GERMAN OFFENSIVE SLACKENS

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, Feb. 25 .- The Crown's Prince's offensive in the Verdun region is showing signs of slackening, the War Office announced this afternoon. No attacks were made during the night, it was stated, and the artillery fighting has become less violent.

French artillery is holding its own along the twenty-five mile front and there is every indication that the German offensive has been checked. The French are organizing new positions behind Beaumont and on the

heights east of Champneuville, south of Samogneux and also south of Ornes. Taking advantage of the lull in infantry actions they are making strong preparations to meet any renowal of the heavy Teutonic assaults.

The text of the official statement follows

"To the east of Vauquois we have launched fresh attacks on the enemy's works in the region of the forest of Cheppy Intermittent artillery activity has been carried on between Malancourt and the left band of the Meuse.

"In the district to the north of Verdun the cannonade has diminished in violence and the enemy made no attack on our positions during the night,"

"We have established organized positions in the rear of Beaumont on the heights stretching to the east of Champneuville and to the south of The night was calm on the remainder of the front."

GERMAN TRANSPORT UNDER FIRE

WIGH OFFICIAL PRAISE IS GIVEN 22ND BATTALION

elapsed awaiting the progress or the unit working on your right, which charge was successfully fired wit such good results.

"This specific case is typical o the manner in which your battalio has acted in all its undertaking ince arriving in this country. Thi as been mentioned in my report t gher authorities."

WINDERMERE.

The Divisional Commander Warmly Congratulates French-Canadian Unit

Special Cable to The Montreal Start ent (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE Cockspur street, London, Feb. 25.7 The 22nd French-Canadian Bat of the lion have received high officia mmendation for recent gallantry the General commanding their di rision congratulates them on "the skilful manner in which they car ried out operations."

The Brigadier-General, the officer commanding the 22nd Battalion, conveys "My sincere thanks and appreciation. The manner in which your task was carried out reflects great credit on your battalion.

"I would particularly mention Lieut, Vanier and his party for the expeditious and efficient manner in which their work was performed over the distance to be traversed towards the enemy line, the cutting of wire and the placing of the charge, although a long period

PORTUGAL SEIZES MORE GERMAN SHIPS.

Special to The Montreal Star

by United Press.
LISBON, Feb. 25. — Eight
German steamers in the harbor at St. Vincent have been
seized by order of the Portuguese Government. - Eight

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WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TO-DAY.

Allied airmen make a successful raid on German lines of communication in Champagne. Russians occupy the outwork of Mogliz, southwest of Bolimow. Foreign Secretary Grey announced in House of Commons that British is in the line of the secretary of the s tain is in full accord with Russia's desire to reach the Mediterraneau Sea by way of Constantinople.

- ~ ~ 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0

Special to The United Press. The Montreal Star by

LONDON, Feb. 25.—The French are now checking the great German drive on Verdun, and are holding their own, according to a special des-Datch from Paris today.

The Crown Prince's legions, sweep-

Datch from Paris today.

The Crown Prince's legions, sweepits couthward, are now under heavy
for from three of the Vergan forts.

The real of the vergan forts.

It is a sun time that are possed to
a murderous life from the Fresh
field redoubts and trenches in advanced positions before the fortress.

The French artillery has maintained such a heavy bombardment that
the Teutons have been unable to
bring up needed supply trains, according to Paris despatches,
Great battle-fleets of French and
German aeroplanes are in constant
clash high above the woods, and engaged in hurling down bombs upon
enemy artillery positions.

The check reported to have been
administered to the advancing Germans may be only temporary. All
Paris despatches today agreed that
the titanic struggle in the Meuse
woods marked the beginning of the
Germans' greatest offensive blow
since the drive on Paris was defeated
at the Marne early in the war. at the Marne early in the war.

ALL PARIS IS CONFIDENT.

The greatest confidence prevails in Paris, according to latest advices from the French capital. The French have been aware of the German preparations for the Verdun offen-sive for many weeks, it was stated. French air scouts have kept daily tab on the building of new German supply railroads, north of Verdun, for the express purpose of rushing up troops and munitions for a grand

up troops and munitions for a grand assault on Verdun.

By capturing Samogneux, six miles north of Verdun, and other positions to the east, the Germans have arrived within less than two miles of the fort of Beaumont, and within easy range of Tavannes and Vaux, whose guns are now reported trained on thick masses of advancing trained on thick masses of advancing Teutons.

"It was not until Wednesday tha all the German effectives were full deployed and utilized," said a Pari despatch today.

"On Wednesday night the battle extended on a line twenty-five mile long, from Melancourt, on the west half-way between the Meuse rive and the Argonne, beyond Fromezy of

YPICAL "KULTUK" COMINIENT. By Canadian Press.

AMSTERDAM, Feb. 24, don, Feb. 25.—German military critics regard as very significant the German success north of Verdun, according to despatches received here from Berlin.

from Berlin.

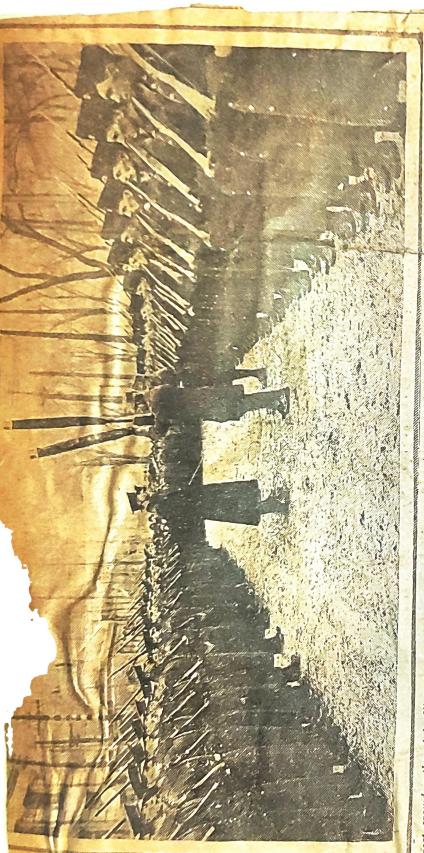
The Vossische Zeitung declares that the achievements reported by the German General Staff have greatly surpassed the expectations entertained by the German people.

Major Moraht, the Tageblatt's military cuttle writes:

tary critic, writes:

"All the successes of our recent operations on the western front are surpassed by our successes north

"The considerable losses suffered by the French are especially painful to them, in view of their endeavor to prosecute a war of exhaustion. with the highest possible forbear-ance in the sacrifice of their own human material."



battalion receiving overseas the fo the men battalion. flag. The photo shows colors from the parent

to witness the First flags to the Eighty-Jack and a regimental ia square, Montreal, Canada present two colors were a Union J d in Victoria Guards of Co gathered Regiment Grenadier seventh Battalion C. crowd

The Diamond Jubilee of V.C. **Passed Quietly**

Day of Deep Interest to British Empire Not Celebrated This Year

LONDON, Jan. 29.—(By mail.)—A diamond jubilee possessing a deep interest throughout the British Empire passed uncelebrated today. Sixty years ago, on January 29, 1856, Queen Victoria signed the royal warrant by which was instituted the most famous war decoration in the world, the Victoria Cross. How carefully the little bronze cross is guarded can be best judged by the fact that although British sailors and soldlers have been on active service in every part of the globe again and again since the hon-

active service in every part of the globe again and again since the honor was conferred, the recipients do not yet number 700.

Intrinsically the Cross is worth only a few cents, but its value to the recipients cannot be reckoned in coin. The little cross was first fashloned out of the cannon captured at Sebastopol a few months prior to the foundation of the order, thus providing a historic interest to the symbol.

The order having been instituted, it was not difficult to find among the British troops who had served in dussla in the years preceding the foundation many who were entitled to receive the honor, and less than eighteen months later, in June, 1857, Queen Victoria inaugurated the decoration in Hyde Park. In the presence of an enormous crowd, the fueen, mounted on a charger, planed the crossee one by one without the crossee. Queen, mounted on a charger, pinned

sence of an enormous crowd, the Queen, mounted on a charger, pinned the crosses one by one upon the breasts of sixty-two officers and men of the two services, of whom fifty helonged to the army.

Of these heroes not one is alive today, although it is only about two years since the death of Rear Admiral (then Lieutenant) C. F. Lucas, the first man to win the distinction, for throwing overboard a live shell that fell on a warship, and one of the twelve sullors present in the park at the initial bestowal.

Very few alterations have been made in the rules governing the conferring of the award during the sixty years. The most important change concerns the gift of the cross to the representatives of men who were killed in winning the decoration.

Another improvement of the original regulations of special interest today, when the King-Emperor's native soldiers from India have been fighting by the side of their white comrades in Europe, was effected in 1911, the right to receive the Victoria Cross being given to the brave men of the

the right to receive the Victoria Cross being given to the brave men of the Indian army.

GERMAN ONSLAUGHT ON DOUAUMONT REPULSED: GREAT NEW OFFENSIVE

French Report Failure of Crown Prince's Efforts To Smash Way Past Douaumont Position-Huns Gain Village in Woevre-Russians Report Great Hun Offensive Imminent.

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, Feb. 29, via London.—Announcement was made semi-officially today that tremendous activity has been observed over the whole length of the German front in the east. There are various indications that Spring will see another great effort by the Germans on the Russian front.

Enormous quantities of incendiary and explosive bombs have been collected by the Germans. Another feature of these preparations is the bringing-up of apparatus for aerial warfare on an increasing scale. Aerodromes are being enlarged and great numbers of aeroplanes folwarded from Germany.

HUNS FLUNG BACK FROM DOUAUMONT

By Canadian Press

PARIS, Feb. 29, 2:35 p.m.—The bombardment to the north of Verdun is continuing with greater intensity.

East of the Meuse last night there was a resumption of violent local attacks. Near the village of Douaumont the fighting came to a hand-tohand encounter, and the Germans were repulsed by French troops.

After intense artillery fire German forces captured the villages of Manhuilles, but a counter-attack brought the French to the western boundary of this location. They now hold Manhuilles under their fire.

In Lorraine the Germans succeeded in occupying small sections of French trenches, but they were very shortly driven out from these positions. There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front.

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT

The text of the official communi-

The text of the official communication on the progress of hostilities given out by the French War Office this afternoon is as follows:
"To the north of Verdun the bombardment has continued with increased intensity.
"In the sector to the east of the Meuse last night there was a resumntion of the pravious violent local attacks, particularly in the vicinity of the village of Douaumont, where the fighting came to hand-to-hand encounters, resulting in the driving back of the enemy by our troops.

"In the Woevre district the Germans were successful, after an in-tense preparatory artillery fire, in gaining possession of the village of Manhuilles. An immediate counter-attack on our part brought us back to the western boundary of this vil-lage, which we now hold under our

"In Lorraine the enemy was suc-cessful in penetrating several small sections of our advance trenches, but they were almost immediately driven out of these positions.

"There is nothing to report from the remainder of the front."

British Papers Praise Wilson for His Stand

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 26,-President Wilson's letter to Senator Stone, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, is published this morning and affords the London dally newspapers the greatest satisfaction. A majority of the newspapers print editorials on it.

papers print editorials on it.

"The President's words have the right ring to them," says the Dally Chronicle. "He makes plain to the whole world that the United States is unshakable in its resolve to reject the impudent demand of Germany.

"In fact, the whole substance of the letter proves that for all hip patience and forebearance the President has a clear objective which his steadily pursues, and that when there is need to strike he can strike hard." The Times says:

"The President remains immov-

"The President remains immovably true to his lofty moral attitude, On how far he will carry the country's opinion with him in the contingencies that may arise it would tingencies that may arise it would be injudicious and improper to specu-late. Be the issue what it may, President Wilson deserves credit for standing manfully to his guns," The Morning Post says: "It is the fate of America, whether

It is the late of America, whether will or not, to make a choice between her own gods and Germany's idols. President Wilson has sufficiently defined the situation and in

ciently defined the situation and it so doing he has earned the respect of the civilized world."

The Daily News says:

"The President's letter carries the controversy with Germany to a poin from which there can be no receding. Whatever the forces agains him, the President must stand of fall by his letter. No man could it word or deed recant such language as he has deliberately used and remain a vital force in American politics."

MAKING OFFAL INTO FOOD

WHAT GERMAN REPORT SAYS

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, Feb. 29, via London, 3:20 p.m.-Progress for the Germans in their drive towards Verdun in the Woevre district was announced by the War Office today. The Ger-man troops have passed Dieppe, Abancourt and Blanche and also have taken Manhuelles and Champion, it is

The War Office also announced that a small armed work northwest of Douaumont has been stormed by the

Germans.

The official announcement asserts that the total number of unwounded prisoners taken is 16,575. There have been captured also seventy-eight cannon and eighty-six machine guns, it is claimed.

The text of today's official statement on military operations is as fol-

lows:

western theatre of war: Very hands.

strong artillery activity has continued at several points; East of the situation is unchanged."

Meuse we stormed a small armored work directly northwest of the village of Douaumont. Repeated enemy attacks in this region were stopped at the very outset.

"In the Woevre, our troops have

passed Dieppe, Abaucourt and Blanzee. They have cleared the exten-sive wooded region northeast of Watranville and Haudiomont, and have taken in their heroic advance Man-

huelles and also Champton. "Up till last night we counted un-wounded prisoners 228 officers and 16,575 men, and further seventy-eight cannon, seven of these heavy and of the most modern kind, and eightysix machine guns, while uncounted war material is reported as booty.

"At the forester's house at Thia-ville, northeast of Babonviller, the projecting portion of a French posttion was attacked and taken. A large number of prisoners remained in our

"Eastern and Balkan theatres: Tho

OVER 45,000 GERMANS KILLED

LONDON, Feb. 23 .- More than 45,-000 Germans have been killed in the assault on the Verdun positions, according to a Central News despatch from Amsterdam today, quoting Dutch sources as authority.

On one two-mile front, the despatch stated has been formed from the stated, there were found 8,000 German corpses. One regiment, it was stated, has been formed from the fragments of eight German regiments, nearly wiped out in the fighting around Haumont,

Endless trains of wounded from the German front were reported to be arriving at Metz. Hospitals at Co-blentz, Treves, Cologne and other German cities were said to be over-

flowing with wounded.

Fort Douaumont, the despatch said, was bombarded for six hours before it was finally wrecked. The French occupants held their positions while was being blown down fort around them, and repulsed charged after charge of the Brandenburgers, finally withdrawing, leaving heaps of German dead in front of the fort.

French guns stationed near Bras destroyed more than forty German field pieces which had been grouped together in a heavy assault against

the French positions.

TURKS LEAVING TREBIZOND.

Special Star Cable by United Press.
PETROGRAD, Feb. 29—The Turks are hastily evacuating the important Hack Sea port of Trezibond and neighboring cities before the Russian advance, according to Tifils destrated to the statement of the statement

advance, according to Thins patches today.

The evacuation of Tribezond was the evacuation of made necessary by the approach of two Russian forces one moving westward along the abores of the Black Sea through Rheh, and the other in a northwestern direction from Erzerum,

An official statement from the War Office on Saturday night said that the Ernerum troops were within the Ernerum troops were within the Ernerum troops were within the miles of Trebizond. Unofficial reports have placed the second attacking army about the same distance from Trebizond on the Black

Special Star Cable by United Press. It is an Important trading centre and has a population of about 40,000.

Xenophon and the ten thousand Greeks, in their great retreat, reached the sea at Trebizond.

DECISIVE BATTLE BEGINNING. Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, Beb. 29.—The decisive battle for Verdun is about to begin. Checked in savage inslaughts against Pepper Heights, the Germans are moving up their heaviest artillery to blast away the armored treanches on the ridge, barring their further advance from the north.

vance from the north.

While inrescribable slaughter continues about the position of Fort Douaumont, the Teutons are feeling out the French line along a 100-mile front with artillery ponudings and infantry attacks. There is every indication that the whole western front may suddenly burst into the flame of a struggle haffling imagination

may suddenly ourst into the flame of a struggle baffling imagination. A slackening of German artillery fire on the eight-mile front north and northeast of Verdun during the greater part of yesterday was reported in er part of yesterday was reported in Paris despatches today. This was undoubtedly due, Paris reported to the shifting of artillery by the Crown Prince and to the need of bringing up fresh reserves to take the place of the regiments blotted out in the disc. the regiments blotted out in the first week of savage fighting.
Paris is coolly confident that the

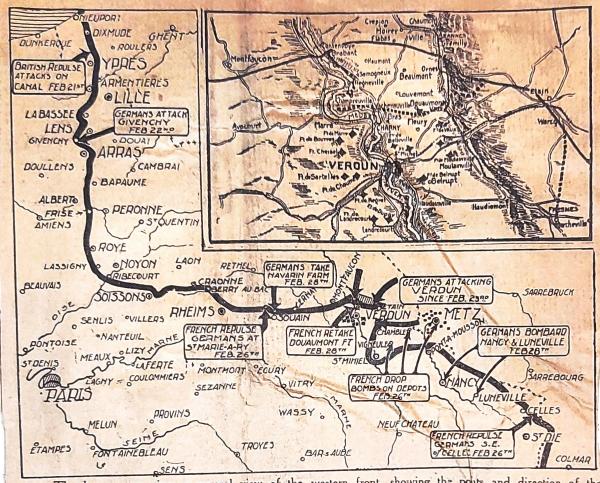
fortress will never fall by a frontal attack over the strongly fortified Pepper Heights. French War Office Pepper Heights. French War Office officials believe the Kaiser already despairs of victory in front of Verdespairs of victory in front of Verdun, and tiher is searching out a new road to Paris through the Champagne, or will look the attack through Fresnes, aimed as accepting the French out of Verdun.

All Paris despatches today, though recounting the rejoicing in the French capital over the checking of the Verdun drive, gave warning that the Crown Prince is about to renew the attack with all the artillery and in-fantry at his command. But Paris believes that the tide of battle is

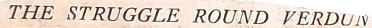
bout to turn in favor of France.

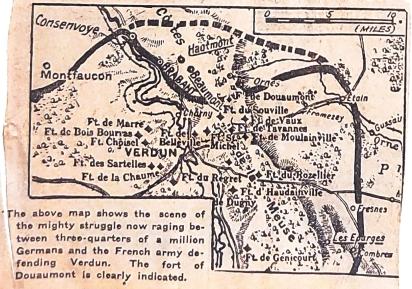
Berlin despatches received h early today were non-committal. They Trebizond lies 120 miles northwest of the fortress of Erzerum, retily secupied by the Russians, and
capital of a vilayet of the
capital of a vilayet of the

THE CRITICAL POINTS ON THE WESTERN FRONT



The larger map gives a general view of the western front, showing the polits and direction of the various attacks of the new German offensive action. The small shaded portion abve Verdun shows the ground gained. The latest attack toward the southeast of Verdun is the danger post today. The smaller map shows the Verdun area, the dotted line indicating the gains claimed by the Control of the smaller map shows the Verdun area, the dotted line indicating the gains claimed by the Control of the smaller map shows the Verdun area, the dotted line indicating the gains claimed by the Control of the smaller map shows the Verdun area, the dotted line indicating the gains claimed by the Control of the smaller map shows the Verdun area, the dotted line indicating the gains claimed by the Control of the smaller map shows the Verdun area, the dotted line indicating the gains claimed by the Control of the smaller map shows the Verdun area, the dotted line indicating the gains claimed by the Control of the smaller map shows the Verdun area, the dotted line indicating the gains claimed by the Control of the smaller map shows the Verdun area, the dotted line indicating the gains claimed by the Control of the smaller map shows the Verdun area, the dotted line indicating the gains claimed by the Control of the smaller map shows the Verdun area.





NEW CANADIAN UNITS DO WELL AGAINST HUNS

Special to The Montreal Star From Our Own Corespondent in Flance ers.

CANADIAN HEADQUARTERS II FLANDERS, Feb. 26. - "Everybod" happy and confident" is the messag

FRENCH COMMANDER AT VERDUN



CENERAL HUMBERT

The youngest French general commanding an army in the field—General Humbert—is having the chance at Verdun of gambling for the highest stakes of military renown. General Humbert was only a major when the war began and his rapid promotion has been due to his ability to carry out the pass of General Joffre, who is now at Verdun directing the defence.

HUNS SINK FISH BOATS FOR START

Four Lowestoft Trawlers Sent to the Bottom

REPORTED RAIDER MOEWE IS CAPTURED

Steamer and Russian French Mine-Layer Victims

Special Star Cable by United Press. HAVRE, March 2.-The French mine-sweeper Au Revoir was torpedoed and sunk Tuesday by a German U-boat. The crew has been saved, according to advices received here today.

Special Star Cable by United Press. LONDON, March 2 .- On the first LONDON, March 2.—On the first day of the new German order to tor pedo armed merchantmen, the Russian steamer Alexander Wentze was sent to the bottom with a loss of eighteen lives, according to despatches received here today.

Four Lowestoft fishing smacks the Treaves Thron Belleves are

the Treovse, Tyron, Reliance and Harold, also have been sunk within twenty-four hours. Their crews were landed.

Eleven of the Wentzel's crew were rescued, it is stated. The despatches reported only that the steamer was sunk yesterday and carried no hint as to whether she was a victim of the new Garman despatches.

as to whether she was a victim of the new German decree. The Alexander Wentzel displaced 2,638 tons and was 320 feet long She was built in 1898 and was own-ed by th Northern Steamship Com-pany of Petrograd. She was report-ed in the latest available shipping records as having arrived at Cardiff on January 23.

The Italian sailing ship Eliza also has been sunk, according to despatches received here this afternoon.

MOEWE REPORTED TAKEN. By Canadian Press.

By Canadian Press.

BUENOS AIRES, March 2.—Press despatches from Montevideo say that a steamer arriving from Europe intercepted a wireless message near the coast of Brazil, stating that British cruisers had captured the German auxiliary cruiser Moewe.

The Moewe, it is said, was taken by the British cruisers to the Island of Trinidad.

GERMANS' ASSAULT IS WEAKENING TO CASU

Unofficial Reports Say That Fort Vaux Has Been Destroyed, But That Huns Cannot Approach It Because of Intensity of French Gunfire - Allied Fleet Chases Austrian Squadron Into Port.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, March 2.—Allied warships in the Adriatic pursued an Austrian squadron into Cattaro Harbor on Tuesday, according to Corfu despatches today.

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, March 2. 2:31 p.m. — The War Office announced this afternoon that there was intermittent bombardment of the Verdun and Woevre front during the night, but that there were no developments of importance.

The text of the War Office's announcement reads as follows:

"In the Artois district, to the east of the road running from Neuville to La Folie, we had caused the explosion of a mine located under an old crater which was occupied by the enemy. possession of the new crater.

"In the region of Verdun the enemy bombarded violently last night Le Mort Homme (The Dead Man) at the Cote de l'Oie, between Malancourt and Forges, as well as the principal crossings of the River Meuse. There was little activity on the part of the artillery to the east of the Meuse.

"In the Woevre district after an intense retaliatory fire from the artillery, the enemy yesterday evening delivered a spirited attack on our positions at Fresnes. They were at once driven back by our counter-attack from the few positions which they had succeeded in penetrating.

"In the Lorraine district a bombardment of several hours' duration against the Sainte Marie farm, to the west of Bezange, was followed by an attack on the part of the enemy, which resulted in complete failure.

"In Alsace certain tentative movements undertaken by strong German patrols against our outposts in the valley of the Lauch were repulsed by the use of hand-grenades."

bara has arrived at Montevideo, her captain making the announcement that a French cruiser which put out from Dakar, on the west coast of Africa, encountered a German raider, name not given, and opened fire on her. Under cover of the darkness the German ship got away. She was, however, damaged on her upper works by the French.

There is some doubt, however, as to ine American steamer Santa De

There is some doubt, however, as to the identity of the German vessel reported to have been captured. Another version of the account is that the vessel is the German cruised Room. Roon.

MYSTERY OF THE MOEWE.

Mystery of the moewe.

The Moewe first came into prominence with the arrival at Hampton Roads several weeks ago of the British steamship Appam, in charge of a German prize crew. She brought word of a mysterious German commerce raider, the Moewe, which was roaming the seas and had captured and sunk seven British merchantmen and Admiralty transports, in addition to capturing the Appam.

Despatches from the Canary Islands late last month reported the arrival of the British steamer Westburn with a German prize crew on board, said to be from the Moewe.

According to these reports the Moewe, continuing her activities, after the capture of the Appam and the seven other British vessels, between January 16 and February 9, sank four British vessels off the coast of Brazil.

A vigorous search for the Moewe was begun by the British Admiralty. The Moewe was reported to be a tramp steamship fitted with guns for preying on commerce of the Entent Allies.

COMPULSION ACT

LONDON, March 2.—The Govern-ment's Conscription Act went into effect today, and early this afternoon machinery was set in motion for its machinery we enforcement.

Large proclamations were posted all over England, announcing that henceforth all bachelor and and wid-owers, eligible under the Act, will be regarded as soldiers and drafted as

needed.

The first nine groups, it was stated.

The first nine groups, it was stated, will be called up by March 15.

Married men between the ages of 19 and 27, attested under the Derby recruiting campaign, will be called up for service within a few days, it was also announced.

The order becomes effective on April 7.

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Germans Rushing Out of Portugal, Expecting Declaration of War Within Twenty-four Hours-Portuguese Sailors Aboard Seized German Ship Poisoned

Special Star Cable by United Press. AMSTERDAM, Mar. 2.—"Germany is prepared to declare war on Portugal immediately in the event of an unsatisfactory reply to the note demanding the release of seized German ships," said a despatch from Berlin today. Berlin today.

Special Star Cable by United Press. LISHON, Mar, 2.— Sixty leading members of the German colony left hurriedly for Spain today, on receipt of reports that Germany is about to declare war on Portugal. The majority of the German business houses have been closed.

have been closed.

The Foreign Office is reported to have despatched an answer last answer last night to the German note demanding

the release of interned German war-ships seized by official decree. It is rumored that the Portuguese answer is very brief, but contains a flat refusal to comply with the Ger-

man demands.

It is rumored the German Minister will leave Lisbon this afternoon. No confirmation of this report was obtainable at the Embassy or the Foreign Office, but it is generally believed there will be important de-

within twenty-four velopments

hours.

The President conferred until a late hour last night with his Cabinet, and also with other political leaders, who were summoned to the Foreign Office.

The reply to the German demands is said to have been framed at this conference and to have been telegraphed to Berlin.

Departures of Germans from Liston continued today. It is, estimated that about 200 German business men have gone to Spain.

HUNS POISONING PORTUGUESE. By Canadian Press.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 2.—Three members of a crew of Portuguese sailors who were placed aboard the German steamer Schwarzburg, are dead as a result of drinking from a bottle labelled "rum." says a despatch from Ponta del Gada, Azores, to Reuter's Telegram Co., and three others are in a serious condition.

Two of the men died instantly and the other died in a hospital.

The Schwarzburg, which was last reported at St. Michaels, Azores, is one of the ships seized by the Portuguese Government.

cent each upon all letters posted in Canada has produced results which by

tully justify the estimates when this departure was decided on.

At the time the question came up it was roughly figured that five millions of extra revenue would accruefrom the extra tax, and the receipts or the current fiscal year ending this is being accomplished.

In the fiscal year which ended slightly in excess of thirteen millions. This year if is expected to be between mineteen and twenty millions. The detailed figures will not be available till the end of the fiscal year.

The Post Office Department gets the advantage not only of the extra correspondence is always increasing, but also secures a great bulk of the extra correspondence is always increasing, beyong from the stamp tax on Experience has shown that where a postage stamp suffices it is used in preference to special stamps. There has not been the slightest tion of extra

Special Cable by United Floor

LONDON, March 1.—Six miles east and northeast of Verdun, the shifting German attack is being directed with greatest violence against Forts De Vaux and De Tevannes.

The Teutons are battering French positions on the Metz-Verdun railway with heavy artillery, brought up from Etain. The French are making their stand at the railway station of Eix.

The guns of Fort de Tavannes, two miles away, have beaten back charge after charge by whole German brigades.

man brigades.
North and south of the rallway, the Crown Prince is smashing heavily at the French front, aiming to draw the German net still closer around the French fortress.

The Teutons moving southward from Dieppe are advancing on Fort Devaux, preceded by a hurrican fire of artillery. The French are replying shell for shell and holding their positions east of Vaux village.

Thirteen miles southeast of Verdun, the city of Fresnes, an important highway centre, is two-thirds surrounded by Germans. Vicious fighting is occurring around Manheuolles, two miles to the northwest, the French attempting to recapture the position and strengthen their front at Erease. position and strengthen their

the position and strengthen then front at Fresnes.

Artillery duels are breaking out along the whole western front, from the Belgian coast to the Vosges. Opinion is divided here as to whether these form the prelude to a general offensive by the Germans or are intended to prevent the shifting of French reserves to the Verdun front.

German Official Report Indicates Lull in Fighting

Special Star Cable by United Press.
BERLIN, March 1.—A lull on the
Verdun front and elsewhere on the
French battle line was indicated in
the official statement from the War
Office this afternoon.
The official statement reported artillery active all along the front, but
mentioned no infantry engagements
of great importance.
Near Menin, an English biplane
was shot down, the War Office reported. Two French biplanes were
downed near Soissons, it was also
declared.

Reported Bresnes Is Evacuated Now

French troops were forced to eva-cuate the city of Fresnes, thirteen miles southeast of Verdun, on Tues-day, according to the correspondent of the Lokal Anzeiger, telegraphing from the Crown Prince's headquar-



Sir G. H. Perley has accepted the position he has been occupying in acting capacity.

SIR G. H. PERLEY WILL ACCEPT HIGH COMMISSIONERSH

If Not Already Decided willt, do so After Premier's Visit

Special Cable to The Montreal Stard From Our London Correspond-(Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE 17 Cockspur Street, London, March 1.-From a friend in close touch with affairs in Ottawa and London, learn that Sir George Perley has again been urged to take the High Commissionership, and that if he ha not already done so, he will accep it, probably after Sir Robert Bor

den's coming visit.

Sir George Pentage filled a real
ly difficult position since the wa
ly difficult position since that the broke out, and I understand that th English Cabinet has played no smal part in inducing him to change hi

mind. MR. BENNETT MAY SUCCEED.

Since he has been acting as Commissioner, I am told that he refused to take the official salary and used his own private means for the benefit of Canada in London.

His acceptance will leave in the Cabinet & vacancy which may admit Mr, Bennett, of Calgary.

ROLAND HILL.

m

GUARDS CONTINUE TO ATTRACT MANY GOOD RECRUITS

Come from Out of the Way Places-Men Show Keen Interest

There has been, quite a rush of recruits to the 87th Grenadier Guards recently. The fame of the battalion is apparently spreading and men are coming in unsolicited from localities where no effort was made to find them, and from which no one had previously come. The size of these recruits is also a feature, four arriving from Blackville, N.B., all being over 6 feet one man from Hemming-for 6 feet 1 inch, and the others averaging 5 feet 10 inches.

This recruiting spurt is considered to be due to reports sent to friends by men who have already joined, tell-ing of the practical training, the ex-cellent food and quarters, etc., which are features of the Guards' life.

are features of the Guards' life.

The interest taken by the men in their work is noticeable. After a morning spent in trench work, they are encouraged to ask questions about what has been done, and the officers are kept busy answering. A few days ago, one of the companies made an attack on the line of trenches with dummy bombs, and all the paraphernalia that would be used in the real thing. In view of the importance of machine-guns in this war it is the intention to have all the offiit is the intention to have all the officers of the battalion trained to handle both the Colt and Lewis guns, and special courses under the direction of the machine gun officer are now being

Another useful feature of the training is teaching the men to cook. In the trenches every man is his own cook, and it was suggested by H. R. cook, and it was suggested by H. R., H., the Duke of Connaught, when he inspected the battalion some weeks ago, that cooking would be a useful accomplishment. The suggestion was at once taken up and every day, a certain number of men from each company are on duty in the kitchens learning what will add greatly to their comfort and efficiency in the front.

Some marvellous scores are made on the ranges by the crack shots of the Guards, and it looks as if the battalion would be exceptional if the battalion would be exceptional ly strong in anipers. In order not to rush the men in this most important branch of their training, each man fired a certain number of rounds, after which shooting was dropped for a time and bayonet righting taken up Next week the men go back to the ranges again and after a time will change off to another branch of work Thus interest in the training is main tained among all ranks. **LO BE HICH COMMISSIONE**

MAJOR OF IRISH-CANADIAN RANGERS



Major W. P. O'Brien, who has joined Lieut.-Col. Trihey in the or-canization of the 199th Battalion of the Irish-Canadian Rangers overseas, has been major of the 55th Irish-Canadian Rangers from the time it was organized. Major O'Brien is head of the firm of O'Brien & Williams, members of the Montreal Stock Exchange, and has for many years past been one of the outstanding figures on the floor of the Exchange, He is well known in local athletic circles, having for many years represented the M.A.A. at all championship running meets, and for a long period held the championship at 100 and 120 yards.

140 ITT DATTALIUN OVER SIX HUNDREL

Seventy More Men Adde Last Week - Those Who Joined

Recruiting for the 148th battalion resulted last week in seventy men being added to the ranks, bringing the total strength to the 650 mark The men have all fully recovered from their inoculation of Friday and Saturday; and generally speaking suffered little discomfort.

Amongst those who have recently joined are:

Alex. Forrester, Montreal, 8 years with the Scottish Rifles, of which two years was spent in the South African War. He has four bars t the King's and Queen's Medals.

W. C. Leavitt, Verdun, who had one brother killed with the 13t Battalion; another is with the 15t

Wm. H. Parr, Montreal, who wa five years with the Victoria Rifles He has one brother with the 5t Field Company Canadian Engineer, Geo. Milner, Montreal, was four months with the McGill Contingen C.O.T.C., and four months with th Auxiliary Battalion.

F. Holden, Montreal, brother with the 6th Northumberland Fusiliers. Battalio

Harry Evans, Montreal, was on and half years with the 4th Fiel Engineers.

Engineers,
P. Palmer, Montreal.
C. E. Harris, Toledo, Ohio.
J. W. Tomlinson, Warden, Que.
J. E. Sparks, Warden, Que.
H. F. Hall, Cowansville.
H. E. Jones, Montreal, had military training with the 5th R.H.C. and the some brother with the Scott with the Guards.

Fercy Hurst, Montreal.
F. Gratton, Montreal.
G. A. Price, Montreal.
G. C. Smythe, one and half years

with the Victoria Rifles.

J. D. Lavery, Lachute.

A. Bradbury, Montreal, has brother with the 60th Battalion.

G. Hoskins, Montreal. Albert Cook, Montreal.

THEATRE RECRUITING.

Commencing on Tuesday evening and for the balance of the week a number of the men of the 148th will take part in one of the scenes of "The Story of the Rosary," which is being produced at His Majesty's Theatre Short speeches will be made every evening by an officer of the Batalion.

The productio by the George F. Driscoll Players II be notable for its adherence to bitary traditions and etiquette. Ditary traditions of the 148th with regard the officers of the staging of the battle scene to the staging of the battle scene to the second act to secure proper in um being of the battle scene to the stagact to secure proper define second tween officer an man in the between Carl Larose, a for scenes cer of the Red Dragoons wh offinis old regiment as a privite stoins and his former fellow-officers for during the mess-room scenes wild the Toast of "The King" s drum There will be a goodly number of N. C.O.s and men of the 1482 on the stage representing the Red Tagons. stage representing the Red lago us.

HOLDING THE HUNS AT BAY

General Joffre and his chief of staff, Gen. Castlenau, from a rece

phote at field headquarters.

HUNS REITERATE THEY WILL SINK ARMED VESSELS

Special to The Montreal Star United Press.

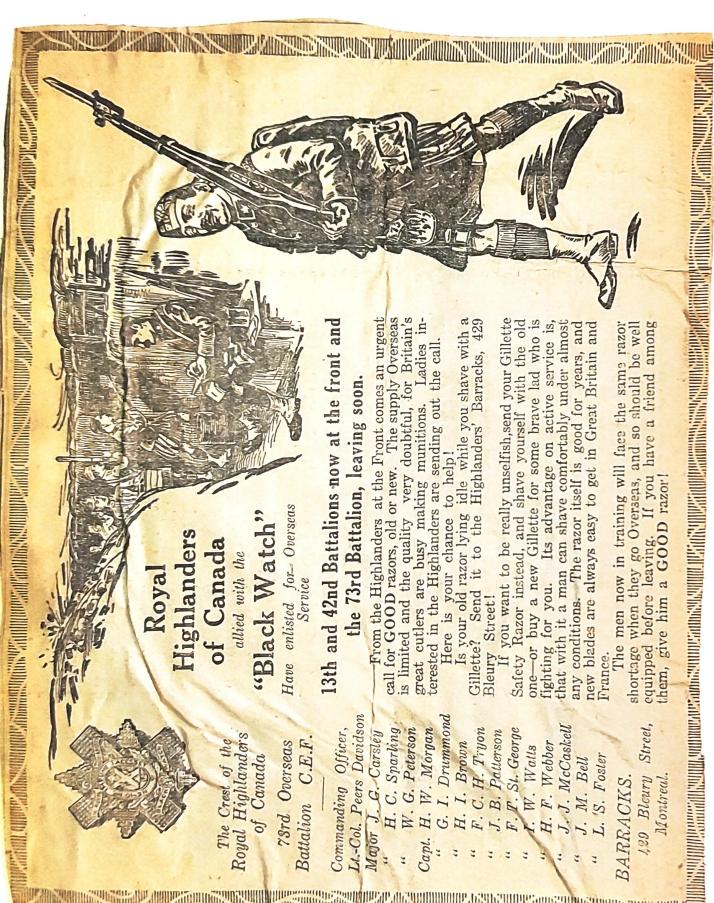
WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.-Ambassadar von Bernstorff today laid before Mr. Lansing a written communication from the Berlin Foreign Office, containing a reiteration of German's intention, beginning Wednesdty, to torpedo armed merchantmen without

torpedo armed merchantmen without warning.
Count von Bernstorff was with the Secretary of State less than ten minutes. After he left, Mr. Lansing said: "The German Ambassador left with a memorandum for Was Government. This is all I can say."
Count von Bernstorff was equally incommunicative, but later it was earned that the German memorandum contained reports of German submarine commanders detailing a score of cases in which armed British merchantmen are alleged to have used score of cases in which armed British merchantmen are alleged to have used their armament offensively against undersea boats that attempted to stop them. It also contains further references to copies of alleged secret British Admiralty orders which the Central Empires declare contain instructions to British merchantmen commanders to attack and destroy submarines. submarines.

In this connection it became known today for the first time that Ambassador von Bernstorff several days ago sent to Mr. Lansing the original copy of what he told the latter were secret Admiralty orders found on board the British ship Appam, now held at Newport News by a German prize crew.

heid at Newport Alexa S., a prize crew.
Baron Zwiedinek, Austrian Charge, called on Mr. Lansing immediately after Count von Bernstorff departed. He left no memoranda, merely telling that Garmany's attitude. Mr. Lansing that Germany's attitude, as explained by Count von Bernstorff, was likewise Austria's.

WAR NEWS OF ONE
YEAR AGO TODAY.
The Germans use burning liquid against the French take 2,000 yards of German trenches. The French flags fly over the demolished entrance forts of the Dardanelles. Successful Russian counter attacks in Poland and Galicia, King George returned from a visit to a portion of the Grand



Capt.

GERMANS HAMMERING AT CANADIAN LINES FROM YPRES SALIENT

In Recent Attack They Succeeded in Reaching Winter Trenches, but are now in Perilous Position with Artillery Preventing Arrival of Reinforcements.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, Feb. 16, 5.35 p.m. — Reuter's Petrograd correspondent telegraphs that Erzerum has been captured by the Russians.

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our London Correspondent.

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur street, London, Feb. 16.—Tremendous activity is being shown by the Germans around Ypres. The sallent has now reached those parts of the lines which the Canadians are holding. Three days and nights of incessant artillery fire were followed two nights ago by enemy infantry attacks through our barbed wire in several places in front of our trenches where they thought an attack

The German raiding parties were decimated by machine guns in our trenches and motor batteries working along roads behind our lines.

From Canadian officers I hear that, despite the terrific fire that poured into them, several of the parties managed to gain our winter trenches, but as far as could be learned all were promptly driven out when men were rushed up from our main trenches.

In one case the battalion bombers jumped our parapets and literally blew the advancing Huns to smithereens. ENEMY IN PRECARIOUS POSITION.

Where the enemy did manage to hold on, after suffering losses altogether too significant for the temporary success gained, was a small section of trenches, level with, and generally flooded by the Comines Canal.

These are dominated by dryer trenches still in our possession and by small, stoutly-built forts bristling with machine guns. It is not so much a question of a counter-attack to dislodge them, as one of how long they will be able to hold on, for the tremendous British artillery fire bars the way for German reinforcements, and day and night the trenches are swept by rifle and machine gun fire.

Our artillery has always had the upper hand along this section of the front, and the German communication trenches have been badly smashed. The losses in these operations to the enemy must have ben considerable.

Though the weather is clearer, the Hinterland, especially along the canal and swollen streams is such a morass that a gerious attack is not

The officers with whom I talked regard this activity as an attempt to gain knowledge as to whether we are in a position to attack along this section of the line. The Canadian losses have not been heavy.

HEADS SCANDINAVIAN BATTALION



O. Albrechtsen, O.C. the ttallon, Second Scandinavians.

A WESTERN LEADER



Lieut.-Col. S. J. Donaldson, J. Donaldson, former the 188th Battalion.



NO SLACKERS THESE.—Some of the boys who will uphold the honor of the 73rd Royal Highlanders at the front.

ILS NE SONT PAS LACHES—Quelques-uns des gars qui soutiendront sur le front l'honneur du 73ème Highlanders Royaux.

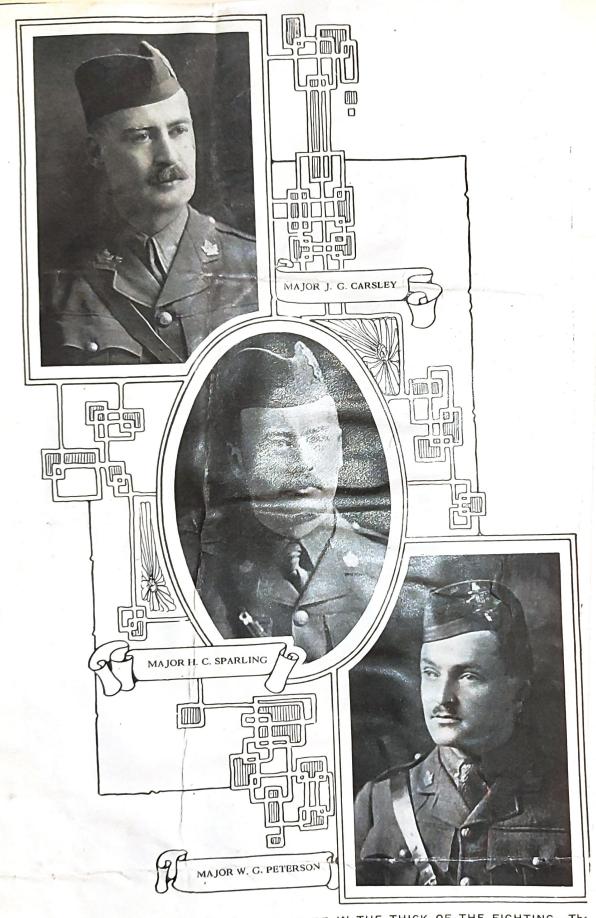


WHERE TEMPERANCE REIGNS.—The canteen of the 73rd Royal Highlanders in the old Northern Electric Building, Guy areet, Montreal.

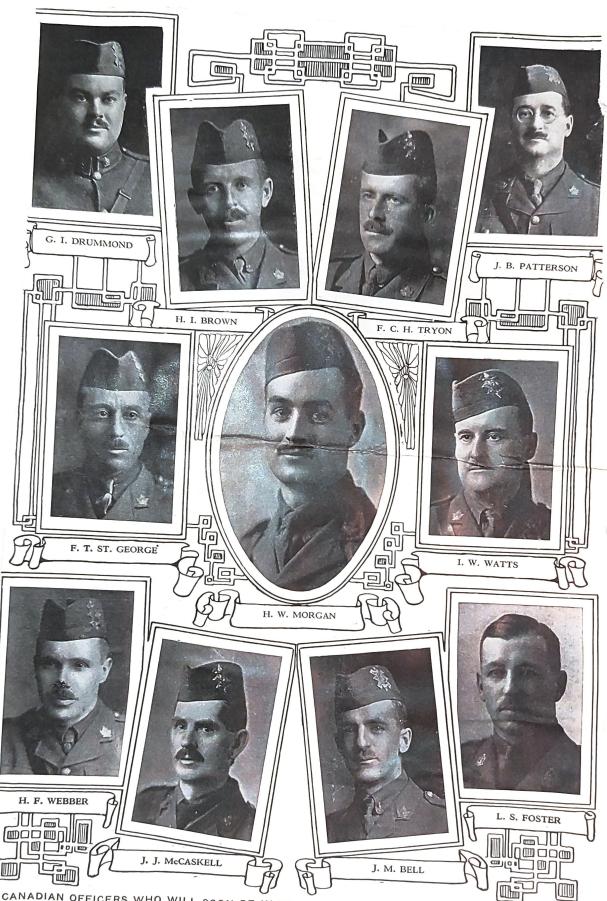


LIEUT.-COL. PEERS DAVIDSON, officer commanding the 73rd Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., Royal High-

ommandant



CANADIAN OFFICERS WHO WILL SOON BE IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHTING .- The majors of the 73rd Battalion Royal Highlanders. OFFICIERS CANADIENS QUI VONT BIENTOT ETRE SUR LE CHAMP DE BATAILLE. Les majors du 73ème bataillon Highlanders Royaux.



CANADIAN OFFICERS WHO WILL SOON BE IN THE THICK OF THE FIGHTING.—The captains of



THE MEDICAL OFFICE OF THE 73rd ROYAL HIGHLANDERS.—On the left is Captain L. S. Foster, medical officer, and on the right is Lance-Corp. H. King.

Another Bouquet



SCOTCH CANADA.—Hi there, ye wallopin' wombat o' a clashmacloot! Here's anither wee thustle for ye! Try an' sit doon on it mon! Just try!

Farewell to the 73rd

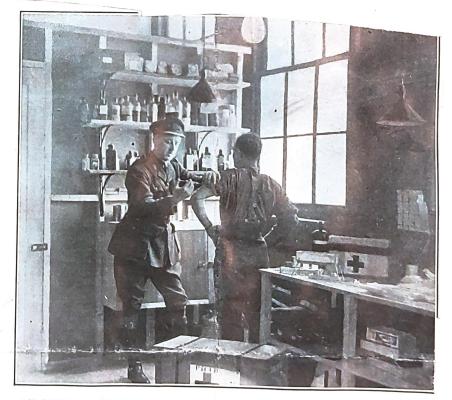
Oh! the swing o' the kilts and the birr o' the pipes
As the lads gae marching by,
Brings a stound to my heart and a woefu' fear
And into my een the blinding tear,
As I ask myself wi' a deep, deep sigh,
Will they a' come back again?

O God! they are going off to fight
'Gainst a rule of tyranny,
'Gainst a power that wills that "Might makes right,"
A power that would shatter the dawning light,
A power that would fetter true liberty,
And make us slaves again.

Oh! gie them strength o' heart and arm, And a will to smite the foe; And if by death some mann fa' down And ne'er come back to share renown No matter; the victor's crown we know Shall diadem each brow.

And so we say farewell dear lads,
Wi' your kilts and bagpipes shrill;
May God be wi' ye and keep ye true,
True to yoursels and true to "The Blue"
And true to Him of Calvary's Hill
Who died for each of you.

E. A. B.



AN ORDEAL THAT EVERY TOMMY HAS UNDERGONE.—The medical officer of the 73rd Battalion inoculating a soldier.

FRENCH ARTILLERY IS IPREME LIPON VERU FRONT AS FISEWHERE

Huns Making Fierce Onslaught at Fort Tavannes -Attack at Vaux Failed and Cost Them Dearly - Russians Bombard Trebizond-German Reinforcements Rushed to Ypres

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 6.—Several of the London newspapers doubt the truth of the German report that the Moewe has returned to port, believing the report was sent out to throw British warships off the trail.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 6 .- Forty thousand German cavalry and Landstrum have been sent forward to reinforce the German front near Ypres, according to Central News despatches from The

By Canadian Press.

PETROGRAD, March 6, via London.—Russian torpedo boat destroyers have bombarded Trebizond, the Turkish seaport of the eastern part of the coast of the Black Sea, 120 miles northwest of Erzerum, and have sunk several vessels. The Turkish batteries, it is announced, replied, but without success.

ARTILLERY DUEL CONTINUES

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, March 6.—The official War Office statement given out here today says that there were no artillery actions last night north of Verdun, but that violent artillery engagements continue along the left bank of the Meuse, and intermittently elsewhere. Calm prevails on the remainder of the front.

The statement follows:

"In the Argonne we have bombarded different sections of the

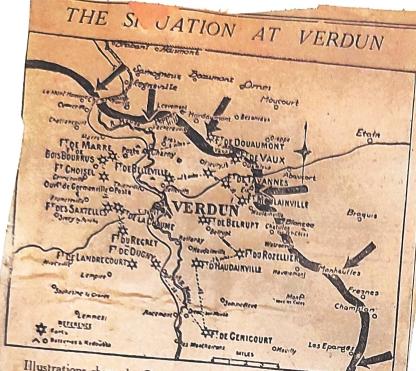
forest of Cheppy and the Malancourt-Avocourt road.

"In the region to the north of Verdun the night passed without any infantry action. The artillery action continued violently on the left bank of the Meuse and intermittently in the sector to the west of Douaumont and in the Woevre,

"Our batteries have actively bombarded the communications of the enemy. The night was calm on the rest of the front."

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

Political crisis in Greece, and resignation of Premier Venizelos, the result of disgreement with King Constantine, on the subject of intervention in the war. Germans are checked at Rheims. Austrian army near Stanislau. Austrian army near Stanislau. East Galicia, is defeated by the Russians.



Illustrations show the Germans are endeavoring to work their pincers on both sides of the Verdun salient, with the idea of forcing the evacuation of

FRANCE WELCOMES PORTUGAL TO WAR

PARIS, March 17.—The Chamber of Deputies yesterday unanimously passed a resolution expressing sympathy for and admiration of Portugal, "which has joined the Allies in defence of the cause of right and liberty."

The President of the Chamber, Paul Dechantel, will transmit the resolution to the Fortuguese Parliament.

ANOTHER STEAMER

HITS MINE AND SINKS.

COPENHAGEN, March 17. The struck a mine and sank yesterday south of Oeland, the newspaper Dagblad reported today. The fate of the crew is not known.



Ą. Lieutenant-Colonel

Commander. Borden,

FRENCH STOP GERMAN ATTACKS AROUND VAUX WITH CURTAIN OF FIRE

Five Successive Onslaughts by Hun Battalions Fail to Gain Any Ground for Kaiser's Men-Revolution Said to Be Imminent in Bulgaria -Russians are Active

By Canadian Press.

ATHENS, Greece, March 16, via Paris, March 17.—Gen. Moschopoulos, commanding the Greek forces in Macedonia, declared to King Constantine this morning that in his opinion, Saloniki, which he had just inspected, was absolutely impregnable.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 17.—A special despatch from Rome today asserted that a military revolt is imminent in Bulgaria. populace is growing restless, the despatch said.

A number of bombs have been discovered under the Bulgarian royal palace at Sofia, according to wireless despatches from Rome today. Several arrests are reported to have been made.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 17.—The Rome correspondent of the Ex-

hange Telegraph Company sends the following:-

"A message from Berne says that Naby Bey, former Turkish Ambassador at Rome, is reported to be endeavoring to negotiate a separate peace for Turkey with the Allies."

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 17.—Transferring their activities to the east bank of the Meuse, the Germans last night launched a series of very violent attacks against Fort Vaux and the village of Vaux, the War Office announced this afternoon.

Two attacks were made against the village and two against the fort, five miles northeast of Verdun. Failing in these attempts, the Germans attempted to debouch on the sunken road southeast of the village.

This attempt, like the others, were broken up by a French curtain of artillery fire.

The Germans suffered very heavy losses in all five attacks, the War office reported. The Germans have not yet resumed their activity against strict continue, but otherwise there is nothing of importance to report.

FRENCH REPORT SUCCESSES

FORGE IN

Biggest Contingent Canada Has Sent Safely Landed in Britain

FITTEST AND MOST AGGRESSIVE MEN YET

Triumph of Canadian and British Organization and Naval Escort

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From Our Own Correspondent. (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE, 17 Cockspur Street, London, March 17.—Somewhere in England, almost, perhaps quite, the largest Canadian contingent-we used to wonder about a division-ever landed, is now safely "hutted" at those camps where England herself is training her arm-

Safely convoyed across the broad Atlantic, despite the threats of renewed submarine activity on the part of the Germans they have arrived here and are the fittest and most aggressive men yet sent to Ev

Their arrival is a trium ganization, not only for Ca for the part of the British; corting these big liners, lo Canadian lives.

The voyage took a considerable time, but it really was uneventful. Once only on one liner there was a care that submarines were about, out it did not last long. Soon there was again a merry crowd.

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NURSES DANCED ON DECK.

The steamer which contained the hospital unit with the Canadian nurses from Queen's Hospital, who danced with all lights on deck, under the protecting arm of the British navy, showed that if ever Britannia ruled the waves she did when these people laughed and danced at the chances of you Tirpitz's atleged terrors.

Nurses and men were embarked at a certain point which other contingents have made famous. They entrained immediately with splendid military honors from British regiments which happened to be stationed there,

Some details of the Army Service and others went to their particular camps. The rest have established a new place which is a rival to the old Salisbury Plain,

BRITAIN IS ASTONISHED.

Canada has astonished Britain by the number and the physique of the men she has sent overseas in this latest expedition.

From Montreal to Vancouver battalions, all new, are represented, and all are fit and keen, and could be rushed to the front tomorrow if needed. Details have arrived at the old camps.

One correspondent telegraphs that troops which sailed from Canada arrived this morning, and included drafts for the Army Service Corps. forty-eight nursing sisters and offi cers of Queen's University Hospita

I may add that there was one in cident only after the voyage. Two ships were quarantined, but the have been released and all's well.

ROLAND HILL.

the Times reported.

The Italian gunners have blasted away enemy entanglements, the despatches said, and the Austrian artillery is replying less vigorously. Fer Italian censorship prevents the all

SERIOUS DIVISION OVER CALLING UP OF MARRIED MEN

Sore Feeling Created Owing to Fact That Those Voluntarily Enlisting Under Derby Scheme Must Go Into Army While Others are Allowed to Continue Civil Vocations

By Canadian Press.

al

ly

LONDON, March 17.—It was well past one o'clock this morning when the House of Commons adjourned after a protracted debate, nominally on Army Estimates but really covering a wide range of topics.

There were many heated passages There were many heated passages regarding the problem of calling up the married men. Sir John A. Simon, ex-Secretary of State for Home Affairs, among others, appeared as the champion of the married men, but his speech met with sharp or the champions of the cham criticism from other champions of the married men owing to his argu-ment that there was danger of overrecruiting.

It was announced in the lobby of the House of Commons that a conference will take place on Saturday at the War Office between the higher military authorities and the recruit-ing commanders, when the whole re-quirements of the army in regard to men will be fully discussed and ex-

plained.

It is stated that the widespread agitation on the part of the married men has already interfered some-what with the War Office arrange-ments, but there is little doubt that the calling up of further groups of the married men has been only briefly postponed.

TO EXTEND MILITARY AGE.

Among the proposals now being considered is that of extending the military age for single men to 45 years. There is also a widespread that the Compulsion Act

should be extended to the married men, as a considerable part of the ill-feeling among the married men now being called up is due to the fact that those who voluntarily enrolled under the Derby scheme must go into the army, while the married men who declined the invitation to enroll are allowed to continue in their civil occupations.

The real seriousness of feeling throughout the country on this matter was reflected in the House of Commons, where the members showed the state of their minds on the vote for adjournment.

The Government demanded adjournment until Thesday, but the partisans of the married men urged a continuation of the session until the question of the married men was properly settled.

The Government got its wish but only after a division which the Government carried by a bare six votes. This is the most serious division which the coalition Covernment has yet had to face.

Special meetings of the Liberal and Unionist "war committees." which will constitute the backbone of any organized opposition to the present for next Tuesday.

HUNS DON'T MENTION VERDUN

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, March 14.—No mention is made of the Verdun fighting in this afternoon's brief official statement from the War Office, which is as follows:

"Western theatre: Generally speak-ing, there was no change. A small engagement near Wieltje, northeast of Ypres, ended in the British being

driven back.
"A British aeroplane was shot down by Lieut. Immelmann, east of Arras and one west of Bapaume. The occupants were dead. Lieut. Boelke

brought down two enemy aeroplanes which fell behind the French lines over Fort Marre and near Malancourt, northwest of Verdun.

"The latter was destroyed by our artillery. By these achievements these officers have put hors de combat their tenth and eleventh enemy aeroplanes, respectively.

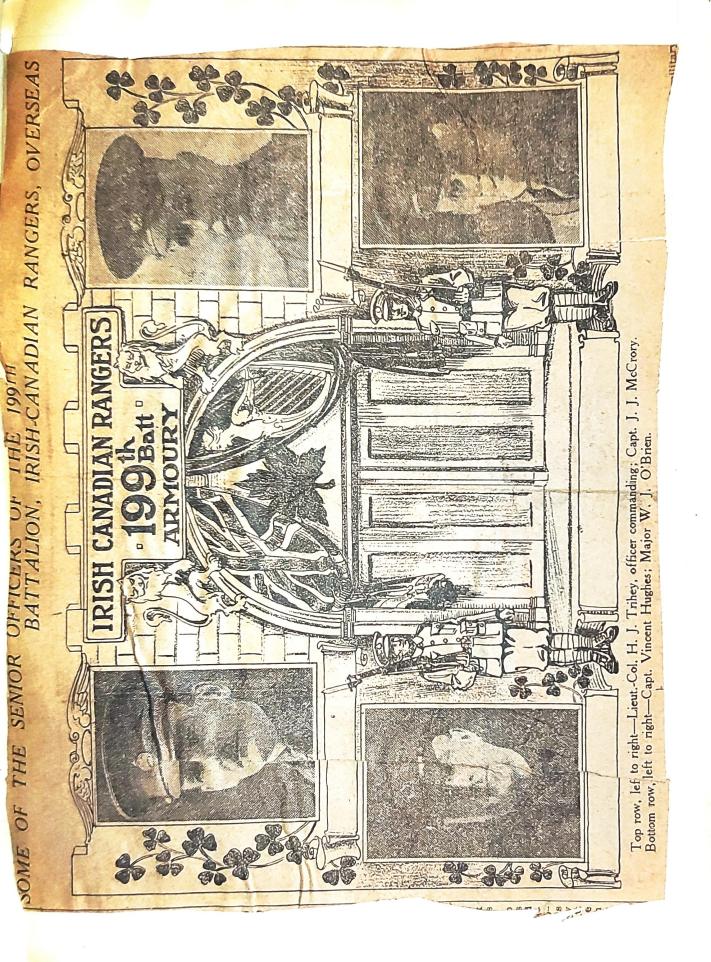
"A British biplane was compelled to land west of Cambrai, after an aerial fight. Its occupants were captured.

tured. "Eastern

"Eastern and Balkan theatres: There is nothing to report."

ss. sending of more details, the correst pondent added.

Exclusive Rome despatches to the Exclusive Rome despatches to the Sudden resumption of fighting on the Isonzo front, particularly at ant battle was about to begin. The An Official statement from the Austrian war Office several hours lare corroborated these despatches, he along the entire Isonzo front. LONDON, March 14.—Intense Ital-an firing along the Isonzo front is apparently a prelude to an important action, the Rome correspondent of



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sharply. Almost from the first day is of his appearance in the N.C.O. class in the soldier is liable to be ordered out in front to instruct the squad of which he is a member. He puts them through their manual of arms and through the regular evolutions of drill, and all the while the drill instructor is there, ready to eatch up preliminary organiza make. Hard medicine take, but no good recruit minds it, the student-instructor at the slip he may make. Hard medicity The work of one of the bulwarks of a battalion. There are no less than eighty-nine N.C.O.'s on the strength of a Cana-

tion of the battation is going on rapidly. Nine of the officers but we terday for Halifax to take tualifyin

dian battalion, so that it is easily seen that the number of prizes to the competitors in the class is large. Of these, eighty-nine, thirty-two are these eighty-nine, thirty-two are company sergeants, and forty cor-

are alread

olled and read

service receives a training that useful to him throughout his life,

The N.C.O. preparing for

porals.

who has the N.C.O. class in hand, is justly enthusiastic about the material with which he is dealing. Competition for chevrons will be keen, the keener the better, for competition makes good soldlers. lendid lot of fellows in Sergt. Major F. Streete, qualifications. The result of this process is that the men so far accept-PRIZES ARE EIGHTY-NINE

Inquiries are coming in from all we have of Canada, and from the United States as well, from young men wor of Irish parentage, who have heard of the new battallon, and wish to serve k the Empire in a unit distinctively in Irish-Canadan. At a time when general recruiting is somewhat sing copies, owing to the fact that the mon most easily reached have folned ear.

S. lier units, and the appeal today must to its incommon that the mon in the incommon that the mon in the incommon that it is the most easily reached have foliced ear. be personal, the first week of the NC.O. class of the 199th shows grat-iffing recutts. RESULTS ARE PLEASING.

Maintained in selecting men for the No.Co. class, and this policy has been adopted with careful foresight, it being the plan to make the 199th one of the finest units ever recruited in the Dominion. The personal habits of applicants are taken into consid-Lish-Canadians of Montreal alike, whatever their creed, have placed themselves solidly behind the new unit, which is expected to set some standards in recruiting. The N.C.O. his week. The resp its N.C.O, class have a distinctively has set out to character in every W Irish-Canadian issued this week and by. Its posters, ceruits, use the man, calling for reshamook side by sice leaf and the the 55th Regim the parent trunk lan Rangers, openedent, Irish-Canacruits, use the maply calling for reshamook side by sice leaf and the emblem of the Canale, the one the the beloved emblem of the land of the lish Canadian's forebears. All the eas, the new unit w Rangers, Overhe 199th Battalthich is now bemmedlate and loyal. The new battalion logan with which t ig organized from on, Irish-Canadian

EQUIPMENT FOR 73RD HIGHLANDERS

VEW

WAR

The new equipment for Canadian soldiers going overseas has just been issued to the 73rd Highlanders, commanded by Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson. It is a big improvement on the 1915 pattern, and is the work of Lieut.-Col. Hallick, Director of Stores, Ottawa. The total weight of it, when loaded and packed with all the articles a soldier needs on active service, is slightly under sixty pounds. The feature of the equipment is a broad leather yoke, which fits over the shoulders and round the neck, making the carrying of the haversack comfortable. This haversack contains greatcoat, Balaclava cap, hold-all, housewife, mess-tin cover, socks, soap and towel, a total weight of about ten pounds. Another feature of the new equipment is that there are no straps, except those for the pack going over the man's shoulders. The haversack and the waterbottle are both suspended from rings on the belt, which is not fastened with the old familiar snake-hook, but has now a double buckle. The two ammunition pouches are different in pattern from the old style, and each will hold seventy-five rounds of ammunition. The haversack is also of new pattern, and is kept entirely for rations, knife, fork and spoon. The weight of the haversack, when filled with rations and the water reigh about eight pounds; the rific and bayonet just over eleven pounds, and the man's clothing fourteen pounds twelve ounces. One of the nefts claimed for the new accourrements is that they give the solar more freedom of movement, and, when properly packed and loaded man can march with his belt unit of any his coat open, without the light of the pack sagging down beliedd. There is no provision in the next the surface and his coat open, without the light of the pack sagging down beliedd. There is no provision in the surface and his coat open, without the light of the pack sagging down beliedd. There is no provision in

GERMANS ATTACKING FORT DE VAUX ARE DRIVEN CAPTURE A FEW HOUSES

Bombardment Lasted All Night With Great Violence, but Enemy Has Not Yet Reached Wire Entanglements of Fort-Germans Make Attack on Russian Front-Trebizond's Fall Near

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 11. - Contradicting the official German claim that only six German fighting planes were destroyed on the western front in February, the French War Office stated today that eleven German machines were wrecked. The French lost only six aircraft, it was stated.

The Germans have launched another violent attack against the village of Vaux and Fort de Vaux, the War Office announced this afternoon. All attacks on the fort have been repulsed, but the Germans have captured a few houses in Vaux village.

TEXT OF STATEMENT

The text of the official report reads as follows:

"North of the River Aisne the enemy yesterday, after having bombarded for several hours our positions between Troyon and Berry-au-Bac, moved out from Ville-au-Bois and attacked the salient formed by our line at Bois des Buttes.

"After a very spirited fight we drove the enemy from the northwestern extremity as well as from the western section of the wood. This was

territory the Germans had succeeded in occupying.

"To the west of the river Meuse the Germans last night delivered a strong attack southeast of Bethincourt against our trenches along the highway from Bethincourt to Chattancourt. An immediate counter-attack gave us full possession of the important communicating trench which the enemy had succeeded in penetrating.

"To the east of the Meuse the enemy has redoubled his efforts between the village of Vaux and the Vaux forts. The bombardment lasted all night long with great violence and there were further infantry assaults against

the village, in ruins from shellfire.

The Germans took possession of some houses to the east of the church in the village of Vaux. We are still in possession of the western part of the village, and the efforts of the enemy in this direction all re-

"As a result of several attacks against the fort itself, the Germans made some progress along the surrounding slopes, but their efforts to the barbed wire entanglements in front of the fort were checked by our fine

"In the Weevre district there has been a continued and intense bornpardment in the regions of Eux and Moutainville.

In Lorraine our artillery fire has caused serious damage to the works of the Germans near Embermenil.

In the Vosges French batterles have been very active in the valley of he Thur and to the east of Thann."

BUSY WEEK-END FOR MILITARY THIS DIVISION

Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson and officers of the 73rd Highlanders gave a mess dinner on Saturday evening to Lleut.-Col. C. N. Monsarrat and officers of the 5th Royal Highlanders. The honorary members of the mess and a number of guests were also present, including: Brig.-Gen. E. W. Wilson, Lieut.-Col. F. M. McRobie, G.S.O., Lieut.-Col. W. J. Stewart, Lieut.-Col. J. C. O. Mack, Lieut.-Col. A. A. Magee, Lieut.-Col. H. J. Trihey, Capt. R. Jamieson, 14th Highlanders, Lieut.-Col. W. H. Schneider, Major. Forbes, Sir Charles Peers Davidson, Sir Frederick Williams-Taylor, H. F. Duell, of New York, Lieut. Scott, 24th Battalion and others returned from active service. A number of speeches were deliv-A number of speeches were delivered, the Highland pipers played the Highland Lament for those who had fallen in battle, and eight officers of

fallen in battle, and eight officers of the 73rd sang a military version of "Old King Cole."

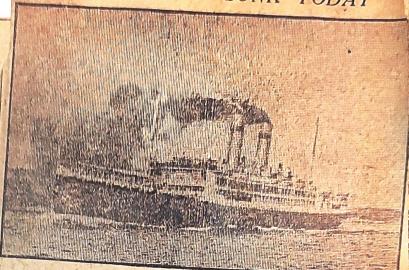
Lieut.-Col. E. Leprohon, who has been authorized to raise and com-mand a French-Canadian Battalion at Edmonton, left for Ottawa last night to confer with General Fiset with regard to organization matters, returning to the city on Wednes-day. day.

BAYONET FIGHTING.

The exhibition of cayonet fighting given by men of the 78rd Highlanders at the Garrus Armory on Saturday Afternoon was an exciting event, and speciators and paradipents got a grounder or what it means to "get busy" with rifle and buyonet. The highlanders have one new payonet equipment, which allows the bayonet to stage before when it stages any to since back when it strikes any thing, but the leather heimets and masks and the padded surtous were found very necessary because of the energy with which the men went energy with which the men went for each other with bayonet and the butt end of the rifles as well. The equipment was presented to the Highmancers by Mr. Duell, and consisted of of complete cets of ritles, spring bayonets, mess and armor complete, and air, Duel, who came from New York to see the display from New York to see the display by the Highlanders, had demonstrated to min the great utility of his gift. An exhibition of physical training was given, and there was a tug of war competition, in which "A" company won the enallenge trophy presented by the battalion, while the team from "D" Company gave an exhibition of the circle game. A bayonet charge and an exhibition of bayonet charge and an exhibition of thrust and parry at dummies were also included in the program. General Wilson and officers from head-quarters, as well as a number of efficers connected with the control of the the con ficers connected with other units, witnessed the demonstration, and congratulated the Highlanders on the bad been able excellent training the to do in winter quarters.

(Continued on Page 15.)

A locture will be given at the 5th Royal Highlanders Armory. Bleary street, on Thursday, at 3 p.m. by Ruston Rustungee, on India, for patriotic purposes.



S. S. Tubantra, sunk by mine or Torpedo.—Nothing finer in the way of a medium-sized liner has probably ever been built than the Tubantia and the Gelria. They are almost though not quiet, as big as the Tuscania, their tion for passengers are exceptional even for South American express steamers.

IRISH SITUATION MADE SERIOUS BY SINN FEIN WORK

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 16 .- The Post publishes a long article in regard to what it characterizes as the serious situation in Ireland on account of activity of the Sinn Fein society. It

says: "From motives of patriotism, Eng-"Trom motives of patriotism, English newspapers hitherto have refrained from commenting on the situation in Ireland, but it is developing with such rapidity and gravity that silence is no longer possible.

"Through the south and west a

sible. "Through the south and west a vigorous organized campaign against recruiting is being carried out without serious hindrance. Within a few weeks several persons have been indicted and tried in Dublin, but in every case acquitted by the jury amid tumultuous applause from those in the court room. in the court room.
"All these trials took place before

ordinary juries, and we await with impatience the time when the authorimpatience the time when the authorities will utilize their powers to have such cases tried before special juries or military tribunals.

"In Cork a committee recently appointed to organize St. Patrick's Day

MARRIED MEN IN CRITICAL MOOD ON SERVICE QUESTION

LONDON, March 16. - Premier Asquith and the Earl of Derby were criticized severely at a large meeting in London today of married men who have attested for service in the

army.
Speakers declared there were still 2,000,000 men available and that the married men would refuse to serve until Premier Asquith redeemed his pledge to bring out the single men before the others were called to the colors. colors.

colors.

The feeling of the meeting was intensified by the reading of a letter from Mr. Asquith declining to receive a deputation' representing the married men, on the ground that this was a subject to be dealt with by Parliament.

The meeting adopted by acclamation resolutions demanding that the Premier receive deputations and that all proclamations calling up married men be withdrawn.

celebrations was offered the use of several companies of Irish soldiers, but the committee refused to allow them to participate,

BIG DUTCH LINER TUBANTIA STRIKES A MINE AND SINKS

Believed to Have Hit German Floating Mine-Unknown Yet Whether Any Loss of Life-Several Boats Standing by Searching for Survivors-Fabre Liner Patria Has Narrow Escape

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 16.—The British steamer Mansouda has been sunk. The crew of thirty-three, according to despatches passed by the censor, has been landed at "an unnamed

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, March 16. - The Dutch liner Tubantia, carrying eighty-seven passengers and a crew of 300, sank off North Hinder light-ship today, three hours after she was wrecked by an explosion.

Though the liner's captain said she

might have been torpedoed, it was reported to the company's offices that she had struck a German mine. The passengers and crew are reported to

The Tubantia, the fastest and largest liner in the South American service, struck shortly after midnight, twelve hours after leaving Amsterdam for Buenos Ayres. The explosion tore a great hole near the stern

son tore a great hole near the stern and the liner's wireless immediately began sending out calls for help.

I assengers and crew were put over n boats at once and the sinking liner as abandoned. Several Dutch tordo hoats and life-saving craft the scene shortly after daying and began picking up survivit. Only the fact that the disaster accurred within a short distance of the Dutch coast prevented large loss of life. of life.

Two of the Tubantia's lifeboats. loaded with survivors, reached North Hinder lightship at about 11 a.m. The Dutch steamer Krakatau reports passing another Dutch steamer with many survivors aboard.

Though it is possible some lives have been lost, advices to the company's officers expressed the belief that every person aboard the liner has been saved. The value of the liner's cargo is not known.

Among the Patria's passe was Albert Mechan, of Ottawa. passengers

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR &

British troops attacked germans and recovered ground lost at St. Eloi. French troops captured trenches to the north of Perthes. Sir John French reported to War Office that the German losses (March 10 to 13) at Neuve Chapelle were from 17,000 to 18,000. 00000000000000 are reported to have been sowing recently in the North Sea. The Tubantia displaced 13,911 tons, and is owned by the Holland Lloyd, of Amsterdam. She was completed less than a year ago, and has been in service only a few months. She is 540 feet long, has a 65.8 foot beam, and a depth of 35.3 feet.

The Tubantia was built at Glasgow and fitted out elaborately as the pride of the company's fleet of liners. She has two decks and a shelter deck. Her commander is W. K. H. 1 Wytema. are reported to have been sowing re-

Wytema.

Torpedo Flashes Past Steamer Only Thirty Feet Away

cial to The Montreal Star by United Press.

NEW YORK, March 16-The Fabre iner Patria, flying the French flag and carrying 900 passengers, narrow-ly escaped being sunk by a subma-rine off the coast of Africa, March 1, Capt. Dechelles reported on his arri-

Capt. Dechelles reported on his arrival here today.

A submarine attacked the Patria without warning, the commander said and shot a torpodo at her. This missile missed the rudder by less than thirty feet. The incident created a panic among the passengers. There were twenty Americans aboard.

aboard.

The Patria left Palermo on Febru The Patria left Palermo on February 29, and was proceeding toward Gibraltar. At 9:15 on the morning of March 1, while off the coast of Tunis, Capt. Dechelles said, he sighted the periscope of a submarine about a quarter of a mile distant. He signalled full speed ahead and the Patria adopted a zig-zag course to escape attack. An instant later

to escape attack. An instant later he saw the white streak of foam, following in the wake of a torpedo, and passengers from the stern reported the torpedo flashed by, a few yards

the torpedo flashed by, a few yards astern of the rudder.

The ship's officers were unable to quiet the fears of the passengers until it was certain the submarine had been distanged.

Remon J. Janer. American Vice-

Ramon J. Janer, American Vice-Consul, went aboard the Patria at Lisbon and made an investigation of the incident. He will report to

Capt. Dechelles said the Patria would be painted a war color on her return trip and that he would ask his Covernment for defensive guns on the ground that the submarine gave no warning.

Among the passengers was Mr Swain, editor of the Manila Times returning from the Philippines to San Francisco, with his family.

The Patria after touching at other ports, carried nearly 2,000 passengers. Washington. Capt. Dechelles said

FRENCH ATTACKS UPON the property of the proper

noon.

No infantry attacks occurred on the front north of Verdun last night, the War Office stated. Heavy bombardment continued on both banks of the Meuse, particularly west of Douaumont, where the French violently cannonaded German trenches.

French artillery smashed German trenches at Laplage, near Nieuport, Belgium, killing a large number of enemy troops.

In the Vosges, the Germans made an unsuccessful attack on French positions near Burhaupt.

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORT

The text of the official communication on the progress of hostilities follows

"In Belgium French patrols have been able to ascertain that the destructive fire directed by our artillery yesterday evening against the German forces at La Plage, in the region of Nieuport, resulted in the complete destruction of the German communicating trenches and killed a number of the enemy.

"In the region to the north of Verdun there has been reported no infantry engagements during the course of the night. The bombardment has continued, but not very strongly on the left bank of the river Meuse, but has been more intense on the right bank.

"In the regions of Haudremont and of Damloup, our artillery has cannonaded violently the country to the west of Douaumont, where the enemy was engaged in perfecting defence works.

"In the Woevre we have bombarded several provision trains of the enemy.

enemy.
"To the east of the forest of Apremont a surprise attack against a German trench resulted in our inflicting some losses on the enemy and of bring-

man trench resulted in our trench results in some prisoners.
"In the Vosges, to the south of the Thur, the Germans delivered an attack against our positions near Burnhaupt., Checked by our curtain of fire, the enemy and it impossible to set foot in our trenches."

London Says Ship Struck German Mine

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON. March 16.—Tht Lonon Office of the Royal Holland loyd was informed today that the cubantia struck a mine. Reuter's news agency is carrying a message reporting that the Tubantia was torpedoed. The source of the information is not given, and the report is not credited here. It was pointed out that no large

is not credited here.

It was pointed out that no large British or French liners traverse the North Sea, and that a submarinec commander, encountering a large liner would be certain she was a neutral plin.

tral ship.
No English mine could have been

No English mine could have been in the vicinity where the Tubania struck. It was stattd authoritatively it must therefore be concluded, officials said, that the Dutch line struck a German mine,

The Tubantia sailed from Amster dam yesterday noon for Buenc Ayres, carrying a miscellaneous cargo, and a large number of passen gers, as stated. She is the larges and fastest lined in the South American service. The first messages received here brought no reports of th progress of the work of rescue, stating only that several ships had gon to her aid.

to her aid,

It is believed possible the line struck one of the mines the German

HUN REGIMENTS CUT TO BITS

pecial Star Cable by Charles P. Stewart of the United Press,

LONDON, March 16,-A murderous fire from French artillery on Dead Man's Hill cut to pieces two German regiments which attempted to encircle Bethincourt and halted the Teutonic offensive west of the Meuse, according to Parls despatches

The Germans lost more than 2,000 in an engagement lasting only a few hours. French bayonet attacks drove the remnants of the attacking forces

The latest despatches from Paris report a lull in the infantry fighting in the Bethincourt region, but announce that the French have been

the aggressors in a series of hot skirmishes around Vaux village and Fort de Vaux, east of the Meuse.

The German assault west of the Meuse was planned with great care.

The Germans first bombarded violently concentrating their fire on a lently, concentrating their fire on a narrow sector between Bethincourt and Pead Man's Hill They then at-tacked first on the northern slopes of Goose Hill, and having been re-pulsed, made a furious charge against the French front between Bethin-court and Dead Man's Hill, approaching on three different routes,

TURKISH NATION STARVING. Special Star Cable by United Press.

ROME, March 16.-A Dragoman who was left at the Italian Embassy at Constantinople to look after the archives has now come to Rome and has informed the Foreign Office in person that he is convinced Turkey will solicit a separate peace from the Allies within a month.

He reports that Turkey is powerless to continue the war on account of the lack of foodstuffs, which the Austrians and Germans positively cannot provide. On account of this shortage the army has already been put on short rations, while the inpabitants of the country at large are

starving.
It is stated from diplomatic sources that serious anti-German rioting is continuing in Constantinople. Numerous prominent persons have been arrested, including Ahmed Riza, for-mer President of Parliament. The situation is the most critical since the pro-peace movement became widespread in Turkey.

Allies Trying to Win Sweden Over Says German Report

Special Star Wireless by Carl / W. Ackerman, of the United Press. BERLIN, via wireless, March 16,— their plans the tion of the forts to win Sweden to the side of campaign,

the Allies, despite the Swedes' distrust of Russia and their bitter feeling over the English blockade.

The Russian Minister to Stockholm was quoted in despatches received here today as declaring that Sweden and Russia should co-operate to control the Baltic. Other recent news reports have convinced Berlin that Anglo-Russian diplomats have begun an active campaign to enlist Sweden's sympathies, if not her active support. tive support.

No fear is felt by German officials that the newest Allied diplomatic coup will be successful. Popular matic coup will be successful. Popular feeling against England and Russia is said to be so deep-rooted in Sweden that the Government would not give serious consideration to any move of this sort, it is said here. The primary aim of the Anglo-Russion diplomats, it is reported, is to obtain Sweden's passive acquieseence in a blockade of Germany's Baltic ports.

Having obtained the consent Sweden to such a program, the Allies would count upon throwing a blockade around Germany without effective protest by the United States.

TURKS AND BULGARS TO ACT. Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, March 16.—Turkey and Bulgaria will break off diplomatic relations with Portugal in a few days, following similar action by Austria, according to advices received here

AUSTRIAN ENVOY TO QUIT LISBON.

By Canadian Press.

LISBON, Portugal, March 15, via Paris, March 16.—The Austrian Min-ister has asked for his passports, in accordance with instructions from his Government. He will leave for Madrid by special train Thursday.

TENSENESS ON RUSSIAN FRONT

LONDON, March 16.—A despatch to the Daily Chronicle from Petro-

grad says:

The present position on the Russian front cannot be called tranquil. There are no big battles, it is true, but the period of more or less pasbut the period of more of less passive hibernation is at an end, and along the whole front, with the possible exception of the region of the Pinsk swamps, there is an alertness, a tenseness, a restlessness, as if in expectation of coming great events.

The Germans are hastily bringing

up ammunition and large numbers of aircraft, and are getting hospitals ready in the rear of their fighting line.

The Rusky Invalid thinks they are preparing to resist a Russian offen-sive. As far as is known the Germans have not brought up fresh troops to the Russian front, and probably Verdun caused a hitch in their plans for a systematic distribution of their forces for the spring

COSTONS ONION AMONG ALLIES A PART OF FUTURE

The creation of a zollverein partleipated in by Russia, France, Great Britain and her colonies is fore-casted by F. H. Clergue, who re-turned from New York on Saturday, having just completed an extended stay in Petrograd. Mr. Clergue said that Canada could look to an enor-mously increased trade in all kinds of material with Russia, and as the countries named would have a pre-ferential tariff the volume of trade ferential tariff the volume of trade that would be handled would pro-bably run into a quarter of a billion

bably run into a quarter of a billion dollars annually.

Mr. Clergue expressed the opinion that there would probably be a rate of fifteen per cent. against the goods of other countries, and he maintained that there was nothing in that to which the United States could object. The fate of the war had brought the three nations together on the battlefield and there was nothing immoral or wrong in was nothing immoral or wrong in their forming a commercial or in-dustrial alliance in the world of trade after the war was over. Canada is as well known in Rus-sian trade circles at present as any

sian trade circles at present as anyother nation, and she would no doubt share in any tariff arrangement. Mr. Clergue anticipated that Canada would be able to manufac-ture almost as cheaply as England, and he estimated that steel products. locomotives, cars, rolling stock and locomotives, cars, rolling stock and industrial products generally would be exported from Canada to Russia to the value of at least \$250,000,000. Many of the shells that are being used to destroy the Turkish forts have been supplied by shops controlled by Mr. Clergue and his associates, and the Russians, he said, fully realized what Canada was doing to help them win. ing to help them win.

SAYS FREE TRADE IS DEAD.

Mr. Clergue expressed the opinion that free trade, in the old sense of the term, would never again be found in Great Britain. He said the people there realized that they had been instrumental in helping to build up German industries at the expense of British men and British capital. But that was ended and if Germany wanted to trade with Britain after the war she would be at a great disadvantage as compared with Britain's allies. He believes with Britain's allies. He believes that Germany will never get back into the good graces of Russia and France, and all these factors would assist to turn the advantage of trade to industrial Canada.

Mr. Clergue does not think that France and Belgium will be able to regain their industrial footing for five or ten years, and if there was a protective tariff against Germany and the United States, Canada would be in for five years of the greatest prosperity she had ever Mr. Clergue does not think

known.

Mr. Clergue does not look for any Mr. Clergue does not look for any great activity in railway construction for several years to come, considering that apart from a few side lines and switches, the West was well supplied although he agreed that the province of Quebec might be given a few more lines of communication. munication.

ALLIES MAKING STEADY HEADWAY ON BATTLEFRONT

LONDON, March 13.—The British War Office communication, issued last night, says:

"The enemy today sprang four mines near the Hohenzollern Redoubt and grenade fighting ensued. There were very few casualties and very little damage was done to our trenches.

"Our trenches about Loos and the Bois de Grenier were shelled. There have been heavy artillery bombard-ments by both sides about Ypres."

The official report from British Headquarters on Saturday read:

"We exploded three mines east of Vermelles with satisfactory results. The artillery on both sides has been active about Albert, Hulluch and Ypres."

It was officially announced at the British Admiralty yesterday that the mercantile fleet auxiliary Fauvette of 2,644 tons gross, has been sunk as the result of striking a mine off the east coast of England. Fourteer members of the crew were lost. The Admiralty statement says:

"His Majesty's mercantile fleet auxiliary Fauvette has struck a mine off the east coast and has sunk

auxiliary Fauvette has struck a mine off the east coast and has sunk Casualties: Two officers and 12 men The Fauvette was formerly in the service of the General Steam Navigation Company, Limited, of London The vessel was built at Middlesborough in 1912. She was 315 feet long, 43 feet beam, and 18 feet deep. A German staplane was sighted approaching the North Foreland about noon yesterday. It was pursued by British aeroplanes from Dover, and flew seaward.

flew seaward.

ALLIES COUNCIL MEETS.

PARIS, March 13. — Gen. Joffre. commander-in-chilef of the French armies, presided over the Council of War of the Entente Allies, which reassembled yesterday at the French Army Headquarters, While the council is in session Great Britain will be represented by Gen. Douglas Haig, Commander-in-Chief of the British forces in France; Russia, by Gen. Gilinsky, aide-decamp to the Russian Emperor; Belgium, by the chief of the General Staff, and Serbia, by Co. Pachitch.

RUSSIANS REPORT GAINS.

PETROGRAD via London, March

PETROGRAD via London, March 13.—The following communication was issued yesterday:

"Western (Russian) front—Near Borsemuende the enemy exploded mines of heavy calibre on our trenches,

"In Galicia, on the Dniester, our skirmishers attacked the village of Latache, and despite a severe enemy fire, entered his trenches,

"Black Sea—On the 9th two of our destroyers reconnoitering near Varna were attacked by enemy submarines, which sank the destroyer Leitenan Pushtehin. Part of her crew was rescued by the other destroyer.

"Caucasian front—We have occupied the town of Kirind, Persia, in the direction of Bagdad."

PETROGRAD, March 13. — The official statement issued on Saturday follows:
"Western (Russian) theatre—Two

day follows:

"Western (Russian) theatre—Two large parties of German scouts attempted to approach our trenches near the Oldavnein and Sussey rivers. They were dispersed by our fire. Our heavy artillery dispersed in enemy column marching on the right flank of the Dvinsk position.

"German artillery bombarded the railway station at Kalkuny for an hour and a haif. In the district southeast of the large village of Kolki we repulsed an attempt made by a large enemy party to approach our trenches.

"In the Middle Stripa region we took some prisoners. To the east of Czernawitz our artillery successfully bombarded enemy battalions or the march. We observed that shell exploded among the enemy's gun

che march. We observed that shell exploded among the enemy's gun and calssons.

"Causasus front — Our advance continues."

ITALIANS MAKE HEADWAY.

ROME, via London, March 13.— The following official communica-tion was issued Sunday:

"In the highest portion of the war theatre our operations have con-tinued to be hindered by persistent bad weather, the depth of the snow in some localities being over thirty-two feet.

"Our artillery has worked intense-

in some localities being over thirty-two feet.

"Our artillery has worked intensely and efficaciously along the entire Middle Isonzo front to the seashore. Some portions of the enemy's trenches! were 'damaged and their occupants forced out and defeated, while enemy batteries were silenced.

"During the temporary cessation of the firing our infantry, passing over deep layers of snow and muddy slopes, attacked enemy positions, bombarding them with grenades. Enemy detachments coming to their support were met with a well-directed fire from our artillery and machine guns."

Following is the communication issued on Saturday:

"In the Lagazuol zone, enemy working parties were dispersed by our fire. Along the entire Isonzo front, from Piezzo to Zagora, our troops, despite the bad weather, reached the enemy lines at several points and threw bombs,

"Fresh enemy artillery actions against inhabited districts on the Lower Isonzo are reported, especially against the station at Cormons, the damage was slight. Our artil-

y against the station at Cormons. The damage was slight. Our artil-bry speedily silenced the enemy's

atteries.
"On the Carso front our troops set "On the Carso front our troops set ff explesive bombs against the enmy entanglements. The enemy resilled by throwing tear-producting ombs.
"The activity of our artillery continues in the whole theatre of operations despite heavy rains."

GORIZIA IS SHELLED.

BERLIN, March 13, via wireless Sayville.— The official report given out yesterday at the Austro-

Hungarian Army Headquarters fol-

lows:
"Yesterday morning the "Yesterday morning the enemy's artillery began a lively shelling of the bridgehead and the southern quarters of the town of Gorizia and the Doberdo Heights. The firing continued during the night, "The Italian artillery also showed increased activity on the Carinthian front, especially against Lanzenboden, to the northeast of Paularo, "There were no infantry engagements."

LOSSES OF HUNS HAVE

Kaiser Reported to Have Said He Would Sacrifice 200,000

FRENCH EXPERTS DECLARE HE HAS

Assault of Fort de Vaux Resulted in Most Terrible Carnage

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 13,-"I am ready to sacrifice 200,000 men, but I will get Verdun," said the Kaiser on February 20, according to common report. Every French expert today points out that the Kaiser has lost fully this number of troops in the three weeks of fighting.

"The fighting will continue as flercely as ever during the coming week," says Lieut-Col. Rouset, the military expert.

"The Kaiser will continue to hurl his best troops against our iron wall, but unless an entirely unexpected

but unless an entirely unexpected change occurs, Verdun will remain inviolate," says Major Civrieux.

"The battle is bound to continue for many long days," says Marcel Hutin

Hutin.

"Germany must fight on to avoid a ghastly defeat," says the Journal expert. "All trace of nervousness has disappeared in Paris. The prospect of the continuation of the battle is accepted with greater confidence than at any time during the past three weeks."

"Nowhere," says the Matin, "have we given ground in such a way as to compromise our defensive line, We have resisted attacks everywhere with minimum losses.

"We can reveal that these losses

"We can reveal that these losses are considerable lower than our casualities during the Champagne oftensive."

OFFICIAL FRENCH REPORTS.

PARIS, March 13.—The following official communication was issued by the War Office last night.

"South of the Somme we directed destructive fires on the enemy works in front of Maucourt, and between the Olse and the Aisne, on the defensive organizations in the region of Nouvron.

"In the Argonne a concentrated fire on the Cheppy Wood demolished several enemy observations.

"In the region north of Verdun there was no infantry action during the course of the day. The bombardment has been quite violent today on the part of the two artilleries on both banks of the Menea.

"Our heavy artillery took under its fire groups of the enemy in the ravine north of Cote du Poivre, and German batteries in the region west of Douaumont."

of Douaumont "In the Ban-de-Sapt we shattered enemy trenches in the region of Sen-

"This morning Sub-Lleutenant Guyemer brought down a German aerpolane, which fell in flames in-side our lines near Thiescourt, This side our lines near Thiescourt. This is the eighth aeroplane brought down by this pilot, six having fallen within our lines and two inside the German lines.

"Another aviator similarly brought down an enemy aeroplane inside our lines near Dombasle, in the Argonne, The passengers of the two destroyed machines were killed.

"The same day our battle aeroplanes fought eighteen aerial engrements in the region of Etain in the course of which the adversaries were put to flight.

"The Belgian official communication reads:

tion reads:

"Artillery actions of great intensity occurred on the whole Belgian front. There was bomb fighting south of the 'Ferryman's House."

HUNS AVOID FORT VAUX.

The text of yesterday afternoon's

The text of yesterday afternoon's official announcement, says!

North of the Alsne the artillery struggle was very active in the region of the wooded hills south of Ville aux Bois.

'On the left bank of the Meuse in the region of Belincourt, the bombard was quite intervent.

"On the right bank of the river, a small German hand grenade attack near the woods adjacent to the Cote du Polvre was reasily repuls-

ed. "The bombardment continued violent east of Fort Douaumont, and in the region of Fort Vaux, where the enemy since the day before resterday has made no attempt to reach the plateau which rises above the fort.

the fort.
In the Woevre at the close of yesterday the Germans, after utillery preparation, took from us during an attack, a small trench adjoining the Etnin Road to the north

of Elx.
"In Lorraine there were encounters between patrols to the west of

Arrancourt.
"On the rest of the front there was no event of importance to report."

Another Attack on Douaumont Fails

The following official communica-tion was issued by the War Office on Saturday night:

'In Belgium destructive fires were

"In Belgium destructive fires were directed against the trenches and underground works of the enemy in the region of Steenstracte and the environs of Bixschoote.

In Artois, to the east of Neuville we exploded a mine, the crater of which we occupied. Between the Somme and the Olse we bombarded German organizations in the region of Hebecourt, Laucourt and Benuvraignes. North of the Aisne a very lively cannonade has been maintained in the region of the Poise de Butter, south of Tavrille aux Bois.

"On the left bank of the Mause the activity of the two artilleries was less spirited during the course of the day. On the right bank an intense bombardment is being maintained the region west of Donay and the region was a donay and the region of the Mouse Region of Region of Neuron Region Region of Neu

fantry action slong the whole of our rent. According to the latest re-ports, fruitiess assoulds bounched yes-arday against our treather west of Januarmont were very desirous to

The Germans attacked three times The Germans attacked three filmes a columns of four but were mowed lown by our artifery fire and the fee of our machine-guns. They ere obliged to rethe, leaving the round covered with dead bodies.

mont, one of our aeropacase down a Fokker, which fell in flames inside the German lines.

"The Belgian official communication reads:

tion reads:
"'Last night was disturbed only by some artillery fire on the southern part of our front. There is nothing to report today except the usual artillery actions."

GERMAN OFFICIAL REPORT.

BERLIN, March 18, via London.—
The official statement issued yesterday at the German Army Headquarters, follows:

"Western theatro — Northwest of
Neuville we occupied a grater caused

"Western theatro — Northwest of Neuville we occupied a crater caused by a successful explosion.
"In the region to the west of the Meuse the enemy endeavored to take our new positions by massed attacks, but they were not successful. The enemy suffered heavy losses.
"On the heights to the east of the river and on the Woevre plain the fighting activity was limited to more or less violent artillery battles.
"The rigures given in the report of February 29th regarding the number of prisoners and the booty taken by us since the commencement of events in the region of the Meuse have been increased in the meantime to 430 officers and 26,042 men unwounded, and 189 guns, including 41 heavy pieces, and 232 machine-guns.
"Near Ober-Sept (Alsace) the French, despite repeated attacks, yesterday were unable to set foot in their former positions. They were

terday were unable to set foot in their former positions. They were repulsed with sanguinary losses. "Eastern and Balkan theatres— There is nothing of importance to re-

ort."
The statement issued Saturday

regiments "Western front—Saxon regiments tormed with very slight losses trongly fortified positions in the vood sectors southwest and south of Villa-aux-Bois, 11 miles northwest of Rheims, over a width of about 1,400 yards, and for a depth of about two-thirds of a mile. Twelve uninjured officers and 725 uninjured men fell into our hands. The booty consisted of one revolver cannon, five machine-guns and thirteen minethrowers. "Western front-Saxon throwers.

"On the western bank of the Meuse (Verdun region) the last positions still held by the French in the Bois des Corbeaux and the Bois de Cumieres, were cleared of enemies. Enemy counter-attacks delivered with strong forces, against the courter-attacks. strong forces against the southern boundary of these woods and against the German positions further to the west broke down under the fire of

our defence.

"On the eastern bank of the Meuse "On the eastern bank of the Meuse very lively artillery activity reigned, especially in the neighborhood north-east of Bras, to the west of the village of Vaux and of Fort Vaux, and at several points on the Woevre plain. With the exception of a local French attempt to deliver a surprise attack aginst the village of Blanzee, which was repulsed with sanguinary thoses, there were no decisive infantry engagements.

try engagements.

"Through a direct hit by one of our anti-aircraft guns, a French aeroplane fell down in flames between the mutual lines southeast of Chateau Saliens. The occupants were dead and were buried by us, together with the remains of the machine."

Fastern and Balkan theatres.

There is nothing to report.

WAR PRODUCTS OF DOMINION PLEASE GOVT. OF BRITAIN

The war products of Canadian factories have given entire satisfaction to the Imperial authorities as have Canadian men. This is the statement made by F. Orr Lewis, president of Canadian Vickers, Limited, recently returned from Britain.

England, he added, appears to be going ahead as if she expected a five years' war, while at the same time there are people in London who declare the war will be over by the end of the year.

of the year.

"Work in England is exceedingly plentiful, but there are few new enterprises. Everything spells war. Today, there is no sacrifice which the Britisher will not make. The efforts now being made are unprecedented in the history of the Empire."

As to the future Mr. Lewis was guarded in reference to tariff; but leaving aside the respective merits of free trade and protection he storemphatically that there would

TRANSPORTS CHIEF

LONDON, March 17. — A sensation has been caused at the War Office by the sudden resignation of Major-General S. S. Lons, Director of Supplies and Transport. Regarding the resignation, the Express remarks:

"His has been one of the master successes of the war. Why is such an enormously valuable asset as his experience permitted to be lost to the Government at such a LONDON, March 18.

the Government at such time?"

-lanes boughtr

TURKS' LATEST REPORT.

CONSTANTINOPLE, March 12, via London, March 13.—The official communication issued by the War Office says:

"Irak front-There is nothing to

report:

report.

"Caucasian front—On some sectors there have been skirmishes between reconnoitering parties.

"Dardinelles front — An enemy monitor shelled Tekka Bureu, but later withdrew. Two enemy aeroplanes unsuccessfully combarded we transports in Akbach Hay."

FURTHER DETAILS OF TORPEDOING OF BARQUE SILIUS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, March 13.—The first officer of the Norwegian barque Silius, is quoted by the Paris Herald as expressing the opinion that the vessel may Have been struck by a bomb from an aeroplane instead of by a torpedo, as previously reported.

The first officer was on watch at the time and heard a noise which he thought was made by an aeroplane, although he could see none.

Then there came a terrific explosion at about the middle of the ship on the port side. A huge wave swept over the vessel, drenching the men to the skin.

the skin.

The crew got into boats with great The crew got into boats with great difficulty and cleared the Silius just as a mast fell. The men rowed around the sinking ship and picked up six others from the water.

A French torpedo boat took all on board, The officers of the torpedo boat came to the conclusion that the Silius, on which there were several

Silius, on which there were several Americans, had been struck by a torpedo from a submarine.

TORPEDOED SAYS U. S. CONSUL. J. B. Osborne, American Consul at Havre, in his report to Washington on the sinking of the Norwegian bark silius, is understood to bring out clearly that the Silius was torpedoed by a submarine.

belarly that the Silius was torpedoed by a submarine.

The seven Americans who were on coard the barque were looking after a bargo of oats which was consigned to the French Government. These men and the members of the crew have come questioned by the consul, who has cabled a summary of their testimony to Washington.

Their testimony, it is said, leaves no doubt that the Silius was torpedoed without warning. A full report on the sinking of the vessel will be mailed to Washington.

Four German submarines are reported to be in the English Channel, prepared to enforce rigidly Germany's recently announced policy of naval warfare.

The Tranch press is engrossed with

The French press is engrossed with the Battle of Verdun, and publishes, without comment, the latest German memorandum regarding submarine warfare and the news of the sinking of the Silius.

of the Silius.

The Temps, however, remarks that the torpedoing of the Silius cannot the torpedoing of the silius cannot fail to reopen the entire conflict between the United States and Germany. Incidentally, it remarks that the incursion of Mexican bandits into American territory hears the stamp of German complicity. of German complicity.

WAR NEWS OF ONE YEAR AGO TODAY.

Severe counter attack on the British Forces at Neuve Chapelle is repulsed with heavy loss to the Germans, 1,720 prisoners being taken, the enemy losses numbering altogether 10,000. Junctions at Don and Douai are destroyed and a train blown up at Don Station by British airmen. Russians check the German offensive against Prazansnyz. counter attack on Prazansnyz,

AIRMEN ON BOTH SIDES AT VERDUN BUSY BOMB-DROPPING ON RAILWAYS

Infantry Fighting Has Given Way to Artillery Duels and Aerial Raids-French Make Successful Sortie in Le Pretre-Italians Attack Along Entire Austrian Front

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 13.—German losses in the first three weeks of the Verdun offensive were estimated at 200,000 in an official statement issued by the French War Office today.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 13.-An Amsterdam dispatch to the Central News says that, on account of the German offensive at Verdun, the Dutch-Belgian frontier has been closed for several weeks.

That part of it south of Maastricht has now been reopened, and this fact is being commented on in Holland as probably indicating that the Germans consider their offensive near an end.

The dispatch adds that eighty-one hospital trains, with wounded Germans from Verdun, have passed through Luxemburg.

FRENCH TAKE HUN TRENCHES

Special Star Cable.

PARIS, March 13.-French troops stormed and captured more than 200 yards of German trenches in the Carmes forest, taking twenty prisoners the War Office announced this afternoon. The official statement reported intense German bombardment in the regions of Dougumont, Bethincourt, the Woevre and LePretre woods, but no infantry attacks north of Verdun last night.

French warplanes dropped thirty bombs on the railway station at Conflans unharmed, the War Office reported. Elsewhere no important operations occurred last night.

The text of the announcement follows:

"There was no infantry fighting last night in the region to the north of Verdun. The bombardment continued, however, during the night at Bethincourt and in the vicinity of Douaumont, as well as in the Woevre, in the sectors of Moutainville and Ronvaux. Our artillery showed great activity along this front.

"In the wood of Le Pretre a detachment of our troops penetrated a trench of the enem) at a point near Croix des Carmes along a front of about 200 yards. The men cleaned up the saps and after having inflicted some losses on the enemy they returned to our lines with about twenty prisoners.

"The night passed quatly on the remainder of the front,

"During the course of a night fight a group of French aviators threw down thirty shells of large clibre at the railroad station of Conflans.

"Flames were seen breaking out at five different points. In spite of a violent cannonade, all the French aeroplanes succeeded in getting back without suffering damage.

OPPORTUNITION OF THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY

le by United Press.

RLIN, sia th 13 Artillery firing a the east bank of the Meuse, exending as far as the Moselle River, is increasing in intensity, the War Office reported this afternoon. Geman airmen bombarded the Cler-

mont-Verdun railway stations.

The text of the headquarter's state-

ment follows:

"Western theatre: The weather has been favorable for observation purposes and there has been very lively action by the artillery on both sides over a great part of the front. The activity also increased on both sides

of the Meuse and as far as the Mo

of the Meuse and as an as consistence of the Meuse and as an as consistence on the Somme and the fallure of a minor French attack in Le Pretre forest, there were no events."

"After much reconnoitering, our airmen attacked enemy railway sixtions and military depots, especially on the Clermont-Verdun railway line, with success. with success,

ITALIANS' SUDDEN OFFENSIVE

Special Star Cable by Henry Wood of the United Press.

ROME, March 13.—After a lull of several months the Italians have suddenly become intensely active along the whole front. Formidable artillery actions are now occurring on the Carso plateau and the renewal of the Italian onslaught on Gorizia is believed imminent.

Advices from the front today reported daily infantry actions around the Goritzia bridgehead. Heavy fighting has occurred in the past eight days. The Italians are making daily infantry attacks against the entrenched camp of Podgora, before Gorizia.

They have captured several trencises and are tightening the ring about the bridgehead position. The Austrians are hurrying up reinforcements.

TURKS INSIST ON PEACE. Special Star Cable by United Press.

ATHENS, March 18.—The pro-ally newspaper Nea Helles reports that 75,000 Turks in the districts of Smyrna, Brousee and Konich have petitioned the Government for the immediate conclusion of peace, the dissolution of the Chamber and fresh dissolution of the Chamber and fresh elections. If their petition is ignored a revolution will be started, the newspaper asserted.

STORY OF ATTACK ON FORT VAUX

Stewart, of the United Press.

LONDON, March 13.—The battle of Verdun entered its fourth week today with reports of intense artillery battling around Forts Douaumont and de Vaux, and at Bethincourt on the west bank of the Meuse, evidently in preparation for heavy infantry attacks.

The Germans searched out the French front all day Sunday with a terrific hall of steel projectiles. The French accepted the cannonading as the forerunner of renewed attempts

the forerunner of renewed attempts against Fort de Vaux and the posi-tions northwest of Verdun, and made ready to meet the assaults.

Despatches from Berlin today contained the first admission from German sources that the Teutons do not hold Vaux fort. An official statement last week, alleging that the Germans had taken the fort, was followed by another statement, admitting that the French had "gained a technold in the fort." foothold in the fort."

foothold in the fort."
Now Major Moraht, military critic of the Berlin Tageblatt, reports that the Posen reservists who occupied Fort Vaux, were "driven out," but expresses the hope that their repulse is only temporary.

Paris despatches bring a detailed

account of the attack upon the Fort de Vaux positions. They credited the Germans with great bravery, but prove that no German soldier enter-

ed the fort itself.

The Posen troops first charged the French about Vaux village. After engaging the French at this point, Posen and Bavarian regiments advanced toward the fort, which stands 200 feet above the surrounding plain, attacking first the outer redoubts on the Meyes ridges. the Meuse ridges.

SACRIFICED LIVES RECKLESSLY

"French artillery officers say they never saw German generals sacrifice lives so recklessly," said one despatch. "Times without number the German columns debouched from their trenches and rushed to attack in lines four deep, only to be smothered by the French 75, 150 and 210-millimetra guns, which rained shells millimetra guns, which rained shells

Special Star Cable by Charles P. ing companies. When the smoke Stewart, of the United Press. and dust cleared, nothing was to be seen but heaps of bodies.

"The spur on which the fort is situated is almost perpendicular in places. The German lines were forc-

"The spur on which the fort is situated is almost perpendicular in places. The German lines were forced to halt, but many Bavarian reservists climbed up on one another's shoulders and struggled up the slope, clinging to angles of rock and grasping tufts of grass.

"Again and again the human pyramids collapsed into shapeless gray masses, In the places where the incline was easier and the attacks therefore more concentrated, the ditches below ran red with blood. At the lowest estimate the attackers lost two-thirds of their effectives.

"The fighting also was desperate in the extreme when regiments from the 15th and 18th German Army Corps attacked the village of Vaux on Friday. Dawn was just breaking and over the country hung a heavy white mist, making everything invisible beyond a hundred yards.

"This enabled the Germans to get within pushing distance of the French front trenches, but, although they outnumbered the defenders six to one, it took four distinct assaults before the first column of Germans won the shelter of a small group of houses beyond the church of Vaux.

FIGHTS END IN EXHAUSTION.

FIGHTS END IN EXHAUSTION.

"They then organized an assault upon the church, and the French, being unable to bring up reinforcements on account of the German curtain of fire, withdrew their advanced elements, which were in danger of being surrounded. Five times the North Prussian regiments rushed to attack the church, but every time they left the shelter of the ruined houses they were beaten back by the fire from machine guns and the shrapnel from the French 58-millimetre mountain guns.

shrapnel from the French os minimite tre mountain guns.

"In the meantime, in their rear, so curtain of fire was kept up by tree French 75's and 210's, so that it was impossible for munitions and reinforcements to be brought up for their benefit, and the fight died down of Friday night flom sheer exhaustice.

00000000000000000000

WOMEN ABOARD
RAIDING ZEPPELIN.

PARIS, March 13-The Petit PARIS, March 13—The Petit Parisien prints a circumstantial story, indicating that women were aboard the Zeppelin destroyed by the French recently at Revigny.

In the werekage were discovered two slonder feet, clad in high-topped fashionable high heats, the newspaper as

in high-topped tashionasis kid boots, the newspaper asserted.

ONLY PIPE-DREAM UPON SUEZ CANAL RUMOR OF ATTACK

hifting Desert Sands Would Not Sustain Marchby Germans Across Desert Make Constantiing Columns-Stories of Railways Being Built nople Laugh

Suez canal were firm enough to sustain marching columns. Movement of artillery or heavy supply wagons Egypt and the Suez canal have been across the desert will be out of the left out of derman and Turkish plans for a year at least. The Germans, however, will continue to make

across the desert will be out of the question for many months.

All stories about the Germans building railways and supply roads across the desert are mere fabrications. They create a lot of amuse-

Pecial Star Cable, by Wm. G. Shepped of the United Press.

ROME, March 13. — Egypt and the Soft the canal Is well known.

Suez canal are absolutely safe from truco-German attack for at least from a Turco-German attack for at least the end of the Damascus rallroad to talned this information direct from a reliable source in Constantinopic. The forest canal was the last month when the shifting desert sands east of the quantities of army supplies to the long the source and when the sast of the quantities of army supplies to the long the sast of the guantities of army supplies to the long the sast of the sast of the long truch and the last month when the shifting desert sands east of the quantities of army supplies to the long truch and the last mough to sue Suez canal were firm enough to sue.

threats against the canal, hoping to persuade the British to keep about half a million troops idle in Egypt.

PEACE PROPOSALS GERMANY'S LATEST COL. HOUSE STATES

Gentle Hun Quite Willing to Give Back Country His Brutality Cannot Subdue But "Gott Strafe England" to the End

Special to The Montreal Star by That Russia assume possession of

washington, March 13.—it is the England remain as she now stated on good authority that Presi-ting.

Col. House of the terms upon which be negative for peace, in the event of victory for German arms at verdun.

The terms Germany would confort for confirmed by high German and confort the glder, confirmed by high German and flority here, provide:

That German colonies taken by the Enrente Allies be returned to German.

Refearding on receiving any another terms as he now that there is no indemnitation.

The terms German's would controlled the same and the same

by either side.

That Montenegro, Serbia and Albania be divided between Austria.

Bulgaria and Greece. That no indemnities be demanded

That an autonomous Government Mc be established in Polnud.
That Turkey be entirely freed of British influences.
That Germany return Belgium and returnes portions of French territory, in now in possession of the Kalser's fu

Regarding other terms of peace, is the belief of the German Gov ernment, according to a report mad to President Wilson by Col. House I- that the only way to establish order a, in the Balkans is to distribute the land inhabited by the Albanians, at Montenegrins and Scrhans between

Montenegrus and Greece.
Austria, Bulgaria and Greece and That Greece would be given a share of the conquered territory is regarded as significant in its possi-ble bearing upon that country's re-flush to enter the war on the side of the Allies.

FRENCH DRIVE GERMAN ATTACKS BACK WITH A HEAVY ARTILLERY

Hun Official Report is Silent About Defeat i Le Pretre Forest-Italian Onslaught Signif cant—Eleven-Hour Naval Battle Off Durazz Reported in Despatches

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 14.—Unconfirmed despatches from Rome to day say that the Kaiser's throat is again giving him trouble.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 14.—Premier Asquith is ill, it was and nounced in a bulletin issued at his office at 10 a.m. today.

"The Prime Minister is suffering from bronchial catarrh," said the physician's statement.

Special Star Cable by United Press,

LONDON, March 14.—A shortage of officers, due to the recent heavy losses at Verdun, is causing the German General Staff much worry, according to Rome despatches today.

All German officers under the rank of captain, now in the Balkans, have been ordered to return to the western front, it was

stated.

GERMAN ATTACKS REPULSED

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 14.-After thirty-six hours of continuous bombardment the Germans last night launched heavy attacks against Haudremont forest, northeast of Verdun, and in the Le Pretre forest, forty-five miles to the

These attacks were broken up by French artillery, the War Office announced this afternoon. In the Woevre region, the artillery duel continued, the official statement said.

The German attack in Le Pretre forest was directed against trenches won by the French on Sunday night.

The text of the statement follows:

"To the west of the river Meuse there was a fairly spirited cannonading last right. On the right bank of this stream a strong reconnaissance of the enemy in the wood of Haudremont was checked by our curtain of fire. The bombardment continues violently in the region of Vaux and near

"In the Woevre both the French and the German artillery has been setive, particularly in the sector of Ely, but otherwise there is nothing of

importance to report in this section.

"In the forest of Le Pretre a detachment of Germans who endeavored to surprise our trenches at Croix des Carmes was received by a fusillade and compelled to disperse, leaving several dead on the field,

The sight passed quietly on the remainder of the

WAR CLEANSING NATION LIKE FIRE, SAYS CLERGYMAN

Rev. J. J. McCaskell, Chaplain of 73rd, Has Recruiting Appeal

DUR VERY SOULS STAKE OF STRUGGLE

Lecessity Has Called Forth Best in Empire in Crisis

No more stirring appeal to the young men of Montreal, no clearer exposition of the cause for which we are fighting, has been given us than that to be found in the following by the Rev. J. J. McCaskell, chaplain of the 73rd Battalion; from a sermon he preached last Sunday in the Crescent Street Presbyterian Church. His ringing words should find an echo in the heart of every reader. Here are his "articles of faith."

"And they went in the way going up to Jerusalem; and Jesus was going before them; and they were amazed; but some as they followed were afraid." Mark 11:32.

Another New Testament writer gives us a reason for the sudden timidity and silence that had fallen upon the Disciples, the set and fixed purpose that was revealed on the purpose that was revealed on the countenance of the Master. His face was sat steadfastly to go to Jerusalem. He had retreated from the sily uestions of superficial curiosity and from the casuistry of faction to the permanent relations of the soul. He had summoned all the material and spiritual energies necessary for he exhausting struggle before. he exhausting struggle before Him and His followers were amazed and fraid at the intenseness of spiritual lecision. He set His face steadfasty to go to Jerusalem knowing that here alone could His life's work find my adequate fulfilment.

It is to the absence of clear the stead of the absence of clear the stead of the s

iny adequate fulfilment.

It is to the absence of clear purous and intention that the world was so much of its weariness and agness. The calm courage, the self-introl and unwearled patience of lesus contains a highly important esson for our country today. The tern call of necessity has forced us o set our faces steadily in a definite irection.

During twenty disordered centuries pen have cherished certain dreams nd ideals. Even in the darkest nights he hearts of men still reached forth fter liberty, in the hope that the pirit of Liberty was eternal. When a star indicated the coming of day

they still cherished in their neart of

they still cherished in their neart of hearts the ideals of righteousness, justice and public faits.

But our pursuit of these dreams was fittul and languid. The lamp of Durpose was nothing more than a smoky torch and we wandered through dark and dismal streets and had practically lost our way. The habit of truth-speaking was wenkened, reverence for the marriage bond lowered, the moral sense blunted, and while we continued paying tithe of mint and rue we neglected the weightier matters of the law of service and sacrifice. Apparently it was as profitable a year or two ago to preach of duty to an antelope as to the average man of affairs, and in the scramble for wealth and pleasure our civilization had become poverty difference of the strength of the strength of the supersion. Seek the prizing mere technical knowledge we had forgotten the existence of wis dom.

THE LIGHTNING STRIKES.

Suddenly the lightning struck. It a moment we were forced to marol between proscription and martyr dom; between the scaffold and the altar, and men were slaughtering one another by the hundreds of thousands, fighting for or against an idea. At that moment our country stumbled on the very roots of onational strength. We retreated, at least, I hope we retreated—from the causistry of faction, the blind pursuit of pleasure, the sordid love of ease, to the permanent relations of the soul.

We set our faces steadfastly to

the soul.

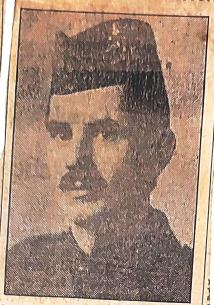
We set our faces steadfastly to accomplish a certain task. This generation had found its work. The bondage of confusion had given place to the freedom of conscious purpose and definite direction. The hard and relentless facts of shot and shell have enabled us to discover something of nobility of soul, because it has set us forward with definite purpose upon a certain soal.

THE ROOTS OF HAPPINESS.

Strange to say, we have also stumbled upon the roots of happiness. In a time of darkness and the shadow of death; in a time when the sword threatens both democracy and liberty, men are happy mocracy and liberty, men are happy because they are expelling the law of the jungle—the strongest jaw and of the jungle—the strongest jaw and the longest paw—and they are eradicating many poisonous and unclean things. Looking upward they see the Flag of Freedom streaming like a thunder-cloud in the wind, and they feel the "great allies" of liberty—"exwitations, agonles and love and man's unconquerable mind." mind,"

The sordid is being burned away and forces that have lain dormant have been awakened into activity by the trumpet call of necessity. We are experiencing today the blessedness of men who have found their

SAYS WAR'S TRIALS MEAN BETTER NATION



Rev. J. J. McCaskell, Chaplain 73rd Battalion.

work, and though that work may be difficult, dirty and somewhat dangerous, it is the only activity in which the young men of this generation can find happiness or content. It is better to go to the house of mourning than to the house of mirth; said the Hebrew sage; and it is better for our men to go where the noise is confused, where the garments are rolled in blood, for there is a man's work, there history is being written, there the foundations are beins laid for a world in which human relations will replace geographical boundaries—there are the pleasures in sorrow sweeter than the pleasure of happiness itself.

Let us make no mistake; that is the work of this generation—none greaten has been given to any—to attempt to side-step it or dodge it is to be damned.

Life to the men who refuse the work, and though that work may be

to be damned.
Life to the men who refuse the issue is but the laughter of fools:

"I think the immortal servants of mankind,

Who from their graves, watch by how slow degrees
The world-soul greatens with the Mourn most man's barren levity of

The ear to no great harmonies in-clined, The witless thirst for false wit's worthless less to tasse with worthless less the laugh mistimed in traglo presences,

The eye to all majestic meanings

A few words by cable tell of some bright young life laid down without a murmur—not a vulgar life, but the flower of our Empire — some home is made proud though desolate, with no thought save "we have done that which it was our duty to do."

done that which it was our daty to do."

To this end let us go forward, with stern, persistent purpose, "with mailee toward none; with charity for all; with firmness for the right as God has given us to see the right—let us strive on to finish the work we are in; to bing un this nation's wounds; to care fo him who shall have borne the battle and for his widow and orphan; an to do all which may cherish an achieve a just and lasting beace."

ENVER PASHA BACK IN CONSTANTINOPLE

ATHENS, March 18-Enver Pasha, Turkish war leader, who has been reported as assassinated or wounded by a would-be assassin, has returned to Constantinopic from a tour of inspection, according to advices re-

ceived here today.

Enver visited the Turkish troops in the region of Damascus, the Mesopotamian armies and the forces opposing the Russians in Armenia.

BULGAR TROOPS MOVING. By Canadian Press.

PARIS, March 18.—Movements of troops on a large scale in Bulgaria ware reported by the Havas correspondent at Bucharest, Roumania, in despatch filed on Wednesday.

It is said these operations are so extensive that both passenger and

It is said these operations are so extensive that both passenger and freight trains have been suspended. In Roumania the correspondent says, passenger travel has been stopped for ten days on the railroads running north from Bucharest to Predeal, on the Hungarian frontier.

TOKIO, March 18.—Advices from Chinese revolutionary sources state that 5,000 government troops in Waitchoffu, province of Kwang-Tung, have revolted and joined the revolutionaries, who are planning a concerted attack on Canton.

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NO DOUBT STEAMER
TUBANTIA VICTIM
OF HUN SUBMARINE.
WASHINGTON, March 18.
Official word from the Amsterdam Consul today substantiates previous reports that the Dutch liner Tubantia, with Americans aboard, was a submarine victim.
The Consul's message said two of the ship officers and lockout swere the steamer was torpedeed, and that most of the passengers held the same view.

view.

THE LIMIT REACHED BY AUGUST

Huns are Losing on an Average of 200,000 Men Every Month Dead and Disabled.

A CAREFUL ANALYSIS OF MAN-POWER AT PRESENT TIME.

Reserves Should be Exhausted at Some Time During the Month of April.

The following despatch has been received from Mr. H. Warner Allen, special correspondent of the British Press with the French armies:

Up to the present there has been no evidence to upset the estimated aver-

age of German losses arrived at many months ago, and we have every rea-son to believe that they have lost, and are continuing to lose, an aver-age of 200,000 men per month, dead or otherwise permanently disabled. From calculations which have recently appeared in the French Press, and which estimate the total man-power of Germany at about nine millions, it appears that on Jan. 1, 1916, the Germans had available, to keep up their numbers, a reserve of about \$00,000, Including their 1917 contingent, which has not yet been called to the colors. If the present rate of wastage is maintained, this reserve of 800,000 men should be exhausted at some time during the month of April. In these circumstances, it is clear that Germany must seek for more reserves.

On Nov. 1 last the German military authorities called up all the categories of men liable to military service throughout the empire, with the exception of the 1917 contingent.

Every man belonging to the active army, to the reserve, the Ercatz reserve, the Landwehr, and Landsturm (first and second ban, trained and the 'n-d'), cut the 1916 contingent has been mobilized. Further reserves can only be obtained by extraordinary measures, and these measures have already actually been taken, or are under consideration.

Medical Standard Relaxed.

On the one hand there is the possibility of finding a certain number of men more or less serviceable among those who have been declared unfit for service. Already the medical restrictions have been very much relaxed, as proved by the physique of the prisoners taken recently. It does not appear likely that this measure will provide the German army with many men. As a general rule Germany rejects as unfit only between 25,000 and 50,000 men out of a yearly contingent of between 500,000 and 600,000. The smallness of the percentage thus rejected suggests that the general physical average of these men must be very low, and it would be an optimistic German who would believe that more than 400,000 second-line troops could be secured by this means. bility of finding a certain number of this means.

On the other hand, there is a possibility that the military age limit may be raised from 45 to 50, or even 54. Death by natural causes has greatly

Death by natural causes has greatly reduced the number of men available of those ages. Perhaps an additional million might be affected by the raising of the limit to 50 years of age, but probably a good many fewer. It seems that the maximum of men to be affected by raising the age limit to 54 would be about 1,600,000.

There remains the possibility of calling to the colors a certain proportion of the able-bodied men who are still engaged in various important works in the interior of the Empire.

We therefore arrive at the conclusions that, by extraordinary measures, the Germans may still be able to raise another 900,000, for the most part of inferior quality, to keep paco with the wastage of their army, and that this last and final reserve should be exhausted, if the average of wastage remains stationary, during the month of August next. month of August next.

"Awful Country, Don't See What Huns Want it

for," Says One

Special Cable to The Montreal Star From our London Correspondent (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE 17 Cockspur street, London, Marcl 13-"The war will be over in two months." "Canadians."

A Canadian writing from the fron

says that the Saxons opposite our lines say this daily to our men just fifty yards away. The Canadian's comment is, "I don't think!"

"Blizzards on and off and four inches of snow on top of the mud day after day have made a great mess at the front," he adds.

"No one cares now if they shave or wash, and in tin hats over our caps we look like Chinamen. The half-inch beard which we mostly have gives a good practical finish to our outfit.

rup iron.

"I have not had my clothes off for nine days, and my boots only twice in the last seven days, then only to put some hay in.

WHAT THE HORSES SAY.

"The horses are really very well although the hay obtainable is bad The horses look round and say; good God, man! what is it?"

"I have thrown up a rough shelter over my oats, etc., and I write inside it. It is snowing now outside and the mud is very deep. I am going to hunt a ound for coal and kindling wood, with a couple of men to go some sort of cheer for the coming cold night, Good old Canada! Oh, how I have blessed my going there! My experiences gained there have helped me many a time to turn miserable conditions into much brighter ones."

FOR CONSCIENTIOUS TORS. OBJEC-

An officer in the Canadian Engineers sends a suggestion for the treatment of conscientious objectors at home. He says:

"I would dearly love to get a few of them on a working party in some mine on a wet night. The male creatures who are too yellow to help to preserve the rights which they are enjoying should be deprived of all rights of citizenship, police protection amongst them."

He adds, "More snow. This is an awful country, and I don't see what the Huns want it for.

"Our 3rd Field Company annexe more honors today. When some French decorations were being given out, it was announced that our act ing Second-in-Command was giver the Croix de Guerre, and one of the sappers the Medaille Militaire, which with our D.C.M.'s and D.S.O.'s, makes quite a collection for one company. CANADIANS DOMINATE NOW.

The degree to which Canadians dominate No Man's Land is the repeated subject of comment in letters from the front. An officer of Col. Weigall's Battalion-the 18thsays:

"Great pains have been taken to organize a body of men to check the German snipers. The four best shots out of each company act as snipers, and the three best patrol men out of each company and twenty good scouts, organized as a platoon under an officer, do most valuable work.

"The snipers and the scouts work together. They found the other day in a German listening post seven bombs tied by strings to one cord which was reant to fire the lot when

necessary.
"Our en cut the strings and brough the bombs back, but two of the men never returned. They are of the missing.

We are rather proud of the fact

,at all the officers in our Battalion are Canadian-born. When we went to France we had only one Englishborn officer, and he was killed after ing in the trenches only two days."

JANADIANS DOMINATING HINTERLAND

Special Bodies Organized to Check the German Snipers

BAD WEATHER IS MUCH DISCUSSED

LIVELY DOINGS ON THE CANADIAN FRONT RECENTLY

Ceaseless Artillery Activi and Air Raids by British

WESTERN MEN WIN OUT IN CLASHE

British Heavy Guns Mak Notable Hits at Messines

Special Cable to The Montreal Stal From Our Own Correspondent (Copyright.)

THE MONTREAL STAR OFFICE 17 Cockspur street, London, March 13.—There have been fairly lively times along the Canadian front during the last few days, with almost ceaseless artillery activity and air raids by the Bourn machines which have done heavy damage to points where the Germans were concentrating their troops.

Two clashes between night patrols inside the German wire entanglements have taken place, in which parties of the Western battalions, though outnumbered, came off best. In one case a hundred Germans were driven into their own trenches by our bombers.

The German front is now so strongly garrisoned that cutting-out expeditions are rare events, and these patrol fights have taken their places.

The British heavy guns have made notable hits on the Ecole Polytechnique in Messines, which the Germans are using for an observation post. It is an immensely strong building and has been reinforced by cement and steel.

There is a report in the Canadian lines that a certain class of shell was brought out from England especially, and the first shot found a satisfactory billet.

Willot makin curcuit and of the shipments of Canadian fish for the troops, and who wears the uniform of a staff officer, jokingly calls himself "The Fishmonger-Gen eral." He wears the peculiar lape badges of the staff, but the sliver fish is a puzzle to the British Provost Marshal, who has made searching enquirles whether such a post as "Fishmonger-General" exists in the Canadian Army.

TROUBLE OVER A PLAY.

There have been many protests among Canadians in London against a play called "The Love Thief," which rather crudely plotures distorted domestic scenes in Toronto and British Columbia.

Last night about four hundred soldiers, mostly convalescents from regiments in those places, showed their resentment by singing "The Maple Leaf" during a critical part of the performance, and the curtain had to be rung down.

An indiscreet remark by the manager as the audience was filing out started another small riot, and the military police were called for and the Canadians were arrested and taken to barracks.

ROLAND HILL.

on the financial

"We can sa optimism, that a M. Ribot's 1

ANOTHER GERMAN LIE IS PROMPTLY NAILED IN LONDON

Special Star Cable by United Press.

BERLIN, March 18.—The Amsterdam correspondent of the Vossische Zeitung telegraphed today that two English submarines were in the neighborhood where the Tubantia was sunk twenty-four hours before the liner went down

The National Liberal party today introduced a Bill in the Reichstag, directing the Chancellor to enter into no agreements with other nations, limiting Germany's use of the submarine, excepting in the cases of passenger-carrying ships. Similar bills were introduced by the Conservative and Centre parties.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 18 .- The Secretary of the British Admiralty, commenting on the Berlin report that English submarines were near the scene of the Tubantia sinking, declared the report was untrue.



OFFICERS WHO WILL LEAD CANADA'S 73rd ROYAL HIGHLANDERS INTO ACTION.—The above picture shows Lieut.-Col. Peers Davidson and the officers of the 73rd Overseas Battalion, C.E.F., Royal Canadian Highlanders. This regiment one of the best of the many now training for active service, was recruited from different centres in the Province of Quebec. It was mobilized at Montreal.



GERMANS STOP THEIR NEANTRY ATTACKS AT VERDUN, PARIS STATES

Russians Approaching Trebizond-Gen. Petain Has German Attacks Fought to Finish-Violent Artillery Bombardments Continue French Airmen Bombard Metz

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PETROGRAD, March 18.—Russian vanguards are within less than twenty miles of Trebizond, according to despatches received here today.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 18.—Premier Asquith will be asked in the House of Commons on Thursday whether the Government will participate in a conference of all Powers to discuss peace terms, the Exchange Telegraph declared today.

LONDON, March 18.—A wireless despatch from Rome says that the retirement of Admiral von Tirpitz as German Minister of Marine was occasioned by his intention to attack Great Britain with the entire German Navy. This plan was vetoed, according to these advices, by Emperor William and Prince Henry.

GERMANS CEASE ATTACKS

By Canadian Press.

PARIS, March 18, 5:25 p.m.—No infantry attacks were made last

Developments of the Vina a sixty-five mile front in the Vina region.

The German positions were bombarded for twenty—our hours prebarded for twenty—our hours prebarded for twenty—our hours prebarded for twenty—our hours prebarded for twenty—our hours preparation was ineffective, Berlin reported, von Hindenberg's men met region.

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The German positions were bombarded for twenty—our heat attack, but the attack, but the attack were bombarded for twenty—our heat attack, but the attack were bombarded for twenty—our heat attack, but the attack were bombarded for twenty—our heat attack were hour heat attack were bombarded for twenty—our heat attack were heat attack when heat attack w

PARIS, March 18, 5:25 p.m.—No infantry attacks were made last night in the Verdun region, the War Office announced this afternoon. There was intermittent cannonading.

The text of the French official communication reads as follows: "In the Argonne region, sector of Courtes Chaussees, there has been fighting with mines which resulted to our advantage. To the west of the river Meuse we have directed a concentrated fire on the German trenches in the direction of Hill 265 and also on the Corbeau woods. To

this the enemy did not respond,

"To the east of the Meuse there has been a violent bombardment in the region of Vaux. There has been intermittent artillery firing at other points in this sector, as well as in the Woevre at Moutainville, Haudis-

mont and Les Eparges. "To the northeast of St. Mihiel our long-range artillery bombarded all last night the roadway between Apremont and Vigneulles over which It had been reported that certain regiments of the enemy were marching

in a northerly direction. "There has been no other event of importance on the remainder of the

"During the day of yesterday, in spite of a fog and low clouds, French aviators were active in the region of Verdun. A German aeroplane of the

Fokker type appeared and was seriously damaged.

"During the night of March 17-18 a group of seventeen French aeroplanes equipped for bombardments threw down fifty-four large calibre shells, forty on the railroad station at Conflans, and fourteen on the station at Metz. These shells fell accurately. A number of explosions were observed on the tracks, and three fires were set in the Metz railroad station,

"The French machines were subjected to a violent cannonading during

this trip, but they all returned undamaged.

"During the course of an offensive recommaissance, another of our squadrons threw down ten shells on the aerodrome at Dieuzee, and five more on the railroad station at Arnaville."

The Germans bombed French Cathedral of Soissons, Ineffectual German air raid on English town of Deal, the bombs dropped falling into the sea, Capture by Gen. Botha of 200 rebels and field guns at Swakopmund.

art, of the United Press.

LONDON, March 20.—Heavy Russlan attacks on both the Austrian and German fronts shifted interest temporarily today from the waning German offensive around Verdun.

An official statement from the Austin War Office today admitted the ustrians were compelled to give round near the Vocieczko bridgead. The Slavs attacked violently ith grenades, following an artillery umbardment.

"Our defence line was somewhat withdrawn," admitted the Austrian War Office, but all attacks at other points were repulsed."

Berlin despatches asserted that the Russians lost 20,000 in killed, wound-ed and prisoners in a sudden offen-sive tgainst von Hindenberg lines on a sixty-five mile front in the Vilna

Developments of the last forty-eight hours have increased the belief in Paris that the Crown Prince is preparing to withdraw from the Ver-

dun attempt.

aun attempt.

Air battles constituted the greatest activity on the western front throughout Saturday night and Sunday. In one raid, directed by French fliers against German towns in Upper Alsace, two sky fleets clashed in per Alsace, two sky fleets clashed it one of the most spectacular air bat tles of the war. Four French aero-planes and three Germans were brought down.

LONDON, March 18.—A marked slackening in the violence of the German assaults around Verdun has convinced some French military critics that the Crown Prince is about to abandon the offensive.

This conviction was expressed for

This conviction was expressed for the first time in several despatches from Paris today. Coupled with it was the hint that final defeat for the Teutons at Verdun will be followed shortly by a great French offensive. All Paris despatches report the Germans showing less spirit in attack than in the early days of the Verdun offensive. Some of the assaults are being made with little artillery preparation.

The Germans, Paris reports, are

The Germans, Paris reports, are not standing their ground under French counter-attacks as in the first days of the struggles around Douaumont and Vaux.

The belief that the Crown Prince is preparing to quit the offensive is not, however, shared by military men forts in the Germans, they say, have

pressed forward to positions of such character that their withdrawal at this time could only be effected with very heavy losses. They believe the Crown Prince will risk a grand assault on all the Verdun positions before admitting defeat.

ATTACKS LACK DRIVING FORCE

Germans newspapers which printed lengthy articles about the Verdun hattle in its early stages, have carried only brief despatches from their correspondents in the past ten days. Neutral observers have been forced to rely upon Paris accounts of the fighting, which report that the Germans have been checked with very heavy losses.

heavy losses.

The heavy attacks against Fort de. Vaux and Vaux Village, reported by the French War Office yesterday af ternoon, began with artillery preparation on Tuesday night. The Germans plastered the French front with shells until Wednesday night. They spent dozens of big shells in vain efforts to score hits on Fort de Vaux itself.

GENERAL JOFFRE CONFIDENT

By Canadian Press.

By Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 18.—The London Times publishes the following extracts from a message which Lord Northcliffe, proprietor of the Times, has addressed to the Sydney Sun. Lord Northcliffe, who has often criticised in his newspapers the Government's conduct of the war, sent the message from Paris last Tuesday:

'I have had the honor of being received by the President of the Republic and General Joffre, who, it should be understood, is Generalls-simo of the combined French and British armies.

"President Poincare, who is cheerful and confident about the war and appreciative of the help of the British army, referred first to Great British army, referred first to Great British army, referred first to Great British army no of the greatest military becoming one of the greatest military Powers and as the greatest naval Power in the world. He spoke of the immense improvement in the British army since the war began, both in organization and fighting qualities.

qualities. Joffre is calm and confi-"General Joffre is calm of his coldent and bears the strain of his col-ossal responsibility without any sign of fatigue. He beging his work every at 6 o'clock. Sometimes

4 CLOSE GRIPS IN AIR.

Canadian Press. BASLE, Switzerland, March 20, vla Paris, 4:15 p.m.—When twenty-three Allied aeroplanes raided Mulhouse, Upper Alsace, the greatest aerial battle of the war took place. Acbattle of the war took place. Accounts just reaching here declare that more than fifty machines were fighting at such close quarters that the German anti-aircraft guns had to cease fire in order to avoid hitting their own machines

to cease fire in order to avoid hitting their own machines.

One French airman rammed a German machine which fell in flames. Five German aeroplanes and three French, fell, the occupants being killed. Even while the allied airmen were fighting they dropped a number of bombs upon military positions.

Many thousands of persons wit nessed the sembat.

The Allied air raid on Mulhou was reported in yesterday afternood french official statement.

,000000000000000

he may travel 200 miles by motor car

he may travel 200 miles by motor car in a day.

"The splendid courage of the French nation can be understood only by those who, like myself, have visited scores of once prosperous towns now in ruins. Almost the whole of the manufacturing districts of France and their coal areas are in the hands of the Germany's benefit. A French artilleryman may, very possibly, be firing upon Germans in his own native village where, perhaps, are his own wife and children.

Special Star Cable by United Pro-PETROGRAD, March 20. — The Russian steamer Neora Jaslabda was torpedoed in the North Atlantic on March 9, according to advices received here today. All members of the crew are believed to have been raved.

3y Canadian Press.

Ay Canadian Press.

LONDON, March 20, 2:17 p.m.—
The sinking of a neutral and a British steamship, with loss of life, was announced today.

The Norwegian steamer Langelle, 1/4 tons, was sunk and her engineer was killed. Sixteen survivors were cescued. The British steamer was the Port Dalhousle. Her mate, pilot and five men were landed. The remaining members of the crew are missing.

maining members of the crew are missing.

The Port Dalhousie was owned in Kingston, Ontario. The last report of her movements was her departure from Swansea, Wales, on February 10 for Dunkirk, France. She was 250 feet long, 1,744 fons gross, and was built in Newcastle, England, in 1913.

Fifty sallors landed at an east coast port this morning, according

coast port this morning, according to the Central News, which says they are understood to be from Norwegian and Danish steamers torpedoed off the East Coast last

GERMAN DENIAL REITERATED. Special to The Montreal Star by United Press.

THE HAGUE, March 20—The German Minister today informed the Dutch Government that the return of all German submarines and torpedo bests to their bases makes it certain. all German submarines and torjedo boats to their bases makes it certain that no German torpedo sank the Dutch liner Tubantia.

The location of German mine fields,

he stated, makes it equally out of the question that the Tubantia was sunk by a German mine,

pecial Star Cable by Henry W of the United Press.

23:

ROME, March 20.—Serbia has lone rly 1,000,000 of her 5,000,000 peothinrough death by the sword, by ration, or in the recent typhus mic, the Prince Regent, Alexaninformed the United Press today.

remaining 4,000,000 face starva-

t is to save them from the great-calamity in history that Prince exander, the Prime Minister, M. ichitch, and the Foreign Minister, Jouanniteh here . Jovanovitch, have begun a tour f Allied capitals. They hope to secure military action in the Balkans that will insure the restoration of

their native country.

"Americans can only form an idea of the conditions in Serbla by imagining the situation in Belgium, had not America undertaken to feed the civilian population." said the Prince Regent

"Even this picture is inadequate because Serbla was not nearly the productive, prosperous country that Belgium was before the war.

CIVIL LOSSES GREATER.

"Terribb as have been the losse in our army, they have been vastl less than our civil losses. During the first two instrian invasions of 191: practically the entire civillan population in the devastated districts wa either mastacred or carried off int captivity in Austria.

captivity in Austria.

Then cane the typhus epidemic carrying offmore than 100,000. Hard ly had this been overcome when the Germans in ided last October. Hundreds of this ands more either fel before the traders or fled to other countries, hoing to escape death Our population has been diminished by at least 0e-fifth, a greater percentage than has been suffered by any other naon involved in the war."

war."

Prince Alexajer realized, he said, that only by kiping intact Serbia's fighting forces uld he hope to redeem his countr from its enemies. For this reason verything else was abandoned during the disastrous retreat through Albia.

STUCK TO HIS EN.

The aged King ter, suffering intensely from the irdships of the retreat through the mountains, left his armed forces in memand of his son. Prince Alexaer refused to

leave the Albanian coast until the last Serbian soldier had been transported to Corfu or elsewhere, for reorganization. He has himself just recovered from the sufferings he shared with his men in the Albanian region.

"With the Serbian army which retreated before the combined German, Austrian and Bulgarian forces vastly Austrian and Bulgarian lordes vastly superior in number and equipment to their own, there retreated thousands upon thousands of women, children and old men." said Prince Alexander.

and old men." said Prince Alexander.

"Remembering the atrocities committed by the Austro-Hungarians during the invasions of August, September and November, these women and children and old men fled under the most terrible conditions imaginable, despite repeated orders and recommendations of the Serbian Government that they remain.

INVADERS MERCILESS.

"Unfortunately, it has since developed that these poor people were only too right. We, of the Serbian Government, were only too wrong, For information reaching us from Serbia, Montenegro and Albania gives the most sombre picture of the general situation.

Enemies' armies, we have learned, have taken from the Serbian population every means of existence. There are whole districts where the entire population is dying of hunger and disease.

population is dying of hunger and disease.

Those Serbian refugees who fied across the Albanian Alps suffered untold tortures during their wanderings. The greater part would surely have died but for the help extended by your noble Americans. Thanks to this energetic assistance thousands of little children, with their parents, were sayed.

of little children, with their parents, were saved.

"For me, it is truly a pleasure to be able to say this publicly. In the terrible disaster which has befallen the Serbian people and amidst the general horrors of war everywhere, it is no small consolation to see the noble American people undertaking a noble American people undertaking a work of humanity with self-abnega-tion, admirable as well as incontest-

"But despite all the Serbian people have suffered, those here with me, to the last man, have unshakable confidence in the ultimate victory for literty and justice, which without fail, serves to aggrandise and ennoble every people, especially the people of the Serbian race."

HOSPITAL ROOMS UNOCCUPIED, By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, March 20.—The damage done by a bomb dropped from a Gerdone by a bomb dropped from a German seaplane on the Canadian Hospital at Ramsgate was confined to the rooms at the top of the building, and, fortunately, nobody was hurt, as the rooms wrecked were not occupied. This hospital was formerly a large hotel, and was opened last December. Col. Watt, of Winnipeg, is in charge.

is in charge.

The outrage occurred about dinner

The outrage occurred about dinner time, and the enemy seaplanes were distinctly visible. Most of the folk went outside expressly to see them. There was no panic of any kind, the feeling generally being one of excited curiosity. Four children going to Sunday School were killed. Altogether twelve bombs were dropped on Ramsgate from two enemy planes, which came from different directions. The total casualties of the town were four children and one man killed, and eight children and one woman injured. injured.



233

Photo of General Sir Henry Mackinhon, who is to succeed Lord Derbu as recruiting chief for the British army.

FRENCH DRIVE GERMANS BACK FROM HFIGHTS OF PEPPER HILL AT

Huns Attacked After Artillery Preparation, But Onslaught Lacked Spirit and French Forces Drove Assault Off-Russians Force Fighting on Both Fronts-Austrians Admit Repulse.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 20.—Berne despatches reported today that it has been learned positively that the Crown Prince is about to relinquish command of the army of the Lorraine, as the result of the Verdun failure.

Special Star Cable by United Press,

PARIS, March 20.—Defeat of a German infantry attack against the Pepper Heights position, four miles north of Verdun,

was announced by the War Office this afternoon.

The Germans attacked after artillery bombardment of French positions. The assault showed the same lack of spirit displayed by the Germans in recent fighting around Verdun and was stopped by French guns.

West of the Meuse violent cannonading occurred last night in the region south of Malancourt, west of Dead Man's Hill.

ROME, March 20.—Austrian main headquarters have been transferred from Laibach to Marburg, seventy miles northeast of Laibach, according to despatches received here today. Laibach has been bombarded frequently by Italian aviators.

FRENCH OFFICIAL REPORT

The text of the statement follows:

"To the west of the River Meuse the enemy has delivered a bombardment of considerable violence in the region to the south of Malancourt. To he east of the river, after a preparatory fire from the German artillery, the enemy delivered against our positions at Cote de Poivre a small attack, which resulted in complete fallure. There has been intermittent bombardment in the region of Vaux.

"In the Woevre district the night passed quietly with the exception of a fairly spirited cannonading at Les Eparges. There has been nothing

else of importance to report from the remainder of the front,

"At about 4 o'clock this morning, English, French and Belgian aviators bombarded the aviation field at Houttave, to the east of Ostend. Nineteen French aviators took part in this expedition, and all of them ratetheir base."

The following official statement was made:

"In the early hours of this morning a combined force of approximately fifty British, French, and Belgian aeroplanes and seaplanes, accompanied by fifteen fighting machines, left and attacked the German scaplane station at Zeebrugge and the aerodrome at Houltade, near Zeebrugge. Zeebrugge.

"Considerable damage appears to have been done! The machines on the average caried 200 pounds of bombs. All the machines returned

"One Belgian officer is reported seriously wounded. All the British machines referred to were naval."

machines referred to were naval."
Zeebrugge is on the Belgian coast, twelve miles northeast of Ostend. Since the German occupation this port has become of considerable importance, particularly as a German submarine base. It is one of the orincipal points from which submarine operations in the North Sea are directed. Sea are directed.

NEW BRITISH POLICY.

Today's air raid on the German seaplane base, one of the greatest sky attacks made by the Allies in Belgium in many months, was also the first instance in which Allied airmen carried the war to the enemy's air camp immediately after an air invasion of England.

This policy, it is understood, will be pursued in every case hereafter. Lord Derby made this decision immediately after he assumed office as "unofficial aviation Minister," it was reported. NEW BRITISH POLICY.

as "unofficial aviation Minister," it as "unofficial aviation Minister," it was reported.

It was recalled, too, that Col. Winston Churchill, former First Lord of the Admiralty, in his recent speech in Parliament, declared that the only way to stop Zeppelin and seaplane raids was by counter-raids, destroying German airoraft in their sheds. Sunday's air raid on England, in which eleven persons were killed

and more than thirty injured, was only one of a number directed by the Germans from the seaplane base at Zeebrugge, only a few hours flight across the English channel.

HUNS USED SHRAPNEL.

A new kind of bomb, filled with hrapnel, was hurled down by the ferman filers in Sunday's raid. The valls of an orphanage, wrecked by ne of the bombs, were found to be eppered with bits of shrapnel. Mirculously, only one child was incred. In Deal, two little girls, sisters, who were on their way to Sunday School, were killed by shrapnel rom the same bomb.

Two victims of the raid, a nine-

Two victims of the raid, a nine-rear old boy at Ramsgate, and a nan at Dover, died today, raising the number of dead to eleven.

1:19

ALLIES MAKE AERIAL RAID UPON ZEEBRUGE WITH 65 SEA-PLANES

Swift Retaliation for Hun Onslaught on Under fended Coast Towns of Kent on Sunday When Several Children Were Killed-Considerable Damage Done German Stations

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 20.—In retaliation for Sunday's raid by German seaplanes on English coast towns, sixty-five British, French and Belgian planes attacked Zeebrugge, the German submarine and seaplane base, in Belgium, and the Belgian town of Houltade, at an early hour this morning.

Fifty of the raiding aeroplanes carried 200 pounds of bombo each. They rained these missiles down upon the seaplane station at

Zebrugge and the German aerodrome at Houltade.

Fifteen armored fighting planes convoyed the bomb-bearing aircraft to the Belgian towns, to engage enemy airmen. The Admiralty announced this afternoon that all the Allied planes returned safely to their bases.

TEXT OF OFFICIAL REPORT

ATTACK AT VERDUN RENEWED

Special Star Cable by United Press. LONDON, March 24. — German troops have resumed heavy attacks against the French front northwest of Verdun, according to Paris des-

Sir on

> patches today.
> Following a twenty-four hour lull, Following a twenty-four hour lull, the German batteries turned a terrific fire on the French positions south of Malancourt and around Dead Man Hill. French guns roared in reply all day yesterday. It is believed in Faris that the decisive battle on this sector has begun.
>
> By battering through the French

shape of a dangerous loop. German artillery posted on the ridge near Dead Man Hill, on the northeast side, is sweeping the four miles of wooded plain with a heavy fire.

On the southwestern side, Bavarlan regiments are striving to cut through the intervening four miles, cutting off French forces holding Bethincourt and Malancourt, the lead of the loop. Despatches from Berlin today declared the French Berlin today declared the French were in an extremely precariou

By battering through the French position.

lines in Avocourt wood, the Crown Prince bent the French front in the shape of a dangerous loop. German

the finity of Douaumont and Damloup.

No. been some outbursts of artillery fite.

In the Woevre district there have.

No. been some outbursts of artillery fite.

In the sectors of Moulainville and in the rest bas been no other develoption.

There is a moulain the first in the

st of the river the vi-

quietly.

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night

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At the same time the Slavs are attacking vigorously at Friedrichstaut, west of Jacobstadt and at Illuxt, to the south. Gen. Kuropatkin's aim apparently is to squeeze von Hindenberg out of this important salient by threats of envelopment, forcing the threats of envelopment, forcing the retirement of the whole German line from Riga to Dvinsk, on a front of

The success of this offensive will remove the German threat against Riga and Dvinsk, and handicap von Hindenberg in any aggressive campaign he may undertake on the Russian front

Despite optimistic statements from Despite optimistic statements from some sources, best informed critics here do not consider Kuropatkin's attacks the beginning of a great Russian offensive. The spring thaw, due within possibly a fortnight, is expected to impede artillery movements and force a lull in the fighting on the northern front.

When the ground becomes firm again, big offensive movements by both the Germans and Russians are certain to develop. To improve his defensive positions to meet the expected German attack, Gen. Kuropatkin is flattening out German wedges in the Russian line and moving to capture highway intersections

wedges in the Russian line and moving to capture highway intersections and dominating positions.

South of Dvinsk, the Germans are counter-attacking vigorously. The onrush of the Russian troops has temporarily been halted by the enemy's onslaughts. Both sides are battling for the possession of strategic railways of great importance in the expected spring offensives.

Russian artillery is tuning up along the whole 800-mile front. On sectors that have been inactive for many months there are indications that infantry clashes, similar to those now occurring in the north, are about to begin, as a prelude to the later offensive.

In the extreme southeast, Gen. Ivanoff is meeting with no serious re-sistance in his campaign to clear Austrian troops from the north bank of the Dniester.

WHAT BERLIN REPORTS.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, March 23, via London, March 24,—The importance of the struggle around Verdun naturally overshadows interest on the eastern ront, but the latest despatches show

that hard fighting is in progress in the northern sector of the Russian line.

The Russian drum fire became intense on the evening of the March 19. More than 50,000 shells, phiefly of heavy callbre, fell over a small section of the front near Postavy. German wire entanglements and the front line trenches were damaged by this fire. At night the Russians attacked in thick waves, The first two waves were mowed down before they reached the entanglements.

The third attack pierced the German position on a front of less than 100 yards, and the assallants were ejected by a counter-attack led in person by a regimental commander. At dawn the Russians made a fourth attack, but it was smothered in the initial stages by German artillery.

Four Russian divisions are said to have participated in these movements. The Germans were compelled to summon almost all their reserves. Their losses were heavier than on the two preceding days of the fighting, on account of the Russian drum fire, but it is asserted that, nevertheless, they were surprisingly small

Activity of the Russians at other points of Field-Marshal von Hindenberg's front is less marked. Comparatively quiet prevailed on March 19 along the sector between Wiszniew and Narocz lakes, except for a strong night attack of the Russians, which was repulsed.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS.

LONDON, March 24.—The juli in the infantry fighting in the Verdun region of France continues, the artillery, however, keeping up its active work.

The French guns have been ener-The French guns have been energetically cannonading the German positions in the Malancourt wood, on the edge of the Argonne, northwest of Verdun. The intention apparently is to break up an anticipated attempt of the Germans to debouch from this cover and make further efforts to advance southward toward the main line Paris-Verdun railroad some 4 1-2 miles distant.

miles distant.

East of the Meuse the German bombardment appears to have diminished in intensity, only intermittent firing being reported in the vicinity of Douaumont and Domloup and in the Woevre region, southeast of the fortress.

Although the Verdun battle holds the centre of attention, scarcely less

Although the Verdun battle holds the centre of attention, scarcely less interest is being aroused by the determined attacks of the Russians on the Germans in the northeast.

Sinking of two additional neutral vessels by submarines is reported, the lost craft being a Norwegian steamer and a Danish barque.

REPORT OFFICIAL

night.

The text of the statement follows:

"In the Argonne district our bat- in teries last night cannohaded with cinergy the enemy positions in the wood of Malancourt. Near Hill No. be 285 we caused the explosion of a immine, and occupied the resulting Ecreter.

"To the west of the river Meuse in

FRENCH

and in the Argonne, and in the Meure
district as far as the Moselle.

"Following up our successes of
"Following up our successes of
dednesday, we occupied another
couple of trenches west of Haucourf,
on this occasion the number of pristomers increased to 32 officers and
"Enstern theatre: While during
"Enstern theatre: While during
"Enstern the Russians collected their
cores only for a strong advance
to forces only for a strong advance
of cores only for a strong advance
to cores only for a strong advance
to deat the Bridgehead at Jacobe
Against the Inflaturation and a strempt to take us
railway and an attempt of Dvinsk, and
exhausted themselves in uninterexhausted firm, storming attacks
rupted, firm, storming attacks
rupted firm, storming attacks
attacks broke down with
heavy losses in men."

their dvance to force the evacuation Well dvance to force the evacuation to ferench positions northwest of convergence of the War Office announced Strengton, the War Office announced Strengton, the War Office announced Strengton, the War House, against the form the South of Mal neour, against the form the South of Mal neour, against the form the South of Mal neour, against the form the South of Mal neour against the form the South of Mal neour the French against the Champagne, the Argonne and the List the Champagne, the Argonne and the South of the Males.

The text of today's official state- by the trength as as follows: stern theatre: The violence of tillery duels increased considat times in the Champagne, Somme-Py-Souain highroad, the or

CLAIM GERMANS

24.—Continuing evacuation

Cable by March

Star

Press.

by United

INS RENEW ATTACKS NEWS FROM THE FRONT

French Announce Cessation of Infantry Onslaught Last Night, But Artillery Busy Everywhere-Heavy Firing Heard From Channel by Flushing Folk-Fight on Russian Line Developing

Special Star Cable by United Press.

AMSTERDAM, March 24.—Flushing correspondents of Amsterdam newspapers today reported sounds of heavy firing in the Channel, from the direction of Ostend and West Ende.

Incoming skippers reported that the flashes of gunfire were le on the horizon during the night. They said they believed visible on the horizon during the night. an important naval fight was going on.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 24.—French artillery kept up a heavy bombardment of German positions in the woods south of Malancourt last night, but the Teutons made no infantry attacks, the Work Office reported this afternoon.

On the rest of the front northwest of Verdun the night was On the west bank of the Meuse an intermittent bombardment occurred around Douaumont and Damlop. In the Woevre region the artillery fire was most violent near Moulainville and

French troops occupied a mine crater near Hill 285 in the Eparges. Argonne. Elsewhere there were no important actions during the



BRITISH DESTROYERS CHASE GERMAN BOATS INTO ZEEBRUGGE PORT

In Running Fight Two of Three Enemy Ships Hit-British Casualties Four Wounded-Germans Found Refuge in Belgian Coast Submarine Base-Weather Suitable for Raid

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 21.-Four British destroyers engaged three German destroyers off the Belgian coast yesterday, the Admiralty announced this afternoon.

Two enemy boats were hit by shells from the British destroyers, the Admiralty stated. Four British sailors were wounded.

The Germans escaped into the naval base at Zeebrugge, Belgium, after a running fight, the Admiralty announced.

The official account of the action follows:

"Yesterday morning four British destroyers sighted three. German destroyers off the Belgian coast.

"The German destroyers at once turned and ran for Zee-

brugge, chased by our own destroyers.

"Shots were exchanged. During this short running fight two enemy boats were observed to have been hit. Our casualties were four men wounded."

WEATHER CONDITIONS SUITABLE

Recent weather conditions in the North Sea and along the Belgian coast have been favorable to just such a dash by German warcraft.

The clash between the speedy, light vessels is the first engagement between British and German war craft in many weeks. The German destroyers are believed to have emerged either from the German base at Zeebrugge, Belglum, or to have made a dash along the Dutch Coast from
Heligoland, hugging the shore line
until they encountered the British
patrol ships.
Incoming skippers have reported
heavy mists overhanging the Chan-

nel and the North Sea for several days

THE USUAL HUN BLUFF. By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, via London, March 21-The German Admiralty account of the battle between British destroy

the Dattle between British destroyers and German torpedo boats off the Belgian coast follows:
"On March 20, off the coast of Flanders, a fight which was successful for us, took place between three German torpedo boats and a division of five British destroyers.

By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, March 23, via London, 3:45 p.m.-The Russians, in spite of their great offensive on the eastern front, have made no advance, says the official statement given out today by the German Army Headquarters.

German troops have captured the ridge southwest of Haucourt, on the

ridge southwest of Haucourt, on the west bank of the Meuse, a strongly fortified French pivotal position, it is claimed. In the fighting 440 French prisoners were taken, the report further declares.

The text of the official statement given out today at the German Army Headquarters says:

"Western front: The German success near the forest of Avocourt has been completed by the occupation of the French points of support on the mountain ridge southwest of Haucourt. About 450 prisoners were taken.

court. About 450 prisoners were taken.

"Otherwise the general situation on the western front is unchanged.
"Eastern front: The Russians showed their main agressive activity in the evening and night-time, They advanced several times with strong forces against the German positions and bridgehead of Jacobstadt, on both sides of the railroad between Mitau and Jacobstadt, and four times against the German lines four times against the German lines north of Vidzy.

"On the front northwest of Postavy

the number of prisoners taken by us has reached fourteen officers and 889 men. The Russians in this district undertook no more important attacks,

undertook no more important attacks, apparently on account of the overwhelming losses they had suffered. They advanced several times with renewer force, however, betwen Narocz and th Wiszniez lakes.

"The great sacrifices of men and ammunition brought to the Russian in these attacks, as well as in several local enterprises at other places not even the smallest advantage against the unshaken German de fence." fence.'

BERLIN BUSY EXPLAINING. By Canadian Press.

BERLIN, March 22, via London March 23.—Attempts in other coun tries to interpret the various pause in the German operations at Ver dun as indicative of the waning

the offensive or the exhaustion of German troops denote failure to comprehend German strategy, according to the tenor of discussion in military circles here.

Officers say these pauses are only a part of the general scheme of operations and are designed to prepare for the successive stages of the forward movement.

The method has been to make preparation for every attack so thoroughly as to guarantee success with minimum losses. German commanders have purposely avoided a simultaneous attack on the whole Verdun front and have sought local successes in one sector after another. Neither do these officers admit the Germans are fighting to revive the spirits of the people at home, with only a forlorn hope of victory. It is said these operations are intended to lead to the capture of verdun and hasten the termination of the war. the war.

movements is based on deliberate choice of the best method of accomplishing the end sought.

Reports that the German losses have been unduly heavy in view of the results achieved find no confirmation here. Instead of sending men into battle in close formation for machine guns to mow them down, as is represented in the press of hostile countries German commanders have been sparing of the lives of their troops.

The results of the operations at Verdun thus far, in regard both to the positions gained and losses sustained, have been fully in line with

BENCH DEFENCE HOLDS FF GERMAN FORCES AND HUNS ATTACKS SLACKEN

Surprise Attack by Gen. Joffre's Men Near Pont-a-Mousson Secures German Prisoners-Another Seaplane Shot Down by British in Sunday Raid Fight

LONDON, March 23.—Advices received from Dover by the Press Assocaition state that a second German seaplane was brought down after the raid made by four German aeroplanes over the Kent coast last Sunday.

It is said a British airman who was crossing the Channel in a new aeroplane saw the raid in progress and, joining in the chase of the Germans, succeeded in bringing down one of their

machines.

Official announcement was made on Sunday that one of the four German seaplanes had been brought down.

FRENCH GAIN GERMAN TRENCHES

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 23.—The Germans made no new attacks on the west bank of the Meuse last night, and the bombardment northwest of Verdun slackened perceptibly, the War Office announced this afternoon.

Near Fayenhaye, east of Pont-a-Mousson, and about hity miles southeast of Verdun, French troops attacked German trenches, taking a number of prisoners.

The French maintain their positions on the slopes of Haucourt Hill, between Malancourt and Avocourt. The Germans made no new attempts to enlarge their positions at this point.

Violent bombardments occurred at several points last night, particularly east of the Meuse.

The War Office statement reads:

"To the west of the river Meuse the bombardment diminished last night. The enemy did not renew his attacks on the little hill of Haucourt (about one kilometre southwest of Malancourt), part of which we hold.

"To the east of the Meuse the bombardment was continued with violence at several points on our front.

"In the Woevre there has been no important development to report with the exception of an intermittent cannonading,

"To the west of Peut-a-Mousson a surprise attack upon a trench of the enemy in the vicinity of Fey-en-Haye resulted in our taking several

"The night passed quietly on the remainder of the front,"

MANY CANADIAN **WOUNDED AND ILL** NOW AT CLIVEDEN

By Canadian Associated Press.

LONDON, March 22 .- A convoy of Canadian wounded and sick has reached Cliveden Hospital from France. Nine hundred patients al-together are accommodated here, the proportion of Canadians however, being less than one quarter.

being less than one quarter.

The variety of the cases is shown in the following Canadians just arrived, none of which is serious: 402697, Bendall, of the 7st, pneumonia; 244682, Bailes, of the Veterinaries, debility; 55782, Bible, of the 19th, shrapnel wound; 65047, Barrow, of the 24th, shot in the arm; 61312, Clement of the 22nd, debility; 83, Glover, of the Engineers, sciatica; 42493, Gilmour, of the Artillery, abscess in the throat; 33082, Hackett, of the Medicals, inflammation of the larynx; 418722, Heron of the 42nd, laryngitis; 34483, Lafrancs of the Medicals, influenza; 44019, Muir, of the Artillery, pneumonia; 11836, Perry of the 13th Mounted, hysteria; 522954, Scotney, of the Medicals, bronchitis; 22150, Smith, of the 3rd, shell shock; 71741, Thurlow, of the 27th, shot in the side; 250, Walder, of the 2nd, laryngitis; 141811, Winegard, of the 21st, shot in the leg; 86237, Woods, of the Artillery, fractured leg; 475394, Milne, of the 31st; 75436, Thomas, of the 24th, 36341, Tucker, of the 4th; 10602, Thompson, of the 4th; 27617 Fleming of the 15th; 50586 Hodgkins, of the Medicals; 75436, Sanderson, of the 3rd.

J. W. Hayward and J. Hamshore have been gazetted Lieutenats in the Artillery. A. Raiph has been gazetted Captain in the Medicals, The variety of the cases is shown

Stewart, of the United Press.

LONDON, March 23.-Half a mill' lion well-equipped Russian troops, under the command of Gen. Kuropatkin, are now assailing von Hindenberg's lice on a front of 150 miles.

ward toward the Vilha-Dvinsk rankway.
Whether Gen. Kuropatkin's heavy blows are the beginning of a great offensive or merely an attempt to lift the pressure on Verdun it is too early to determine. The Petrograd correspondent of the Morning Post cabled today that "the great Russian move has begun," pointing out that Gen. Kuropatkin is employing large forces.

Other despatches from Petrograd

Other despatches from Petrograd described the Russian offensive as an attempt to batter in the danger-ous German wedge in the Dvinsk region, removing the threat of a Ger-man offensive on that sector when weather conditions are more season-

This is the view held by the malorlty of London critics, who believe he weather in the Dvinsk region will

woods, the Bavarian regiments themselves upon an open plain. Paked by the fire of scores of French

SUMMARY OF WAR NEWS. By Canadian Press.

The Russians, it is officially amnounced at Petrograd, have dented the German line in half a dozen places. Unofficial despacches today reported the battle taging with great tury forty miles south of Dvinsk. The Slavs on this sector are driving westward toward the Vilna-Dvinsk rall-way. the Avocourt wood and Malancourt, northwest of Verdun.

Paris announces today that the German infantry attacks in this sector were not required during the night and that even the fire of the heavy artillery diminished in vio-

The bombardment cast of the Meuse was continued with undiminished intensity. The persistence with which the Germans are pounding the French positions near Vaux and Damloup, in this region indicates that they probably are greatening for new they probably are preparing for new attempts to break through in the sec-tor where their lines have been pushed nearest to the heart of the strong-

This is the view held by the malority of London critics, who believe
he weather in the Dvinsk region will
lot be favorable for a great offenlive for at least a month.

North-west of Verdun, the Gerlive and a dominant height in the Avolourt region, from which to bring
lun-fire to bear upon French posilons.

Emerging from the Avocourt

hold.

Besides striving hard against German positions along the Dvina and
below Dvinsk, on the northern end
of the Russian line, where Petrograd
declares some successes have been
scorred, the Russians are displaying
notable activity in Galicia.

The Austrains report lively artillery fire along their front here, with
infantry advances at some points.
They are declared to have been repulsed.

Esperanza, carrying food supplies to Constantinople, was torpedoed and sunk by a Russian warship off the Roumanian port of Kaliakra on Sunday, according to delayed despatches received here today. The crew was taken prisoner. The Esperanza was flying the Spanish and Roumanian flags. The despatch also announces the sinking of a score of small sailing ships carrying food cargoes.

Special Star Cable by

TURKS EVACUATE CITY OF ERZINGAN. BLOWING UP MUNITIONS STORES

Russian Advance in Mesopotamia of Military Importance—No Further German Attacks on Verdun Front-German Steamer With Food for Constantinople Sunk - Third Phase of Verdun Fight Ended

Special Star Cable by United Press.

LONDON, March 22.—A wireless despatch from Rome today asserted that the Austrians have abandoned Czernowitz, capital of Bukowina, because of the Russian victories on the Dniester. The report is unconfirmed and was received with reserve here.

Special Star Cable by United Press.

22.-The Turks have evacuated the AMSTERDAM, March

Armenian city of Erzingan, where they established headquarters after the fall of Erzerum, Bucharest despatches stated today. They first blew up their munitions depot.

Erzingan lies eighty miles west, southwest of Erzerum on the quarters river, and is a city of about 25,000. It was the head-quarters of the Ninth Turkish army, and after the surrender of Erzerum to the Russians became the Turkish secondary base.

Erzingan is of considerable military importance, because the plain on which it is located opens the way to Sivas on the west the Mesopotamia

HUN INFANTRY ATTACKS STOP

Special Star Cable by United Press.

PARIS, March 22.—Violent artillizery duels occurred last night on the front northwest of Verdun, the War Office announced this afternoon, but the Germans did not renew their intantry attacks.

The statement follows:

"West of the Meuse, the artillery"

"West of the Meuse, the artillery"

"There was no infantry actions. The night was calm on the remainder of the front."

GERMANS CLAIM ADVANCE

Special Star Cable by United Press. BERLIN, March 22—German troops have captured more trenches in the Avocourt woods, northwest of Verdun, the War Office asserted this afternoon. French prisoners taken in this region, the Germans claim, now total 2,372.

Heavy artillery fighting occurred.

now total 2,872.

Heavy artillery fighting occurred on both banks of the Meuse last night, but there were no infantry actions on the Verdun front, except in the Avocourt region. The Germans also claim that they shot down three aeroplanes north of Verdun.

At Obersept, in Alsace, French attacks were repulsed, the French suffering heavily, it was reported.

Russian troops, commanded by General Kuropatkin, continue their violent assaults against Von Hindenburg's front on a wide sector south and southeast of Riga, the War Office announced.

The Russians have now been battering heavily at the German front for more than forty-eight hours. Their attacks have met with success at only one point, near Narocz Lake.

In last night's action, the Slavs attacked violently southeast of Riga, southwest of Jacobstadt. south of Dvinsk and north of Widey, Narocz and Wisniew Lakes. The attacks were beaten off, the German War Office declared?

BIGGEST GERMAN DISASTER SINCE DEFEAT ON MARNE

Wm. Philip Special Star Cable by Wm. Simms, of the United Press.

PARIS, March 22.—The third and probably the last phase of the Verdun battle has ended, according to despatches received here today. The German successes in Avocourt wood were of minor importance, French military men declare, constituting only an admission of German failure elsewhere.

It is not believed the Germans will It is not believed the Germans will renew their heavy assaults on the Northern front of Verdun, at least not soon. Thus a great German drive, precipitated early in the year by the phenomenal spring-like weather, has ended in what the French believe is the biggest German disaster since the defeat at the Marne.

Nearly 200,000 specially trained young German trench-stormers have been either killed or put out of com-

mission by wounds in the four weeks of the Verdun offensive. These troops of the verdun offensive. These troops cannot be quickly replaced. It is easier, therefore, to talk about using the interlude to mass fresh forces than it is to carry out the perform-

ance.
Allied officers arriving here for the military and political conference are all smiles. They are confident that the Allies now hold the whip hand.

"If Germany has been fought to a

"If Germany has been fought to a standstill at Verdun, while the other fronts were weather-locked, what will happen when every Ally is free to take the offensive?" asked one military leader.

"In every quarter it was agreed that the Allied conference, closely following the apparent collapse of the German offensive, may prove to be one of the most notable conferences in the history of the world."

HAD TO USE LIQUID FIRE

Special Star Cable by Chas. Stewart, of the United Press. Chas. P.

LONDON, March 22.—Liquid fire did what German infantry alone would not undertake in the combats in which the Germans pushed forward, ten miles northwest of Verdun, according to despatches received here today. ed here today.

ed here today.

The German artillery bombardment in Avocourt woods was terrific, but ineffective, Paris reported. It was the jets of flame, bursting in long red tongues from billows of smoke, that drove the French from a few hundred yards of positions in the wood southwest of Malancourt. The latest despatches from Paris, however, point that the shifting of the German attack is only a confession of failure. The news of the Russian victories on the eastern front convinces the Paris critics that the Verdun offensive of the Crown Prince must soon be abandoned.

Verdun offensive of the Crown Prince must soon be abandoned.

In their rush into Avocourt wood, the Germans fought their way to within seven miles of the St. Menehould-Verdun railway, over which the

French Verdun armies obtain most of their supplies. The German frout at this point now links up with the Argonne front around Vauquois.

Infantry fighting around Malancourt and Avocourt came to a halt yesterday morning. The Germans continued a heavy bombardment, shelling the village of Esnes, a highway junction, and leaving little doubt as to their intentions of renewing the as to their intentions of renewing the attack.

AFRICAN NATIVES SQUELCHED.

AFRICAN NATIVES SQUELCHED.

CAPE TOWN, March 22.—"The greatest battle ever fought against a native race in Africa," is the way a Government Blue Book, just issued, characterizes a fight in the north of what was formerly German Southwest Africa, between the Portuguese and the rebellious Ovakuanyama.

More than four thousand natives were killed in the battle, which lasted from 7 a.m. to 5 p.m. The Portuguese fired over 2,000 rounds of French "75" shell.

According to a statement from Portuguese headquarters, their casualties were only 100.

For Continuation see look (III)

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